NORTH-CHINA HERALD

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

Registered at the P.O. under Class B. Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News" (Tsz-ling-sing-chi-chow-kan 字林星期週刊)

VOL. CC. No. 3597. SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1936. CHINESE $18 PER ANNUM, $0.40 PER COPY

ARY RESE... LIBRARY NEW YORK CITY

CONTENTS

Picture Pages 91-2; 129-30
News from the Daily News Ads. 95

EDITORIAL NOTES—
An Effective Speech 89
Japanese in Shanghai 89
Airmen's Manifesto 89
Tsingtao Golf Course 89
Drastic Punishment 89
China's Provinces 89

CHINESE POLITICS—
Nanking Plenary Session 90
Gen. Chen Chi-tang Expelled .. 90
China's Income Tax Law 90

LEADING ARTICLES—
France's Day 93
The Plenary Session 93
Clarification 93
Palestine's Problem 93
Thinking Imperially 94
Party Hopes 94
The Killing Pace 95

WAY OF THE WORLD—
Fleet Withdrawal 95
American Drought 95
Records Broken 95
European Moves 95
Beauty Aids 95
Danzig and the League 95
Hope at Danzig 95
The 'Varsity Match 96
A Lover of England 96
A Dramatic Election 96
R.A.F. Personnel 96

SHANGHAI NOTES—
A Dastardly Murder 96
Sikhs in Shanghai 96
Birthday Honours 96
Shanghai Ahead 96
Sound Advice 96
American Events 96
Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Fitch .. 96

OUTPORT NEWS—
Seventeen Shot Tokyo Coup .. 97
Japanese Ride Roughshod .. 97
Peiping Trial 97
Southwest Loses Two Leaders .. 98
Fighting in Kwangtung 98
"Smuggled Goods" from Dairen 99
Smugglers Send Customs Bombs 99
Military Movements in South .. 99
Lung-Hai Railway Opening .. 99
Fate of the Norla Lama 100
Death of Living Buddha 100
Two Fukien Bandits Executed .. 100
Missionary Leaves Yunnan .. 100
Graduation at Tenghsien 100
Manchoukuo to Pay Pensions .. 101
Huchow Air-Raid Defences .. 101
Shensi Anti-Red Campaign .. 101
Methodist Mission Conference .. 101
Father C. J. Burns Captive Still 101
New Mukden Waterworks .. 102
Japan[illegible] Defence of Manchoukuo 102
S.M[illegible] Subsidiary Concerns .. 102
C[illegible]lization of Manchoukuo .. 103
Mukden Americans 103
Glorious Fourth in Mokanshan .. 103
News and Notes from Hsinking 103

SHANGHAI NEWS—
Japanese Shot in Shanghai .. 104
Officers in Conference 105
Kaochiao Beach Tragedy 105
Chinese Flags Standardized .. 106
Steamers in Collision 106
Circling World in 17 Days .. 106
Mystery Arrest 106
175 Industrial Mishaps 106
French Engineer Drowned .. 106
Chief Insp. Groves Goes Home .. 107
Chinese Mission Returns 107
Australian M.P. on Visit 107
Local Yachtsmen Towed Back .. 107
Factory Pact Not Approved .. 108
Foreign Woman Hurt in Fire .. 108
Temperature Drops 11 Degrees .. 108
Disturbing News from Chapoo .. 108
Japanese Business Looking Up .. 108
Sikh Riot Broken Up by Police 109
Tsingpo Road Again Closed .. 109
Weddings 109
Obituary 109
Personal Notes 109

COMMERCE AND FINANCE—
Money and Exchange 112
Shanghai Markets Reviewed .. 112
Company Meeting—Moutrie & Co. 113

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR—
Information Bulletins 114
China's Problem 114
Settlement Extension 114
"St. Helena" 114
Pangolin Vogue 114
N.-C.D.N. Broadcasts 114
Travellers' Aid 114

SPORTS AND PASTIMES 116

BRITISH LAW COURTS—
H.M. Supreme Court—
Associated Investments, Ltd. *v.* Aaron E. Moses 118
Chu Tse-heng v. S. C. Singham 118
Bishan Singh *v.* Shar Singh .. 118
H.M. Police Court—
Bishan Singh *v.* Sadhu Singh .. 118

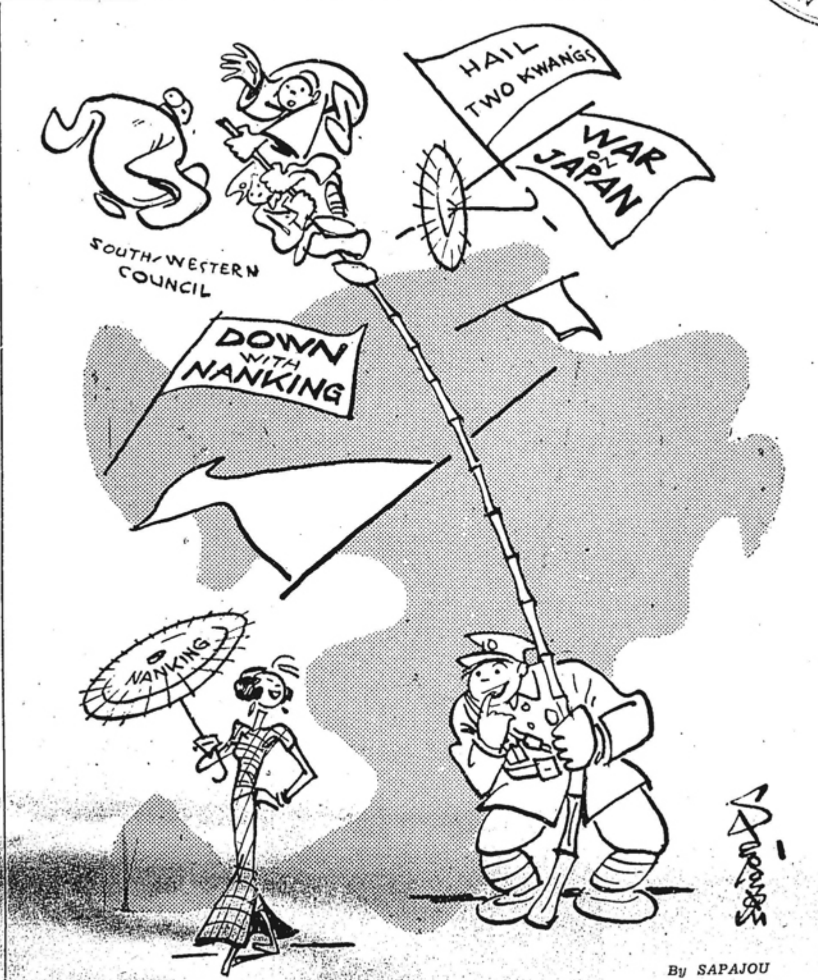
OTHER COURTS—
Swiss Consular Court—
Widler Fined $100 118
U.S. Court for China—
Otto Verfuerth *v.* Kofa Drug Co. 118
First Special District Court—
Japanese Marine's Murder .. 118
C.P.C. 2650 to Die for Murder 119
Threatening Note to a Doctor 119
Officials of Trust Firm Sued .. 119

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS—
Terms Austro—German Accord .. 119
Danzig Severs Relations 119
Warships Leaving Mediterranean 120
Scheme to Solve Demands .. 121
Re-Armament Accelerated .. 122
Drought Problems in U.S.A. .. 122

FROM THE FOUR WINDS 123
IN PARENTHESIS 123

SPECIAL ARTICLES—
Cycle in Cathay 124
Three Faces of Shanghai 124
Britain of To-morrow 125
Sian the Progressive City .. 125
Sacred Mountain of Huashan .. 126
Sixty Years Ago 127
London Cross Word Puzzles .. 127

BOOK PAGE 128
WOMAN'S PAGE 131
SHIPPING NEWS 132
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS .. 132



TEMPTATION

By SAPAJOU

AN EFFECTIVE SPEECH

General Chang Chun, without directly attacking the proposals of the South-West Political Council, provided an unanswerable reason for putting them out of court as relevant commentaries on present Sino-Japanese relationships. He gave a brief outline of recent events, making adequate reference to developments in the North, and then assured the Plenary Session that room still existed for diplomatic negotiations between the two countries. In other words, the Chinese Government very properly intends to persist in its efforts to come to a satisfactory understanding with Japan in adjusting points of difference and generally cementing friendship. With such an objective flamboyant demands for severing relationships and making certain gestures of hostility are plainly incompatible. General Chang Chun did not find it necessary to argue the point; his plain statement was sufficiently self-explanatory. Moreover he showed the way to the real foundation of political stability in China by calling for a concerted effort in the preservation of the nation's existence. In reaffirming a point of view which has also found expression in General Chiang Kai-shek's pronouncements, General Chang Chun emphasized the Government's determination to persevere in peaceful methods of approach to the issues between the two countries. China is not to be asked to abandon this policy until circumstances show that she has driven to the last extremity. Whatever may be the views of the Government's critics, it is clear that General Chang Chun, in his capacity as Foreign Minister, has not yet advised that such an extremity has been reached. That should be a conclusive answer.

JAPANESE IN SHANGHAI

Numbers five and six of the excellent series of pamphlets on modern Chinese problems being issued by the Council of International Affairs in Nanking deal with the Japanese in Shanghai and technical co-operation between China and Geneva. The number summarizing the problems of Japanese aspirations in the International Settlement does not mince its words. It is entitled "Japan Seeks to Dominate Shanghai," and is written by Alfred C. T. Li. The author sets forth his complaints against the Japanese in this city under the headings of "Military manœuvres", "Domination of Hongkew," "Obstruction over a settlement of the outside roads problem", and "Ballot box tactics." Each of these questions is dealt with in brief detail. An interesting and important deduction is made. The author says:

> The Shanghai problem is not an isolated one; it is bound up with the destiny of China generally, particularly (since) these parts of the country hold the key positions in the vast Yangtze valley. Changes in sino-foreign relations in Nanking, therefore, will vitally affect the destiny of Shanghai; and changes in the status of Shanghai would likewise affect the political current in Nanking. Thus in the final analysis, the Japanese challenge in Shanghai is a part of the Japanese challenge in China.

Mr. Li emphasizes the fact that publicity is the best safeguard against further Japanese encroachments in Shanghai, but he does not lose sight of the need for a housecleaning in the Municipal Council. He urges that:—

> The Settlement authorities should make an energetic effort to improve the administration in such a way as to remove any possible excuses which Japan may put forward. In undertaking this task they have a perfect right to demand co-operation from all parties.

This puts the matter fairly and squarely.

AIRMEN'S MANIFESTO

Airmen generally eschew politics. Their sphere of operations is so far above mundane things that their mental vision is often as broad as their physical vision. That is why so much interest attaches to the action of the group of Cantonese airmen who have left Canton and thrown in their lot, substantially, with the Central Government. In a telegram given wide prominence in the local Chinese press yesterday, the group, numbering 40, denounce the southern leaders and urge support of the Central Government in the dispute which has found a very slender basis on a demand for direct action against the Japanese. The gravity of the situation is described and praise is given to Nanking's effort to extricate the country from its humiliating position by means other than the hostilities likely to lead to national suicide. The airmen are very frank in their opinion of the southern leaders and the hollowness of the claim of patriotic motives, and announce their decision to join the Central Government. However strange may be this revolt on the part of the Cantonese airmen who, in the present political impasse, have supplanted the navy in being the first to take independent action, the peculiar happenings to various Cantonese warplanes in recent days show there is some strength to the movement. It is not known how many machines have left the southern fold but several of them do appear to have found their way into the Nanking lines.

TSINGTAO GOLF COURSE

Golfing visitors to Tsingtao talk with enthusiasm of the possibilities of the new golf course at Iltis Huk. Replacing the old nine-hole course behind Strand Beach, the new course is 18 holes, nine of which have been completed and are in play, and its situation makes it one of the most beautiful courses in the world. In a setting of thickly wooded hills with the Shantung mountain range, brown and austere, on the left, the course sweeps down towards the sea. From the clubhouse, designed in extremely modern but very practical style, the visitor looks down on a land and sea panorama of astonishing beauty, four bays and green and brown headlands being visible in the wide sweep of coast revealing the wide and golden beaches which so attractively garb this resort. The psychological effect of visual satisfaction ought to go a long way to overcoming the irritations of any golfer. The nine holes now in play are very good, and in two or three years' time when the turf has had time to mature and the roughness and odd corners smoothed out Tsingtao should display no modesty in acclaiming its new acquisition.

DRASTIC PUNISHMENT

There is no doubt about the severity of the sentences inflicted by the Court Martial which has tried *in camera* the participants in the military revolt in Tokyo on February 26. In conformity with the spirit which directed the conviction and execution of former Lieutenant-Colonel Saburo Aizawa, the judges in the investigation of the events of "Red Wednesday" when Japan was brought to the brink of a serious revolution, have firmly adhered to the principle of maintaining discipline and law and order. Appreciation of the sentiments which animated the misguided men has not clouded the judges' minds and so obscured the fact that the revolt "ran counter to Imperial commands," "disregarded the national constitution and the laws of the land" and "impaired the basic principles of the founding of the Army." The verdict, reached after a long and carefully secluded trial, vindicates the ability of the Army authorities to maintain discipline among their officers and their determination to stamp out the reactionary movement which has caused such grave anxiety. There is little doubt that the Army will command national support in the drastic measures thus taken, for the demonstrations of popular appreciation of the gallantry of the policemen who gave their lives in an unavailing effort to protect the victims of the revolt showed clearly that the public generally were on the side of law and order. Although the number of the accused who have received death sentences is distressingly large, it is probably correct to assume that the Court Martial's decisions will reassure the nation and restore confidence in the Army's morale.

CHINA'S PROVINCES

Though the practical difficulties facing the suggestion by the second annual convention of the China Political Science Association, which has just adjourned in Nanking, that the number of provinces in this country should be increased while their area is reduced, may appear insuperable at present, the suggestion nevertheless deserves a better fate than mere docketing away for future reference. The argument advanced by the association, among others, is that China's provinces are at present unwieldy, and there will be few who will disagree with it. Provincial governors and bureaux in those large areas of the country where communications are still primitive cannot hope to control and supervise magistrates in outlying districts, and as a result provincial government in many parts is inadequate for its purpose—the promotion of the best interests of the people. China is, of course, still in the chrysalis stage of evolution from old to more efficient methods, and there is therefore no blame attached to those who are ardently working to bring out the change as quickly as possible. But how can a provincial government sitting, say, in Chengtu properly control the administration of a province like Szechuen, which is larger in area than either France or Germany? Both these countries are advanced and industrialized and their governments have international rather than provincial problems to attend to. But when the enormous complexity of their governments is compared with infant administration in Szechuen, it becomes startlingly obvious what a long way China has to go. Comparisons of the areas of some Chinese provinces with some European countries is illuminating. Szechuen has an area of 218,533 square miles, Yunnan an area of 146,714 square miles, Kansu an area of 125,483 square miles, Hopei 115,830 square miles, Kwangtung 100,000 square miles. Put these beside the leading European countries: France 212,895 square miles; Germany 182,200 square miles; Italy 119,743 square miles; and England, Scotland, and Wales 88,748 square miles. It can be seen that the suggestion that China's provinces are too large to be wieldy is a sound one, and that there is much to be said for a redivision of the country into smaller administrative sections.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

CHINESE POLITICS

NANKING PLENARY SESSION

Foreign Minister Hopes for Adjustment of Sino-Japanese Relations in Speech

Nanking, July 11.

Hope for a readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations in consonance with lasting peace in Eastern Asia was expressed by Gen. Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reviewing before the C.E.C. Plenary Session this morning the line of the government's foreign policy during the past six months.

Gen. Chang began by referring to the broad policy formulated by the Fifth National Kuomintang Congress last November which was to the following effect:

"Peace will not be forsaken by China until there is no hope for peace and the idea of sacrifice will not be lightly embraced until China is driven to the last extremity where sacrifice is inevitable. Nevertheless, there must be a limit to China's struggle for peace beyond which the country will be compelled to make the necessary sacrifice for the sake of its existence."

The Government's foreign policy during the past six months, Gen. Chang declared, has been strictly based on the line defined above.

Upon assumption of his office, Gen. Chang added, he proposed that both China and Japan should endeavour to effect a thorough readjustment of their relations through proper diplomatic channels, and preliminary exchanges of opinion with Japanese officials during the recent months have been centered upon the proposed readjustment.

Still Room For Negotiations

Gen. Chang then proceeded to describe Japan's policy towards this country and the direction in which it has been moving, making a detailed analysis of the present position in comparison with that which prevailed last Winter.

The Chinese Foreign Minister is understood to have concluded that while the situation in North China was still unstable due to the large-scale smuggling and the unwarranted increase of Japanese troops, observations in other fields nevertheless indicated that there was still room for diplomatic negotiations.

In conclusion Gen. Chang expressed the fervent hope that responsible leaders in both the Chinese and Japanese governments would, through proper channels, strive for a mutually beneficial readjustment of their relations in order to ensure the peace of East Asia.

At the same time, the Foreign Minister hoped that all Chinese would make concerted efforts to preserve the existence of their nation and to lay a lasting foundation for political stability in Eastern Asia.

Committees Formed

Party and political affairs were reviewed at length at the first general session of the second plenary session of the C.E.C. held here at 7 o'clock this morning at the Central Kuomintang Headquarters.

Presided over by Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan and member of the Standing Committee of the C.E.C., the meeting was attended by 166 C.E.C. and C.S.C. members.

Upon the nomination of the Presidium, the meeting approved the list of members and conveners for the five sub-committees for the examination of proposals relating to Party, political, economic, educational and military affairs.

There was no meeting this afternoon. Members of the different sub-committees will meet to-morrow morning.

The second general session will be held at 8 o'clock Monday morning immediately after the weekly memorial service, during which General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the C.E.C., will address the gathering, and a three-minute silence will be observed by the delegates in mourning of the passing of Mr. Hu Han-min, the late Chairman of the Standing Committee of the C.E.C.

The second general session will be presided over by Mr. Chu Cheng, President of the Judicial Yuan, who will deliver an address, which will be followed by reports from the Organization, Publicity and Training Departments and also detailed reports on political affairs from the Central Political Council and the Executive Yuan. General Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will make a report on diplomatic affairs.

The session will also listen to reports to be submitted by the Legislative, Judicial, Examination and Control Yuan on their respective activities.

The following were appointed as conveners of the various sub-committees:

Party affairs: Chen Li-fu, C.E.C. member, and Mr. Chen Kung-po, member of the Central Political Council.

Economic Affairs: Mr. T. V. Soong, member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council and Mr. Li Wen-fan, former Minister of Interior.

Educational Affairs: Messrs. Wu Chih-hui and Wang Shih-chien, Minister of Education.

Military Affairs: Mr. Hsu Chung-chih, Vice-President of the Control Yuan and General Chu Pei-teh, State Councillor of National Government.

Political Affairs: Mr. Shao Li-tze, Chairman of the Shensi Provincial Government, and General Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A total of 28 C.E.C. and C.S.C. members have asked leave of absence on account of their inability to attend the conference. They include: General Liu Wen-tao, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, General Yen Hsi-shan, Mr. Lin Yun-kai, Mr. Tsou Lu, General Fu Tso-yi, Mr. Chao Tai-wen and General Liu Hsiang.

STIRRING APPEAL AT CONFERENCE

President Asks All Parties to Contribute Share

Nanking, July 10.

A stirring appeal by Mr. Lin Sen, calling upon all parties to contribute their share in strengthening the foundation of the nation, was a feature of the opening at 6 o'clock this morning of the second plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. "The minimum we should do," Mr. Lin averred, "is to bring about the unification of the political machinery and marshal all available resources in the task of fighting the national crisis, under the supreme leadership of the Central Government."

The inaugural ceremony was held at the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum, with over 200 regular and reserve C.E.C. and C.S.C. members from all parts of China in attendance. Promptly at 6 o'clock, the playing of the National and Party anthem by a military band signalled the formal opening of the session, the preliminary ceremony consisting of the usual Kuomintang rites.—Central News.

Precautions Taken

Nanking, July 9.

Elaborate precautions have been taken by the authorities to prevent disturbances during the second plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, which opens here to-morrow. Strong bodies of police and gendarmes have been posted inside and outside the Central Tangpu building, where the session is to be held. In view of the attempt on the life of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, then President of the Executive Yuan, on November 1 last, the guards will bar all newspaper representatives and persons not directly connected with the conference from the building.—Domei.

GEN. CHIANG FRANK AND OUTSPOKEN

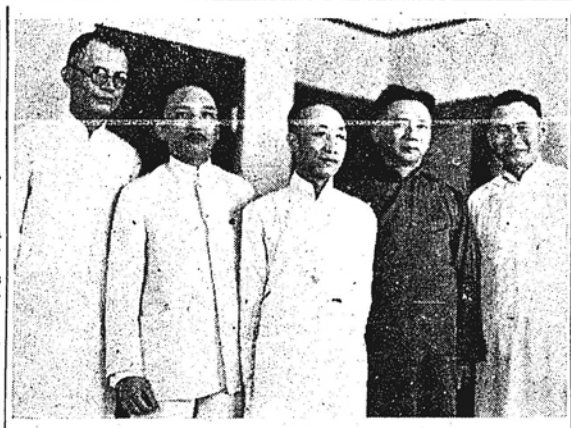
Japanese Ambassador Very Favourably Impressed

Shanghai, July 11.

Mr. Shigeru Kawagoe, the Japanese Ambassador, came away from his first meeting with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek "very favourably impressed," the local Japanese press said yesterday. The frank and outspoken qualities of Gen. Chiang were highly praised by the envoy in an interview with Japanese correspondents.

"My visit to Nanking was purely one of courtesy," the Ambassador was quoted as saying. "I did not discuss any concrete questions regarding Sino-Japanese relations."

Mr. Kawagoe said he intended to call a conference of Japanese consular officials stationed throughout China in Shanghai soon. He also intimated that he would spend more time in Nanking than his predecessors had.



SOUTHWEST DELEGATES TO C. E. C.

The five delegates from the southwest who arrived on July 9 in the ss. President Jefferson to attend the Second Plenary Session of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang opening on July 10 in Nanking. They are, from left to right, Mr. Huang Ling-shu, Mr. Teng Tsing-yang, Mr. Li Jen-jen, Mr. Li Yi-an and Mr. Tsui Kwan-siu.

CHINA'S INCOME TAX LAW

Text of New Measure Passed by Legislative Yuan: Three Classes to Be Taxable

Nanking, July 11.

The following is a free translation of the Income Tax Law, which was passed by the Legislative Yuan at an extraordinary session on July 9:

CHAPTER I: GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Art. 1: Either one of the following classes of income shall be subject to taxation according to this law:

Class A: Incomes of profit-seeking business enterprises:

a. Earnings of corporations, shops, hongs, factories or individual enterprises capitalized at over $2,000.
b. Earnings of joint government and commercial enterprises.
c. Earnings from monetary undertakings.

Class B: Emoluments and salaries of public functionaries, people practising free professions and those engaged in other profitable vocations.

Class C: Interest accrued from government bonds, corporation debentures and stocks and banking deposits.

Art. 2: The following types of incomes shall be exempt from taxation:

a. Incomes of non-profit-seeking judicial persons.
b. Other incomes: (1) salaries below $30 monthly, (2) pensions given to families of service men, policemen and public functionaries, who died or suffered bodily injuries while in the execution of duties, (3) salaries of primary school teachers, (4) pensions of disabled persons, labourers and those lacking in physical strength to earn a livelihood.
c. Third type of incomes (1) deposits of government organs; (2) compulsory savings of public functionaries and labourers; (3) sinking fund of educational and charity and public organizations; (4) individual savings for educational purposes yielding annual interest less than $100.

CHAPTER II: TAX RATES

Art. 3: For incomes under the Class A. the following rates will be imposed:

a. tax of 3 per cent. on profits less than 5 per cent. of the actual capital.
b. tax of 4 per cent. on profits between 10 and 15 per cent. of the actual capital.
c. tax of 6 per cent. on profits between 15 and 20 per cent. of the actual capital.
d. tax of 8 per cent. on profits between 20 and 25 per cent. of the actual capital.
e. tax of 10 per cent. on profits above 25 per cent. of the actual capital.

Art. 4: For earnings of business establishments, which can not be calculated on the basis of Art. 3, the following rates shall be imposed:

a. No tax on incomes not exceeding $100.
b. Tax of 3 per cent. on earnings between $100 and $1,000.
c. Tax of 4 per cent. on earnings between $1,000 and $2,500.
d. Tax of 6 per cent. on earnings between $2,500 and $5,000.
e. Tax of 1 per cent. for every $1,000 above $5,000.

Art. 5: Income tax rates on emoluments and salaries shall be as follows:

a. For an average monthly income of between $30 and $60, a tax of 5 cents shall be levied on every $10.
b. For average monthly income of between $60 and $100, a tax of 10 per cent. shall be levied on every $10 above $60.
c. For average monthly income of between $100 and $200, a tax of 20 cents on every $10 above $100.
d. For average monthly income of between $200 and $300, a tax of 30 cents on every $10 above $200.
e. For average monthly income of between $300 and $400, a tax of 40 cents on every $10 above $300.
f. For average monthly income of between $400 and $500 a tax of 60 cents on every $10 above $400.
g. For average monthly income of between $500 and $600 a tax of 80 cents on every $10 above $500.
h. For average monthly income of between $600 and $700 a tax of $1 on every $10 above $600.
i. For average monthly income of between $700 and $800 levy of $1.20 on every $10 above $700.
j. For average monthly income of above $800 a tax of 20 cents on every $10 of the first $100 above the $800 until it reaches $2 on every $10.
k. No income tax on amounts above any mark but below $5 in difference, while any amounts above $5 shall be counted as the $10 mark.

Art. 6: Flat rate of 5 per cent. shall be imposed on interest accrued from government bonds, corporation debentures and banking deposits.

CHAPTER III: METHODS OF CALCULATING INCOMES AND REPORTS

Art. 7: Methods of calculating incomes are as follows:

a. For earnings of profit-seeking business enterprises rates shall be based on their net profits.
b. For earnings from salaries and other emoluments tax shall be based on monthly income.
c. For interests from government bonds, corporation debentures and stocks and banking deposits the tax shall be based on the amount thus accrued.

Art. 8: For earnings under a and b under Class A, under Art. 1 taxpayers shall report to the responsible tax collecting organs within three months after yearly settlements of accounts.

Art. 9: For earnings under c of Class A under Art. 1 tax payers shall so report within one month of accounts.

Art. 10: Salary earners shall duly report their total receipts periodically to collecting organs.

Art. 11: For earnings of Class C. under Article 1 concerning interests the taxpayer shall report within one month after receiving the payment.

Art. 12: Collecting organs shall decide the taxpayers' income whenever discovered falsehood and concealments or delay in submitting reports.

CHAPTER IV

Art. 13: Collecting organs may conduct their own investigations after the receipt of such reports.

Art. 14: After ascertaining the incomes of the taxpayers and taxes due, collecting organs shall duly inform the taxpayers who, in case of disagreement, may file petitions within 20 days after the receipt of such notification for new assessment, and the collecting organs may conduct another investigation.

Art. 15: In case of further disagreement the taxpayer may ask the Examination Committee for fresh inquiry within 10 days after collecting organ's second investigation. Meanwhile, the tax will be collected as usual, but will be deposited in the bank pending the decision of the Examination Committee, which may retain the decrease or increase of the amount first assessed by the collecting organs. In case the refund interest accrued from depositing in the bank shall also be given to the taxpayer.

Art. 16: In case the taxpayer still disagrees with the decision of the Examination Committee he may file administrative suits with the court.

Art. 17: Such examination committees shall be established in various municipalities, hsien and other tax collecting districts. The committee shall be composed of from three to seven members who draw no salaries and who will be chosen by the Ministry of Finance from among public functionaries, persons known for their justice and officials of professional organizations. The term of office shall be three years. Whenever examination committee meets, responsible officials of the collection organs shall attend in person or send delegates.

CHAPTER V

Art. 18: A fine of less than $20 shall be inflicted on taxpayers who are late in submitting reports.

Art. 19: A fine of less than $20 shall be inflicted on taxpayers who conceal facts or make false reports, and in addition, the collection organ may ask the Court to fine such taxpayers from 2 to 5 times of the amount involved. In serious cases, such taxpayers may be sentenced to imprisonment of less than one year or hard labour.

Art. 20: Taxpayers who fail to pay income tax on time, the collection organs may ask the Court to exact payment as well as inflict penalties as follows:

(1) Those who fail to pay either whole or part of the tax for more than 3 months shall be fined an amount of 30 per cent. of the total sum involved,

(2) Those who fail to pay either whole or part of the tax for more than 6 months shall be fined an amount of 60 per cent. of the total sum involved,

(3) Those who fail to pay either whole or part of the tax for more than 9 months shall be fined an amount of less than 100 per cent. of the sum involved.

CHAPTER VI

Art. 21: Detailed enforcement regulations and organic rules of examination committees shall be drafted by the Ministry of Finance and approved by the Executive Yuan.

Art. 22: The date of enforcement of these regulations shall be formally promulgated by the National Government.—Central News.

GEN. CHEN CHI-TANG EXPELLED

Gen. Yu Han-mou Successor as Pacification Commissioner

Nanking, July 13.

In an endeavour to settle the Kwangtung affair in accordance with popular opinion, the Second Plenary Session of the C.E.C. at its third meeting to-day made sweeping changes in the administration of that province.

Adopting the proposal from the Presidium, the Session voted to appoint Gen. Yu Han-mou, commander of the First Kwangtung Army, to succeed Gen. Chen Chi-tang as Pacification Commissioner for Kwangtung.

By this decision Gen. Yu will henceforth be responsible for a direct readjustment of military affairs in that southern province.

With regard to Kwangsi, the Session appointed Gen. Li Tsung-jen and Gen. Pei Chung-hsi to the respective posts of director and deputy-director of peace preservation for Kwangsi.

Mr. Lin Yun-kai and Gen. Huang Hsu-chu, respectively chairmen of the Kwangtung and Kwangsi provincial governments, were re-appointed by the Plenary Session heads of the two provinces.

S. W. Organs Abolished

An active step for the solution of the Liang-Kwang situation was taken by the Session when it adopted a resolution for the abolition of the South-west Political Council and the South-west Executive Committee.—Central News.

NEW JAPANESE STATIONS IN MONGOLIA

Peiping, July 13.

Prince Ta, chief of the Alashan in Inner Mongolia, has left to return to his post to investigate the reported establishment of a special service organ in the League by Japanese military authorities. If the report is found to be true, it is learned, the Prince will urge the Central Government to take the matter up with the Japanese authorities.—Central News.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

The Principal Gods of a Chinese Temple

THE visitor on entering the second hall, or what is better known as the main hall of a Chinese temple, will usually find three large images attended by three small ones. The large figures signify the most important gods of the Buddhistic religion. The one in the centre is Sakyamuni, or Gotama, the founder of Buddhism. On his left is Yao Shih Fo, who possesses the power to heal, avert evil and prolong life, while on his right sits O-mi-t'o-Fo, who is considered the most popular and holy of the gods, since he is the ruler of the "Western Paradise." One often hears his name muttered in prayer by monks and other followers of the Buddhist religion.

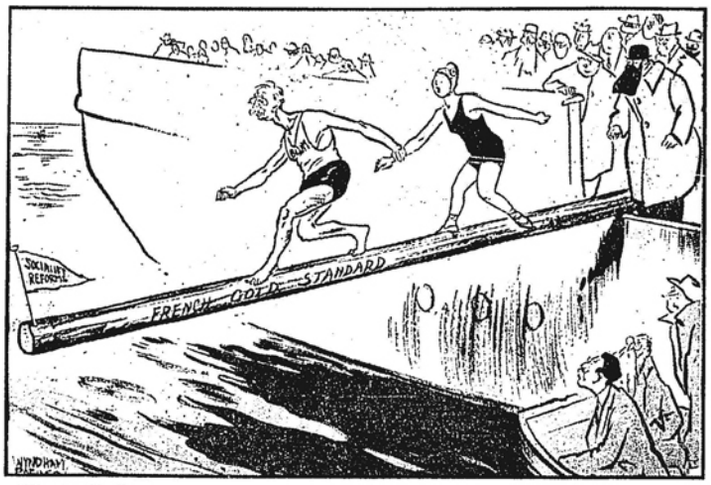
Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

The World's Wit and Humour

"Daily Express" London

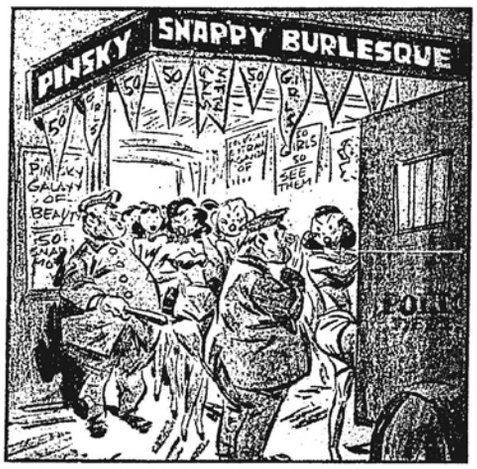
FOR POLITICAL STAMP COLLECTORS

A special issue of stamps has been made for the Olympic Games to be held in Germany this year.



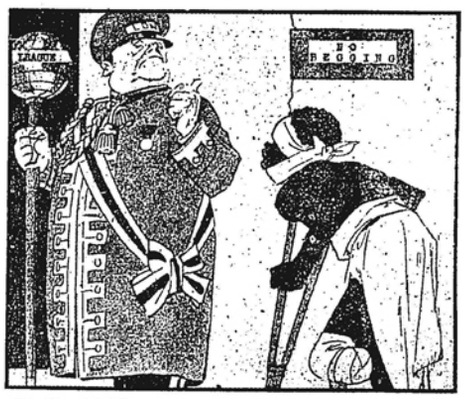
"Morning Post" London

THE GREASY POLE



"News Chronicle" London

"Sure it's a raid—but, just between us, we're takin' you to the chief's house for a party."

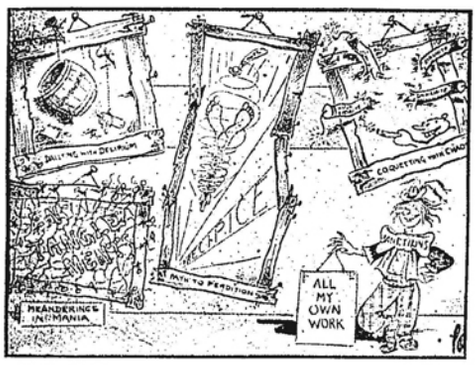


"Kladderadatsch" Berlin

"Can't you read, my man?"

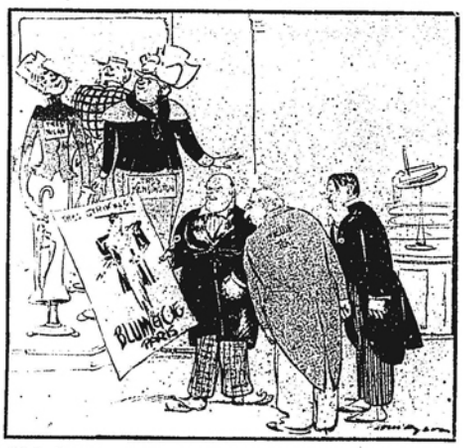
"1,000 New Jokes" New York

"Who gits the cocktail?"



"Daily Mail" London

THE MASTER OF SURREALISM——MORE MIDSUMMER-MADNESS



"Dail Herald" London

Rival Costumiers: "More of those disgusting up-to-date French fashions!"

(The mannequins of Paris joined in the strike).

"Daily Herald" London

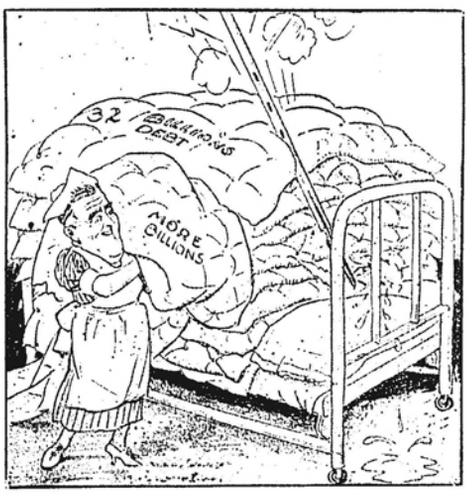
THE CONSCIENCE OF THE CABINET

"Where do we go to haunt Mr. Baldwin?"

"Queue up on the right."

"Morning Oregonian" Portland, Oregon

"Don't put on so much lipstick—remember I gotta go home on a street car!"



"Morning Oregonian" Portland, Oregon

Nurse: "More covers, sir! Must avoid chill!"

"Life" New York

"Don't mind him. He used to be with a wild west show."

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

The North-China Herald

Published every Wednesday

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTIONS

(INCLUDING DELIVERY)

Shanghai .. .. $18 per annum
China, Japan and Korea 18 " "
Hongkong and Macao .. 21 " "
Postal Union Countries 28 " "

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LD., Shanghai, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

FRANCE'S DAY

July 14.

Shanghai specially greets Quatorze Juillet because the French Concession stands as a vidid reminder of the virility of French institutions even when far removed from their natural setting. No people has the knack of more faithfully preserving its domestic atmosphere on foreign soil. Where other nations find various emotional outlets for the commendation of their national virtues or achievements, France seems soberly to eschew advertisement and to be content with the simple demonstration of the fact that the French genius is at home in whatever climate it may find itself. Superbly endowed with diplomatic insight and with the faculty of clear thinking, the French do not readily lend themselves to that international gregariousness on which others are apt to place undue reliance. At the risk of being misunderstood, the Frenchman and Frenchwoman prefer to keep their entities apart. They have the proud knowledge that their great nation has been the pioneer of civilization through the centuries. Here in China science, medical research, education and philosophy have received valuable support from the devotion of French savants. While thus worthily cooperating in international endeavour, French individualism has no less worthily remained intact. The democratic leadership which the French people have known how best to direct for the maintenance of the principles commemorated today, has proved an inspiration and example to other nations. These qualities have gained for France respect and admiration. They are appropriately saluted on her day of national celebration.

The past year has been full of anxiety for France as for other countries. No freer from the errors and miscalculations than they, France has displayed a firm constancy in upholding her people's rights to the privileges of an adult nation. Thus freedom has gone hand in hand with discerning restraint. Dangers lie ahead but are fearlessly faced in the belief that the soundness of French patriotism, the sanity of French judgment and the sobriety of French thought will prevail. The advent of M. Leon Blum's Socialist Government has aroused speculation and, no doubt, some apprehension to which recent industrial unrest has added fuel. On this day political differences are theoretically relegated to the background and the solidarity of the French people will find full expression as the appeal to national consciousness receives its due recognition. Adept as they are in studying the movements at work in neighbouring countries, French statesmen will surely be able to profit by the experience learnt elsewhere and so to avoid errors which might prove calamitous or, at least, obstructive of the progress of democratic government. Nor is it forgotten that to France the world greatly looks at this moment for reassurance. The stability of Europe depends in the last resort on the stability of each individual nation. No link in the chain is so important as that which France provides. The mere fact that, under the stress of unprecedented difficulties and doubts, she has preserved the coherence of her national institutions is in itself a guarantee that her contribution to Europe's integrity will be solid and unfaltering.

The French Concession in Shanghai displays a vigour and tenacity in administration which may well be taken to exemplify those national qualities of independence and self-reliance. Circumstances—and perhaps the special foresight of the French Municipal Council—have tended to make the Concession attractive as a residential area for foreigners and Chinese. The provision of housing accommodation to meet the changed economic needs of Shanghailanders has found particular encouragement in the Concession which has been able to exploit its immunity from some of the embarrassing problems incidental to the administration of the International Settlement. The success of the French Council in reproducing the atmosphere of Europe in the shady streets and discreetly disposed roads under its control has a distinction of its own. Moreover the French community, in spreading knowledge of French cultural institutions, has placed Shanghai under special obligations. Nor would it be inappropriate here to commend the valuable services rendered by French officials to the general welfare of Shanghai, under the auspices of the government of the Republic and also as devoted servants of the Government of China, whether in the Post Office, the Customs or other institutions which beneficently minister to the needs of China and her people. With this tribute to France the name of her first Ambassador to China should be directly associated. M. Naggiar has just assumed charge of his important duties after many years' experience in the Far East. He naturally takes the salute which all friendly nations will accord to his great country and her people, in wishing them all good fortune and happiness on their National Day.

THE PLENARY SESSION

July 10.

Although the deputation of General Yu Han-mou to Nanking where he will officially represent General Chen Chi-tang is an important development favourable to a peaceful outcome of the present differences between the Central Government and the South-West, it is impossible to pretend that the Second Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee will of itself possess the power to reach a solution. Practically all the representatives of the South-West Political Council at to-day's meeting are "reserves," that is to say they can speak but cannot vote. As the discussion ostensibly will turn on the resolutions advocating certain measures against Japan put forward by the South-West, this absence of voting power must give it an unreality, even if tends to create a simulacrum of unity. Fortunately this does not seem to matter as much as it might have done a few weeks ago, when the crisis first developed, for recent events have diminished the dangers of civil war, although the seriousness of the mischief already wrought by the marchings and counter-marchings in Hunan and Kiangsi is not to be lightly dismissed. General Yu Han-mou's arrival seems to indicate that General Chen Chi-tang is by no means inclined to encourage the idea of revolt against Nanking. No doubt, in according with traditional requirements certain financial adjustments will be made. If they can be satisfactorily extended to cover the difficulties of Kwangsi, all may yet be well and the unanimity of the Central Executive Committee which is generally taken for granted, will then reflect the surface realities of the situation. The action of the authorities in summoning the Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee is nevertheless to be commended for in itself it offered a reasonable pretext for delaying military action. Thus time has been gained and in the process a generous interchange of opinions, ideas and aspirations has occurred.

The Committee must be well aware that the actual proposals for modification of the Government's relations with Japan do not go to the root of the differences between Nanking and Canton. Nevertheless it will, no doubt, consider the proposals and in due course formulate an answer to them. Chinese critics who favour neither side have pointedly urged, that, at a time when the problem of external aggression is acute, it is criminal folly to dissipate resources by making even a show of civil war. The argument is that the men and munitions so marshalled in an internecine struggle would, if combined and properly directed by a unified command, prove effective instruments of resistance against Japan or, at any rate, adequate moral support in stopping the drift to ever-increasing compliance with Japanese demands. It is generally recognized that the Central Government by General Chiang Kai-shek's inspiration has endeavoured to take a realist view of the situation and to seek means for honourable co-operation with Japan. General Chiang Kai-shek, all along has made no secret of his conviction, based on personal knowledge of Japanese military achievements and his own by no means negligible study of military science, that advocates of armed resistance to Japan are not cognizant of the implications of their demand and are actually misleading their own countrymen. This does not imply that the Central Government adopts a counsel of despair. It suggests that General Chiang Kai-shek and his colleagues are prepared to exhaust all possible means of arriving at a friendly understanding with Japan before calling upon the country to approve a forlorn hope. This attitude has the more justification because signs are not wanting that Japan is ready to place economic co-operation in the forefront of her programme and therefore is inclined to adopt diplomatic methods of approach rather than persist in the technique which, however effective in Manchuria, might be embarrassing in China proper.

It is obvious that nothing could more readily inspire Japan to resumption of the armed argument than such demonstrations as have been staged in South China lately in the name of patriotism or such naive discussions of the possibility of waging war against Japan as have been inevitably invoked in the Chinese press as the result of South-West manifestoes. Japan does not show any particular anxiety. She contents herself with a formal diplomatic warning. She is thus restrained, perhaps, because it is agreed that Kwangsi's lip-service to Japanophobia merely covers certain peculiarly acute feelings of animosity against the Central Government as a whole and General Chiang Kai-shek in particular. It is believed that the present crisis will be overcome by means of some financial adjustment. Dollars will be applied to plaster the afflicted soul in patriotic torment. In the interests of peace and the country's need for a Government free to conduct negotiations with Japan, this may be immediately desirable. The reports that aeroplanes from the South have signified their pilots' disapproval of civil war by repairing to Nanking indicate a real grasp of the basic evil of the situation. Kwangsi may be quietened by the terms proposed by Nanking. What guarantee has Nanking or the country at large that on some future occasion another military demonstration will not be made to illustrate to the world China's lack of national unity and inability to control her internal feuds? The Central Executive Committee will deserve well of the country if it can arrive at some means whereby political dissatisfaction with the Government in power can be expressed in normal fashion and not by the cumbrous process of staging a full-blooded civil war at enormous cost to both sides, even if the intended combatants refrain from actual hostilities at the eleventh hour. With this end in view provision might be made for using the ability, influence and counsel of leaders outside the ordinary party ranks. That is the only real permanent solution, although, before it can be devised, the present crisis has to be cleared by such forms of compromise and adjustment as can be immediately brought into play. The Central Government has shown much forbearance and statesmanship in meeting the challenge of the South. There is every reason to believe that it will successfully emerge from the ordeal without having to proceed to extreme measures which, indeed, it has been solemnly adjured to avoid by all who appreciate and work on the basis of its policy of tolerance.

CLARIFICATION

July 13.

The importance of the Consular Body's letter to the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council on the subject of the proposed factory inspection agreement lies in its general approval of the document in question. It is true that on one point the Consular Body is desirous that an amendment be made, but Sir John Brenan's expression of his colleagues' sympathy with the Council and the Chinese authorities "in their efforts to reach a satisfactory settlement of the question" would be a mere empty flourish unless it were taken to imply that the agreement, if amended as suggested, would have the full approval of the Consuls. Although yet another delay has occurred in completing negotiations which have been complicated and protracted, it can hardly be described as either unreasonable or catastrophic. It certainly gives no present cause for apprehension lest the admirable work performed by the Council and the Chinese authorities should be rendered nugatory. No doubt the two principals in coming to agreement on the draft were satisfied that it could not conflict with the fundamental principles which govern the relations between the International Settlement and the Chinese Government. The Council's experts, presumably, were not inclined to regard the agreement as inconsistent with the extraterritorial rights enjoyed by certain foreign nationals. The Consular Body preferring to be sure rather than sorry, wishes to set all doubts on that point at rest. Hence it makes the request for the draft's amendment.

Sir John Brenan and his fellow-consuls, aware that the Council has been expressly enjoined by the Foreign Powers responsible for the Settlement's integrity to solve the problem of its relations with the Chinese authorities by diplomatic negotiation and compromise, must appreciate the resourcefulness and patience which, stimulated by the cordial and broadminded attitude of the City Government of Shanghai, have brought about the amicable settlement of a highly delicate issue. The sympathy to which the letter explicitly refers may be regarded as a token of this appreciation. The Council and the City Government will therefore have every ground for encouragement in disposing of one final note of interrogation, so that the crown may be speedily set upon a fine piece of international co-operation in the interests of industrial welfare. Public opinion in a most impressive unanimity has supported the principle of factory inspection. Shanghai is peculiarly sensitive on the subject, because psychological accident exposes the Settlement to special criticism in respect of its industrial development. The Shanghai Municipal Council, as the Ratepayers know, has no reason to be apologetic, but that fact is not always grasped by observers to whom the political complexities of the Settlement's position are not clearly revealed. The Consular Body, with its expert knowledge of the diplomatic realities and its sustained interest in the progress of the negotiations as they have been unfolded to it from time to time, will assuredly be the first to recognize the value of the achievement which the Council and Chinese authorities have been able to accomplish.

Turning to the proposed amendment, it is gathered that the Consuls desire to see the agreement include a specific acknowledgment of the fact that the provisions of the Chinese Factory Law apply only to factory interests which come under Chinese jurisdiction. The joint authors of the draft agreement appear to have considered that that limitation would be implicitly understood. They should not find it difficult to meet the Consuls' view which has justification in that it removes all possible danger of subsequent misunderstanding or misinterpretation. Changes in personnel and the lapse of time might operate to obscure the spirit in which the draft agreement was framed. Memories might become blurred, so the additional precaution of the written word is commendable. The application of the Factory Inspection rules under the Land Regulations to factories enjoying extraterritorial privileges was unanimously approved by the Ratepayers of the Settlement in 1933, so there is no possible objection to the Consuls' proposal in that regard. The Chinese authorities have made it abundantly clear that they are anxious for factories coming within their jurisdiction to be subject to the Chinese Factory Law and their approval of the agreement's compromise proposals on that point averts fear of the emergence of any insuperable obstacle to the adoption of the specific definition suggested. In short the Consuls and the two authorities concerned are clearly in close agreement with public opinion in favouring the institution of this important reform. There should be little hesitation in putting the required finishing touch to an excellent piece of co-operative statesmanship.

PALESTINE'S PROBLEM

July 14.

Before the War the Arabs of Palestine lived under Turkish domination. The population of the country was about 650,000 of whom some 60,000 were Jews living mainly in the self-governing settlements under a scheme financed by the Rothschild family. Generally the two races were untroubled by political issues. The Arabs chafed under Turkish rule but accepted it, until, during the War, the exigencies of politico-military strategy induced the Allies—and particularly the British—to hold out promises of independence. Let it at once be stated—for there is much misapprehension on the subject—that Palestine was expressly excluded from these promises. The Arab interpretation of a letter from Sir Henry MacMahon was officially corrected by Mr. Winston Churchill as Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1922: "the whole of Palestine west of the Jordan was thus excluded from Sir Henry MacMahon's pledge." It has also been suggested that the outcome of the meeting between the then Emir Feisul and Dr. Chalm Weizmann of the Zionist Organization in January 1919, gave some sort of colour to the notion that an agreement between the Arabs and the Jews had been reached with valid influence on the future of Palestine. The agreement was not authoritative for the simple reason that Emir Feisul—as he recognized might happen by the reservations attached to his signature—did not turn out to represent the Arab peoples of Asia. Lawrence, like the British Government, forgot or rather underrated Ibn Saud. The Supreme Council of the Allies gave the Palestine Mandate to Great Britain in 1920 with the addition of a rider that the Mandatory Power should itself be responsible for giving effect to the Balfour Declaration of 1917. The Mandate, confirmed by the League Council in 1922, came into force in September 1923.

Thus the British Government, as the Mandatory, is committed to the terms of the Balfour Declaration which was contained originally in a letter of November 2, 1917 addressed by the Earl of Balfour to Lord Rothschild and ran thus;

> His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by the Jews in any other country.

The cumulative effect of the various undertakings given by the British Government found expression in what might be termed a three-fold objective: independence for the Arabs, a national home for the Jews and self-government for the people of Palestine—comprising both Arabs and Jews. In July 1920, the army administration of Palestine was ended by the appointment of a High Commissioner with a nominated Advisory Council, consisting of ten British official members, four Moslem Arabs, three Christian Arabs and three Jews. A constitutional scheme put forward by the High Commissioner (Sir Herbert Samuel) in 1922 had to be abandoned owing to an Arab boycott. The British administration therefore continued to carry on the Government as before. The Jewish community is represented by an official Jewish Agency, recognized under the Mandate, a national committee being appointed by an Assembly elected by the Jewish population which, in 1935 had risen to 375,000 from 83,794 in 1922. The Arabs have rejected the idea of a similar Arab agency and pin their faith to various organizations out of which in recent months an Arab

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Supreme Council has been created, but it must be remembered that as there are no less than five different Arab parties complete unanimity is not secured. Palestine was quiet until the time of the Wailing Wall outbreak in August 1929. The effect of that tragedy was to postpone consideration of constitutional changes. It brought about the appointment of a Royal Commission (presided over by Sir Walter Shaw) which made certain recommendations published on March 12, 1930. A Commission set up by the Council of the League on May 15 of the same year, reported on August 25 in criticism of the British Mandatory's fulfilment of its obligations toward the Arabs. Meanwhile to give effect to the Shaw Commission's recommendations, Great Britain, through the then Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, affirmed her intention to carry out the terms of the mandate and "do equal justice to all sections of the population in Palestine." She deputed Sir John Hope-Simpson to report on land settlement, land immigration and development and, in the meantime suspended immigration into Palestine. The Hope-Simpson report aroused Jewish criticism for in advocating intensive development of rural Palestine, it emphasized the need for patience and it held that no margin of land was available for new immigrants. Nor was the British Government more fortunate with its own statement of policy issued with the report and, after some controversy Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in the early part of 1931 gave an authoritative version which removed tension and uncertainty.

Relaxation of the tension was facilitated by the exceptional prosperity enjoyed by Palestine in the next two years—at a time when depression prevailed over a great portion of the world elsewhere. Success was achieved too in inducing a certain number of Jews and Arabs to work in harmony on agricultural, railway, commercial and industrial development, but friction tended to increase. In October 1933 the increased rate of Jewish immigration led to disturbances but the authorities took emergent action and order was soon restored. In the early part of 1934 the reduction of Jewish immigration effected in the normal course of adjustment under the declared policy, evoked protests and strikes in the Jewish communities. However, in September of that year, the long-deferred municipal elections were held and last December (1935) the High Commissioner felt that the new councils were working well enough to justify a further step toward self-government. His proposals were not palatable to the Jews who thought that they gave the Arabs undue advantages. The British Government in response to criticisms in Parliament decided to set up a Royal Commission to report on the whole problem. That decision was announced on May 18, but the disorders which had broken out on April 15 when Arabs held up some Jews on the Nablus Road greatly increased in intensity and extent. On June 9 Mr. Ormsby-Gore announced that the restoration of the Administration's authority was a condition precedent to the appointment of the Commission. That seems to be the situation as it now stands. The new régime has brought Palestine prosperity to which Jewish enterprise and capital have made good contribution. Nor have the Arabs failed to benefit, as the increase in the Moslem population from under 600,000 in 1922 to over 800,000 in 1935 amply shows. The problem is racial and political and the two chief difficulties relate to land tenure and immigration. The Jews, in the present disorders, have been the victims of fierce attacks by the Arabs and have displayed considerable forbearance and restraint. The British Administration is sparing no effort to quell the insurrection and this firmness is bearing fruit.

QUATORZE JUILLET

By SAPAJOU

THINKING IMPERIALLY

July 8.

It is fitting to recall Joseph Chamberlain's emphasis on "thinking imperially" on the centenary of his birth. Great Britain's chief imperial statesman after Chatham, Chamberlain realized the immense importance of securing cooperation among the various component parts of the Empire. At the Imperial Conferences of 1897 and 1902, as Colonial Secretary, he endeavoured to bring imperial federation to the fore. His idea was to create a Great Council for the Empire "for the purpose of more effective consultation and organization for defence and economic welfare." He failed and perhaps it was well that he did for at that time the intensely nationalist feeling of the overseas members of the Empire had not been recognized in the Mother Country. Nevertheless the Conference of 1902 supported the principle of reciprocity. Joseph Chamberlain's "Great Council" has not come into existence in the form imagined by him; it has to serve purposes of which he could not have been aware in his day although, recognizing his characteristic adaptability to the moving times, it may be fairly assumed that he would strongly have approved those purposes. The Imperial Conference to-day is the central institution of the Empire:

> It has no executive or mandatory power, but it is an effective medium of agreement and a fine instrument of education to all statesmen who gather at its sessions. Each learns from the others, and the experience of one part of the Commonwealth often guides its fellows
> *(J. Coatman: Magna Britannia)*

As the family gathering and Council of the Empire the Conference is able to fulfil many of the functions demanded by Chamberlain's "Great Council." It stands as a remarkable monument to the magnificent work which he so well and truly performed in his day at the Colonial Office now expanded into the Dominions Office and Colonial Office in recognition of the development of the Empire's younger nations.

Events in the last year have brought the solidarity of the Empire once more into the picture of British policy. The position is different from that obtaining in 1914, when, self-governing though the Dominions were, they had not acquired the full status of nationhood which is now theirs by virtue of the evolutionary traditions governing British constitutional practice as formally recorded in the Statute of Westminster, the outcome of the Imperial Conference of 1926. That Statute gives effect to the Balfour Declaration 1926 which, in defining the political status of the self-governing members of the Empire and their relationship with each other, states:

> They are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no may subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The successive crises which have arisen to perturb the world since the Statute of Westminster was passed, have in a sense offered exceptional opportunities for ascertaining and establishing practice under that act. The Empire as a whole has learnt the vital significance of unity of action without prejudice to that independent expression of national opinion and national interest to which each individual Dominion attaches such importance. It may be that the term "equality of status" has to be tolerantly interpreted, for as the Empire faces the growing complexity of the problems affecting its economic and political progress, the dependence of the Dominions upon the Mother Country can hardly be ignored. It takes, however, the form of recognition of responsibility by which the essential factor of equality may be preserved.

Cooperation in the League of Nations has increased the processes of consultation between the Mother Country and the Dominions. It has accentuated the value of united action for the preservation of their common interests. The recent disappointments at Geneva do not diminish this Imperial comradeship: they rather give it all the greater cause for development. Twenty months ago General Smuts foretold the present situation when he refused to visualize the League as a military machine. He added—and his authority was undeniable—that

> It was not conceived or built for that purpose, it is not equipped for such functions. And if the attempt were now made to transform it into a military machine, into a system to carry on war for the purpose of preventing or ending war, I think its fate is sealed. I cannot conceive the Dominions remaining in such a League and pledging themselves to fight the wars of the Old World, and if the Dominions leave it, Great Britain is bound to follow

The close consultation taken with the Dominions by Great Britain in formulating her foreign policy to meet the breakdown of "sanctions," illustrates the accuracy of General Smuts' view. It shows, too, that the Empire can bring its own sense of balance and solidarity to adjust the uncertainties afflicting the younger if numerically stronger organization. In due course the elasticity and practical spirit of the British Empire's constitutional structure may be commended for imitation or adaptation by Geneva where rigidity and formalism have between them brought about the possibility of disaster. If, on the other hand, the League cannot be so reconstructed, the members of the British Empire have their own resources on which reliance can be confidently placed by them. That is why, just now, there is a strong revival of interest in the Imperial policy of the British Government and an earnest desire that it should be associated with the decisions to consolidate the national defences—economic and military. Cooperation, co-ordination and concentration are required to produce a well-defined policy in full accord with the modern principles which find the broadest measure of acceptance in the Dominions and among all parties in Great Britain herself. No-one would have insisted more strongly on this non-political aspect of "thinking imperially" than Joseph Chamberlain himself. It is well to bear that fact in mind in honouring his memory to-day.

PARTY HOPES

July 9.

Events of the last few months have left their mark on British political alignments. Discounting the persistent rumours regarding the early retirement of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, it is probably correct to affirm that successive checks experienced by his administration since its triumphant return to power last November have an accumulative effect which cannot be ignored. Mr. Baldwin has recovered ground, just as he has been able to restore Sir Samuel Hoare to the Cabinet, but the bloom has been brushed off the National Government's cheek; it is unlikely to return. The multiplicity of problems confronting the country and the uncertainties of the situation on the Continent make it imprudent to dogmatize too fiercely. It is quite conceivable, for example, that the sudden emergence of a really catastrophic crisis would impel the immediate reconstruction of the Government on national lines, so as to include leaders of the present Opposition, according to the precedent of 1914. For the moment it is desirable to examine the political possibilities without regard to abnormal developments, although, frankly, it is difficult enough to say nowadays where normality ends and abnormality begins. In 1931 Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, with Mr. Baldwin as a self-effacing henchman, headed a really national administration. The Opposition was composed of the shattered remnant of the Labour Party and the family cabful of Lloyd-Georgian Liberals. Four years later Mr. Baldwin led the same national administration but it had lost much of its Liberal and Labour virtue. The Samuelite Liberals had long crossed the floor of the House. Viscount Snowden had become an embittered caveman and Mr. MacDonald and his son had to find their way back to office and their seats by grace of the votes of sheltered constituencies. Mr. Baldwin emphasized his intention to persevere in the maintenance of the "National" facade. The election results hardly flattered the notion, for, if anything, they accentuated his dependence on the purely Conservative voting strength.

Although it is true to say that a large number of Conservative and a relatively larger number of Labour and Liberal votes were cast for Conservative candidates in the General Election on the understanding that the form of Government was to be "National," the shrinkage in the actual representation of National Labour and Liberal National in the new House made it exceedingly difficult to maintain the desired theory. Subsequent events which led to the disappearance of Mr. J. H. Thomas and his replacement by Mr. W. Ormsby-Gore, a Conservative, albeit of the Baldwin school, still further aggravated its weakness. Mr. Baldwin will certainly not permit the National label to be abandoned. He makes full use of his two colleagues, Mr. MacDonald, the Lord President of the Council and Sir John Simon, Home Secretary and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons, but as the elector vigorously refuses to play and tends to return either Conservatives or Labour Opposition candidates without regard to finer distinctions, the task of stemming the ebb of the National tide is almost insuperable. The forthcoming election at Derby, where a Labour seat will be contested in a straight fight between a National Labour and Opposition Labour candidate may throw further light on the subject. Mr. Baldwin's denial of his impending retirement applies apparently to the immediate future. It does not affect the earlier intimation of his probable relinquishment of his leadership to Mr. Neville Chamberlain after the Coronation. However successful Mr. Baldwin may be in preserving the title of National Government, Mr. Chamberlain might find the task impossible. Theoretically the abandonment of the label would require endorsement by the electorate, so Mr. Baldwin's retirement might precipitate a General Election earlier than was expected when he was so emphatically returned to power in November last. The probability is therefore that Mr. Chamberlain would endeavour to carry on the National administration but would be compelled by circumstances to make an appeal to the country.

Mr. Baldwin's recovery from the succession of unexpected shocks experienced by his government in the first six months of its existence has accorded with his special command of the nation's confidence. He has more critics in the press than in the electorate. Even when he makes mistakes he is better trusted than claimants to infallibility. Mr. Winston Churchill evidently felt that the Government's recent misfortunes offered a clear chance for brilliant opportunism to prove that Codlin and not Short was the country's friend. The idea was executed with all the impressiveness which Mr. Churchill was able to muster. Bottom himself could not have better set out to "move storms" and "condole in some measure" but in vain. The artistry was admired but the artist was not accepted as a mentor. Where Mr. Baldwin inspires confidence is in his acute perception of the country's desire to dispense with the old

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

party labels. Sometimes it seems as if the politicians, in their affection for shibboleths, were still playing in a nursery from which the general public had long been promoted. Mr. Baldwin knows that the alternative to the present Government is not Conservative or Liberal but Labour and he appreciates the importance therefore of attuning the national policy to principles which his opponents will not find it too hard to accept. He has been of that frame of mind all along and thus has prevented the folly of abusing the accidental dominance of the Conservative vote by foisting an exclusively Conservative policy on the country. It is clear that the National label will be difficult to preserve for reasons already given. It is equally clear that no right-wing Conservative administration has much chance of being accepted. The Government, therefore, in developing its policies to meet the serious emergencies of the moment, will, under Mr. Baldwin's guidance, proceed on sane lines based on the highest common measure of national agreement. Thus when the inevitable swing of the pendulum in the course of the next three years brings the Labour Party into office, the country need not be exposed to the risk of a violent disturbance in the development of its foreign relations or in its provision for national defence.

THE KILLING PACE

July. 11.

Last month the House of Lords discussed the possibility of limiting if not prohibiting the reading of speeches in its debates. Quaintly enough this discussion produced some of the best speeches ever heard in the House and the whole debate was at an exceptionally high level. Nor did a single member resort to the written speech. The interest of their Lordships' observations lay not so much in their treatment of the case for or against read speeches as in the piquant revelations with which they adorned their arguments. There is, sometimes, much misapprehension on the subject. The eloquence which depends on no notes or manuscript is not as spontaneous as the artistry of the orator suggests. Burke's impassioned orations were usually committed to paper before he ventured to address the House. It is a commonplace that budget speeches—not only in the House of Commons—are learnt by heart. The late Lord Birkenhead jumped into fame by virture of a audacious maiden speech with which the then unknown F. E. Smith truculently chastised the victorious hordes of the party opposed to his own shattered remnant. Every word of that speech had been carefully prepared and practized by the young champion the night before. In later years he retained the art. Having to make a speech on an important topic, he gave a correspondent an advance typed copy running into several foolscap pages and asked that his speech as delivered should be checked with the manuscript before publication. The reporter eventually returned to the office with the comment that Lord Birkenhead had not deviated by a syllable from the manuscript. Indeed he had even prepared for and accurately worded an interruption and his answer. The exigencies of debate must limit the extent of this method of preparation, but the point to note is that the reading of the speech rather than the elaborate preparation of it is the real cause of complaint.

Speaking for the Government with a diffidence which he attributed to his comparatively recent elevation to the House of Lords, Viscount Halifax pointed out that, in making official pronouncements of considerable importance and complexity, it was probably essential that the precaution of reading from manuscript should be taken. This certainly has the advantage of guarding against the experience of the late Duke of Devonshire who, being asked to state the policy of "Her Majesty's Government" in regard to a most important European crisis, relied on his memory and made an interesting statement to the House. As he sat down his sleeve was tugged by his parliamentary private secretary and a whispered conversation followed. Immediately His Grace rose and, hardly concealing his boredom, intimated to their Lordships that in regard to the statement just made by him they should note that it represented the exact reverse of the policy of Her Majesty's Government. On a certain famous occasion—Viscount Halifax's predecessor in the Viceroyalty of India had reason to remember it—Mr. David Lloyd George, as Prime Minister, was to make from a carefully prepared manuscript, a considered statement on British policy in India, of which country Mr. Lloyd George always had the vaguest notions. An emotional accident caused him to throw the manuscript aside, and, on his own account, to deliver a most eloquent, epigrammatic and by no means inaccurate speech on India, her future, present and past. For several weeks afterwards unfortunate Government officials in India from the Viceroy downwards had to expound the meaning of the Lloyd-Georgian phrases to highly suspicious Indian politicians and Legislatures. Lord Halifax' point was good, but there is every ground for asking that, in reading a speech, the Government spokesman should endeavour to give the proper shades of expression and, above all, should appear to understand what he is reading. The private member who perpetrates—or attempts to perpetrate—the reading of a speech deserves no quarter whatever. After the debate in the House of Lords it is exceedingly unlikely that he will get it.

In the course of the debate the disclosure was made that so often official statements are committed to paper because, owing to the complexity and volume of public business, the statesman charged with making the speech has not had the time to master the subject under review. It was also observed that the development of the use of the stenographer had tended to relieve this strain by inducing men to throw off certain items of information in the course of dictation. Having thus recorded the facts on paper, they feel that they can be acquitted of any obligation to charge their over-burdened memory with them. It does not take much imagination to perceive that this inevitably enhances the superficiality of public utterances and the artificiality of discussions, whether in print or through oratory. It does not apply to politicians alone. The question, however, is whether the world is right in permitting this make-believe to go unchecked. Should not something be done to relieve the strain on the heavily worked Cabinet Minister—or humbler politician? The danger of reducing everything to the formula of advance preparation cannot be ignored. Some believe that it has played a large part in bringing the proceedings of the League of Nations into disrepute. The other day in the House of Commons the debate on "Sanctions" was electrified or galvanized by one of Mr. Lloyd George's most brilliant essays in invective, satire, ridicule and eloquent patriotism. But the rules gave the House only three hours for the discussion. Mr. Baldwin had arranged to wind up and had actually prepared his speech on philosophically disarming lines. Playing for safety, Mr. Baldwin dared not risk the highly complex machine by departing from his brief. The Government could not be defeated, but the damaging attack of Mr. Lloyd George remained unanswered except by a sentence or two of chivalrous compliment paid by Mr. Baldwin before plunging into the prepared apologia. And it should not be forgotten that this tendency to exclude improvisations and to settle everything in advance has directly cleared the way for the abuse of democratic machinery by dictatorships. The microphone is a great leveller and nothing pleases the dictator better than to bring everyone down to the lowest possible level—his opportunity is then secure.

FOLLOWING the establishment of Sheng Yi Co., at Wuhu, large quantities of Japanese sugar are sold in markets along the Yangtsze. In addition to 10,000 bags which have already been sold in the past few weeks, 2,000 more bags have been brought to Wuhu.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD

FLEET WITHDRAWAL

Units of the British Home and Far Eastern fleets which have been serving in the Mediterranean since the outbreak of the Italo-Ethiopian hostilities are being withdrawn in accordance with the British Government's announced decision. As Sir Samuel Hoare emphasized in the House of Commons, this does not mean a decrease in permanent British naval strength in the Mediterranean. Vessels in withdrawal are solely units of the Home Fleet and other fleets which were despatched to the Mediterranean as replacements and temporary reinforcements and the published lists of the vessels by no means the true state of affairs. Two reasons are behind the withdrawal. Firstly, the situation in that area is considered to have eased to an extent which does not warrant the maintenance of an increased force, and, secondly, there is the question of leave for men of the Home Fleet which had to be countermanded owing to the despatch of these vessels from Home waters to the Mediterranean. As far as the British China Fleet is concerned, H.M.S. Berwick has been serving in the Mediterranean and is being withdrawn, together with the fifteenth destroyer flotilla of four ships and a number of submarines. H.M.S. Adventure, which was also temporarily attached to that station, arrived in Plymouth in the early part of June for recommissioning in the ordinary course of events.

AMERICAN DROUGHT

President Roosevelt is acting with his usual promptitude and vision in handling the drought situation in the middle western states which threatens to grow worse as no prospects of any considerable volume of rains likely to save the parched crops are held out by the weather authorities. Already more than 100,000 families are receiving relief but additional measures provide for the removal of 34,000 families to more fertile areas and the provision of relief work for another 50,000 men. Reports from various states, especially the Dakotas, describe the damage done by the prolonged drought and the suffering generally in temperatures which have exceeded existing records. Fortunately the assurance has been given that the 1937 situation of the country is not likely to be seriously affected for it is estimated that there will be an average production with a comfortable carry-over in spite of the losses in the drought-stricken areas. The business reflection, however, is provided by the wild session on the wheat market on Tuesday when prices advanced to a new high figure on reports that the affected districts had received no relief in the way of rain, then after a sharp drop in prices a report of heavy rains in the Saskatchewan wheat region caused a recovery and a selling rush the size of which had not been witnessed for a long time. Handling the situation will be a severe test of President Roosevelt's administration in view of the forthcoming presidential election and his decision to make a tour of the stricken states will enable him to apply his personal attention to the problem.

RECORDS BROKEN

Preparations for the Olympic Games in various countries of late have given news of the breaking of records, the discovery of new champions and the general development of a fine spirit of emulation which will find international expression in due course at the Games themselves. It is impossible to attempt to assess the significance of these admirable dress rehearsals, if the term may be reverently used. The interest which the Games are awakening will show itself in due course and it may then be appropriate to come to some conclusion regarding the relative strengths of the different national teams. China has made a very creditable effort to send a handful of athletic representatives and they modestly do not expect to do more then make a good first appearance in more experienced company. Reports from Germany indicate that the authorities responsible for the Games have made wonderful arrangements and it seems probable that they will eclipse anything hitherto attempted. The spirit thus exemplified is to be commended for enthusiasm is a natural stimulant to sportsmanship and on that quality the promoters of the Olympic Games in recent years have rightly laid special stress. International rivalry in sport is beneficial only if it can be indulged without detriment to personal relations. Indeed, judging from the success of the last Olympic Games in Los Angeles, the cultivation of friendships and international esteem is even more valuable than the achievements in athletic prowess important though they be.

EUROPEAN MOVES

It is most satisfactory to note that Germany and Austria have come to a solution of their differences. The removal of causes of friction between two countries which have such close cultural and economic ties must be welcomed on many grounds. It seems to promise the easing of tension in Central Europe and, unless unforeseen difficulties arise, it should facilitate the approach to other problems which require solution in the interests of European stability. By means of this agreement Germany and Italy are brought into close contact and it is possible that the way to a general discussion between them, France and Great Britain may be cleared. Any idea of reviving the Four Power Pact is expressly disclaimed at Rome. For that there may be no special mourning. The removal of "sanctions" does restore the *status quo* in European relationships for much has happened since last October and Signor Mussolini is probably well advised to adopt an interrogative attitude for the moment. The German-Austrian accord may be the beginning of a real effort on Europe's part to restore the machinery of peace-construction. In certain circumstances it may have a more sinister significance as the recovery of the technique of power diplomacy in its most uncompromising form.

BEAUTY AIDS

In a modest tomb in the environs of Paris are the mortal remains of a man named Grateau. M. Grateau died last month at the ripe old age of 84 but few people know of him under this name. Under another name he is as widely known as Napoleon or many other Frenchmen for professionally he was Henri Marcel, inventor of the Marcel wave, who did more in his lifetime to impart waves to female coiffeurs than any other man. Correspondents who have been criticizing modern beauty aids might irreverently point a finger of reproach at M. Marcel Grateau but little would he care if he were alive for he was a shrewd business man and so nice and practical an appreciation did he possess of feminine yearning for beauty that from a humble beginning as a barber he became a millionaire and a retired country gentleman at the head of a business which commanded colossal prices for the system he devised. His business philosophy was sound and simple and he stuck to it. "Fashions may come and fashions may go but every woman yearns for wavy hair," he said when the straight bob was fashionable. He was inspired to invent his system of hair waving from his mother's beautiful curls and he could proudly boast of being the benefactor to all womankind who, in return, rewarded him by pouring millions of francs into his coffers. People of an economic turn of mind might be able to compile convincing statistics of what might be done to humanity with the money spent annually on beautifying women, but if hell hath no fury like a woman scorned heaven hath no pleasure like a woman gratified,

DANZING AND THE LEAGUE

The Constitution of Danzig is based upon Article 103 of the Treaty of Versailles and a supplementary Polish-Danzig agreement of November 9, 1920. A Free City under the protection of the League of Nations, Danzig has its constitution guaranteed by the League, the Council of which appoints a Resident High Commissioner for a period of three years. He is eligible for reappointment. He has power to settle disputes between Poland and Danzig, but both parties have the right of appeal to the League. The Constitution provides for a Popular Assembly of 120 members elected every four years and a senate of twenty-two members divided into groups. The eight principal senators, who are elected every four years, act also as heads of administrative departments. The other fourteen do not have such administrative duties and go out of office on an adverse vote in the Popular Assembly. Poland is responsible for the foreign relations of Danzig and is entrusted with the defence of the Free City in case of need as well as with the maintenance of order in the territory should the local police force prove insufficient. The Free City undertakes to make due provision for the protection of minorities in accordance with the principles of the Covenant. It may be recalled that the difficulties experienced by the High Commissioner were considered by the Council of the League in January last when Herr Greiser, as President of the Danzig Senate, attended. Herr Greiser gave assurances that there was no intention to violate the Constitution. His reading of the situation did not tally with the view taken by Mr. Anthony Eden as rapporteur and it was obvious that the issue between the Nazis of Danzig and the League was growing in complexity. Whether it has now reached the extreme point of another defiance of the Versailles Treaty remains to be seen. Whatever may be the rights and wrongs of the Danzig problem it will be generally agreed that the discourteous treatment of Mr. Sean Lester whose patience, forbearance and tact have received marked approval, is childish and unworthy.

HOPE AT DANZIG

The report that Danzig had officially severed relations with the League of Nations turns out to be not only incorrect but diametrically opposite to the actual fact which is that Danzig has affirmed its fidelity to the League and, moreover, Herr Hitler is by no means pleased with the ebullitions of Danzig's President at Geneva. Herr Greiser, it is suggested, will go the way of all flesh which commits political errors. There is obviously much to be said for the replacement of Mr. Sean Lester by a High Commissioner of Poland's choice—not because there is any disposition to endorse Nazi criticisms of the High Commissioner but because the diplomatic understanding now existing between Poland and Germany renders it unnecessary for the High Commissioner to be chosen from the panel of impartials as it were. Poland's choice would obviously be subjected to the appropriate diplomatic inquiries of Germany and would therefore be *persona grata* to both countries.

(continued on page 96.)

From Daily News Ads.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Register of Shares will be closed from July 27 to August 8.

Persons having claims against the estate of the late Edward Ott Drake are requested to send particulars to A. L. Dickson, 175 Soochow Road.

The National Government Central Mint invite tenders for the supply of foreign-made chilled cast-iron rolls and tool-steel rolls for cold rolling.

It is announced that the name of the American Radio and Refrigeration Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A., has been legally changed to Philco Sales Corporation, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.

Photographs of people and events which have appeared in the "North-China Daily News" and the Magazine Supplement are on sale at A. S. Watson & Co., 71 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Persons having claims against the estate of the late Thomas Norman, formerly of the China Navigation Co., Ltd., are requested to send particulars to Joseph Brown, c/o Malcolm & Co., 220 Szechuen Road.

A summary of Customs requirements regarding marking and numbering of import cargo is given in Notification No. 1527, published in the July 10 issue of the "North-China Daily News." These regulations will be strictly enforced from October 12 next.

The Shanghai Gas Company offer for sale benzole, toluole and solvent-naphtha manufactured by themselves. Samples of these products and specifications with regard to quantity and quality can be obtained from the Acting Engineer-in-Chief and Manager upon payment of a refundable cash deposit of $100.

Pursuant to an order of H.B.M. Supreme Court for China in an action Burkill Trusts, Ltd., v. West End Estates, Ltd., the properties known as 149 Szechuen Road and West End Gardens will be sold by auction on August 27 and September 2, respectively, the sale to be conducted by Messrs. Nazer and Martin.

Air conditioners of various types are being advertised by several importers. They are standard American models and are for the purpose of cooling and de-humidifying the air in offices and houses during the hot weather. Accurate control of temperature is possible, with a corresponding increase in comfort and efficiency wherever they are installed.

The Kailan Mining Administration invite applications for position of Assistant Matron at the Tongshan K.M.A. Hospital, which will become vacant early in 1937. Applicants must be British subjects and should give full details of their training, posts held, special experience, etc., together with copies of recent testimonials. Applications should be forwarded to General Dept., Kailan Mining Administration, Meadows Road, Tientsin.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAI NOTES

A DASTARDLY MURDER

The authorities of the City Government of Shanghai, within whose jurisdiction the crime was committed, have unreservedly accepted responsibility for investigation of the dastardly murder of a humble Japanese clerk who appears to have been shot down at close quarters on July 10 as he was proceeding on his lawful occasions, carrying in his arms the infant of a friend. The police in their endeavour to obtain information leading to the arrest of the perpetrator of this outrage are at present handicapped by the apparent absence of any direct eye-witness of the crime. It is to be hoped that they will not long be in that position and that the general public will realize the importance of co-operating in the search for the criminal. Unless such public readiness to come forward with information is at the service of the police the task of investigation is immeasurably complicated if not rendered altogether impossible. In the circumstances it must be emphasized that anyone who has the slightest ground for believing that he or she has knowledge which might throw light on the tragedy has an urgent public duty to get into touch with the Bureau of Public Safety. In a big urban population no police force can possibly undertake to be ubiquitously at hand at the scene of a sudden attack on a private citizen, but it is entitled to expect assistance in the provision of details regarding such occurrences by possible eye-witnesses. It is difficult to believe that no-one heard or say something of the crime which caused the eventual death of Mr. Kosaku Kayau. Therefore it is reasonable to assume that the prompt action taken by the Chinese authorities in offering a reward for information leading to the detection of the criminal will bear fruit. At present there seems to be no possible means of ascertaining the motive for the crime and its classification cannot be attempted. Evidence such as is available suggests that the murderer was Chinese but, so far, no trace of his subsequent movements has been discovered.

SIKHS IN SHANGHAI

The Sikhs in Shanghai are divided into two communities—Malwas and Mahjas. The distinction is really geographical but for a long time there has been a marked difference of opinion between the two communities. The Malwa Sikhs are those coming from districts south of the Sutlej and they hail therefore from such places as Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Bhatinda and Faridkot. The Mahja Sikhs come from Jullundur, Amritsar, Lahore, Hoshiarpur and places north of the Sutlej. Some time ago the temporary appointment of a Granthi to the Sikh Gurdwara was the subject of controversy. A Granthi specially obtained from India to take permanent charge of the Gurdwara was a Malwa man of Ludhiana. He was not acceptable to the Mahjas. A compromise was effected whereby the Malwas and Mahjas used the Gurdwara on alternate Sundays under the auspices of their respective Gurdwara Committees and Granthis. The dissension which has lately arisen has nothing to do with the dispute between the Malwas and Mahjas, but it is within the Mahja community itself, that community having two rival sections. The point is made clear because Sardar Sham Singh, the President of the Malwa Sikh Committee desires to dissociate Malwa Sikhs from any responsibility for the recent disturbances.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS

The arrival of the London papers with the full list of Birthday Honours reveals other awards which, in addition to those already cabled, have interest for Shanghailanders. For example Sir Alexander Wardrop who is still remembered as one of the original Shanghai Defence Force Commanders has been promoted in the Order of the Bath to be Knight Grand Cross (Military) for his services as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Northern Command. Lady Sifton, the wife of the Governor of Bihar receives the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal (First Class) for her services in India, the same honour also going to Mrs. Ruth Young the Principal of Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi, who recently visited China to lecture to certain educational institutions here, and to Mrs. Elsie King who attended the International Red Cross Conference in Tokyo last year. Mr. Arthur Mayhew of the Colonial Office who inspected educational institutions in Hongkong and Shanghai for the purposes of an official report has been awarded the C.M.G.

SHANGHAI AHEAD

Shanghai's good fortune in being able to see films before they are shown in London and sometimes at the same time as they make their bow in New York has been noted in these columns frequently. The latest example is the production entitled "The Story of Louis Pasteur" which first appeared here at the Grand Theatre on April 2 and was shown last week as a second-run picture at the Capitol and which was not exhibited in London until June 22. Pre-views were given to the London press on June 16 and the enthusiastic reception of the film was in accord with Shanghai's opinion of it three months ago. "The Times" went out of its way to give it nearly three quarters of a column—a tribute seldom paid by that journal, except when Mr. Charles Chaplin is giving a new film—and its critique started with the comment:

> So great is the honourable contrast between this film, and the ordinary clap-trap of the screen, that it is hard to praise it with persuasive moderation which alone will ensure it the public it deserves—a public of men and women (with, certainly their children) who, sickened long ago by the wild superlatives of film criticism, have come to regard cinematograph theatres as places where all values are falsified and where little more can be hoped for than relatively harmless triviality. "Pasteur" stands apart.

After praising the cast, the critique concludes:

> The result is a film which cannot be watched without deep and, in a special sense, proud emotion. It tells of a man whose life was valuable and triumphant because it was neither greedy, nor divided, nor afraid, and that, in the contemporary world, is a rare and welcome theme for biography.

This appreciation not only does justice to a great film but it shows that London also feels some of Shanghai's difficulties in regard to cinema assessments.

SOUND ADVICE

As good, sane, sensible and practical advice on the comportment during periods of exceptional heat, the "Notes by a Medical Authority" issued from the Public Health Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council can be unreservedly commended. In recognizing conditions which for a great part of the year betray Shanghailanders and New Yorkers alike into disregarding precautions normally taken in salamandering countries, the statement goes further. It points out that the modern house-builder in Shanghai has ignored principles which his predecessor carefully took into account. The cool house here is often that older building which took its inspiration from the days when Canton was Shanghai's head office. House-designing in tropical countries usually demands certain basic principles: deep verandahs, lofty rooms, direct through draught, thick walls and windows which can be readily fortified against the intrusion of sunlight. Given those conditions, the heat in Shanghai could be mocked at, but, as the statement suggests, Shanghai makes its own heat troubles and the problem must be tackled with that point well in mind.

AMERICAN EVENTS

The postponed Independence Day sporting engagements were duly fulfilled on July 11 when the Troopers scored a narrow but well-deserved victory over the Cossacks and so won the Polo Challenge Cup by six goals to five. The result was in accordance with expectation, although, perhaps, the Cossacks put up a better fight than the "paper" form suggested. The other event produced a definite surprise for the Fourth U.S. Marines were strong favourites in the baseball match. It has been usually regarded as a gift for the soldiers but the civilians do not view the contest in such a despairing light as they inevitably must that other annual affair—the "grid" game on Thanksgiving Day. The training and discipline of a soldier team give their opponents a formidable problem to solve. The civilians managed it at baseball on July 11 and for the first time in three years established their claim to the Cunningham Cup. Congratulations go to them accordingly.

MR. AND MRS. G. A. FITCH

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Fitch are leaving for Tsingtao and, after a brief holiday there, they are due to proceed to Nanking where Mr. Fitch takes up his new appointment under the Young Men's Christian Association. Thus the series of farewells which Mr. and Mrs. Fitch have so heroically endured during the last few weeks comes to an end. Mr. Fitch can leave with the satisfactory feeling that he has put Shanghai under a lasting obligation to him by reason of his magnificent work as the first General Secretary and pillar of the Foreign "Y" here. The initiation of the scheme and the working out of its details and organization fell mainly on his shoulders. Without his experience, driving power and vision, the Foreign "Y" would not have been able to serve the community as efficiently as it has done. Mr. Fitch has had to contend with the difficulties of a retrenchment period and has faced them with courage and resource. He has not been sparing of himself and there are other institutions to which he has managed to give valuable portions of his very restricted leisure. In wishing him good luck and every happiness at Nanking it is fitting to pay a warm tribute also to Mrs. Fitch who in so many activities in Shanghai has played an important part. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch will be much missed by social and cultural organizations here, but there is some consolation in the knowledge that residence in Nanking almost automatically demands periodical communings with Shanghai.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD

(continued from page 95.)

THE 'VARSITY MATCH

Cambridge's eight wickets win over Oxford in the varsity match at Lords leaves no doubt as to which side was the better. At the beginning of the season Oxford had eight blues out of the eleven who were defeated by Cambridge the year before in residence, and two others who had been awarded blues the previous year but who had not appeared in the all-important fixture at Lords. With the exception of the brilliant Mitchell-Innes and R. C. M. Kimpton, an Australian who may yet blossom out into another C. G. Macarfney, the material was not so good as this formidable list of blues would seem to suggest, and it was admitted that Mitchell-Innes had by no means an easy task ahead of him in building up a team which would avenge the last defeat. At Cambridge it was a very different story. Bartlett, the captain, had eight other blues to support him, all of them members of the fine eleven Cambridge had possessed the year before. His trouble seemed likely to be the making of a choice from the quantity of talent available. He had only three bowlers left, however, and it was estimated that he would need at least six, so it was plain that some of the fine batsmen who had already won their laurels for the university would have to stand down. Nelson, who was top-scorer for Cambridge this year with 91, was not among last year's blues; he can only have taken the place of one of the fine batsmen of last year's team, which again illustrates the plethora of good scorers Bartlett must have had at his disposal. Brocklebank, who seems to have been the hero of the match, is an Eton senior who must have bowled himself into the eleven after the side went on tour. He was not a regular member of the team while it played at Fenner's. At Eton he showed great promise as a fast leg-break bowler, but like many other promising public school bowlers when they get on to the better wickets at Fenner's, he failed to produce his form in his first two years. Cambridge were at one time threatened with the loss of Jehangir Khan, who broke a finger while fielding a ball, but since that player was able to turn out for India in the first test match against England, he must have been fit enough to take his place in the university side.

A LOVER OF ENGLAND

Erasmus—the four hundredth anniversary of whose death was honoured yesterday—was, as Dr. R. D. Loewenberg told Shanghai Rotarians, a great admirer of England. When the young Rotterdam scholar was acutely feeling the struggle with poverty in expensive Paris after he had abandoned the priesthood, he won the friendship of William Blount, Lord Mountjoy who carried him over to England and introduced him to the Court of Henry VII. Erasmus could not bring himself to like English beer or to endure the draughtiness of English houses. Otherwise he found his own passion for learning vividly reflected in the young England to which Mountjoy had given him the key. His friendship with Sir Thomas More, Warham the future Archbishop of Canterbury, Colet the Dean of St. Pauls and founder of the famous school, Wolsey, afterwards the great Cardinal, and Fisher eventually Bishop of Rochester, brings to mind some of the leading figures in that English renaissance. The peculiarities of the English aroused his mirth rather than his wrath. To a friend about to visit that country he wrote

> "You will find the great people there most agreeable and gracious; only be careful not to presume upon their intimacy. They will condescend to your level, but do not you therefore suppose that you stand upon theirs. The noble lords are gods in their own eyes. For the other classes be courteous, give your right hand, do not take the wall, do not push yourself. Smile on whom you please, but trust no one that you do not know; above all speak no evil of England to them. They are proud of their country above all nations in the world, as they have good reason to be.

Detractors of the modern girl often base their arguments on the contention that the 20th Century is lacking in the womanly reserve of its predecessors. They should note Erasmus' praise of English femininity:

> English ladies are divinely pretty, and too good-natured. They have an excellent custom among them, that wherever you go the girls kiss you. They kiss you when you come, they kiss you when you go, they kiss you at intervening opportunities, and their lips are soft, warm and delicious.

Englishwomen may be proud of this tribute from a man who at that time was flaying Europe's institutions with the satire of his good-tempered denunciations. Erasmus could not go all the way with Luther because, being a great scholar, he had a tolerance which lacked the fiery driving power proper to a zealous reformer. When his friend of the Louvain days had become Pope as Adrian VI and wanted Erasmus to come to Rome to refute Luther's doctrines, he pleaded ill-health and contented himself with an evasion:

> Many a wise man has attacked Luther and what has been effected? The Pope curses, the Emperor threatens; there are prisons, confiscations, faggots; and all is vain. What can a poor pigmy like me do?

This middle course brought him the enmity of both sides: Luther, who failed to understand him, was angry, Adrian VI, contemptuous. But Erasmus explained himself to Warham:

> If I joined Luther I could only perish with him, and I do not mean to run my neck into a halter. Popes and Emperors must decide matters. I will accept what is good, and do as I can with the rest. Peace on any terms is better than the justest war.

Young Germany of his day idolized Erasmus, held that his judgment was infallible, hinted that he was more than mortal and "made pilgimages to visit him as to the shrine of a saint" says T. M. Lindsay. Young England showed its admiration in another way: by buying his books. In the day-book of an Oxford bookseller it is shown that of the books sold during 1520 one-ninth were of books written or edited by Erasmus. His "Colloquia" was among his four most popular books. It reached 99 editions before 1546.

A DRAMATIC ELECTION

The National Government has sustained a severe defeat in the result of the by-election at Derby, due to the resignation of Mr. J. H. Thomas. Ironically enough, that constituency of railwaymen, so long faithful to Mr. Thomas, has been wooed by two outstanding examples of the middle-aged Labour intellectual. The contest was speeded up owing to the fact that by the middle of July most of the railwaymen take their annual holidays and a later polling date would have meant the absence of some 30,000 electors from the constituency. The Government had evidently recognized the formidable character of Professor P. J. Noel Baker's candidature—Olympic Champion, War veteran (Mons Star, Italian Silver Military Medal for Valour—gained as a commandant of Ambulance Units), expert on foreign and international affairs, his high academic honours at Cambridge being enhanced by the unusual feat of combining the Presidentships of the Union and the Athletic Club in his own person and in becoming Vice-President of Ruskin College Oxford after leaving Cambridge. For Major A G. Church has no mean record, as former Labour Member for Leyton, private secretary to Lord Passfield (Sidney Webb), distinguished service with the Gunners and Royal Air Force in the Great War, expert on East Africa and the Empire generally, member of the Medical Research Council, member of the Senate of London University and Director of Baird Television—with the D.S.O. and M.C. to set against Professor Baker's decorations. It is difficult to pretend that the Government could have secured a better candidate. No doubt the reason for the vacancy may have been an unfavourable factor, since the Government could hardly dissociate itself entirely from the delinquencies of the late member. Still a majority of 12,600 gained as recently as November last should be proof against most disadvantages. Obviously the poll showed a waning of electoral enthusiasm, but a good deal of that shrinkage may be attributed to the absence of electors who could take their holidays before the usual rush. Summer time is not considered to be favourable to heavy polls. Nevertheless Mr. Baker increased the Labour vote from 25,037 to 28,419, whereas the National Labour vote of 37,566 given to Mr. Thomas in November fell to 25,666. In other words the Labour vote rose by 3,382 and the Governments fell by 11,900—thus a turnover of 15,282 votes against Mr. Thomas' majority of 12,529 gave Mr. Baker a majority of 2,753. There is little doubt that this smashing Labour victory will be hailed by the Opposition as a commentary on the Government's recent direction of foreign policy. Mr. Baker's close association with the League of Nations Union and his unrivalled knowledge of League affairs will have pressed that point firmly on the electorate's notice. It will, of course, be argued that the trade union vote would automatically be at Mr. Baker's disposal; so it was at the disposal of Mr. Thomas' opponent in 1935. The verdict emphasizes the point made in these columns only two days ago: that Mr. Baldwin and his Government, cannot ignore the trend of the electorate toward Labour. In spite of all that has happened in recent months the strength of that public opinion which forced Mr. Baldwin last summer to take notice of the country's faith in the League is by no means negligible. The National Government cannot afford to pay excessive attention to its all too vocal right-wing Conservatives, otherwise it will expose the country to the danger of violent reaction when the swing of the pendulum indicates a possible change of regime.

R. A. F. PERSONNEL

Provision of £10,000,000 in the supplementary estimates in regard to the Royal Air Force re-affirms the British Government's decision to increase this branch of the forces to a strength consistent with the needs of the situation. Hitherto, the R. A. F. has occupied a very low position in the scale of world air forces, but the expansion plans have been designed to remove this inferiority. The major problem at present, however, is not the construction of machines but the supply of trained personnel to man them. The building of machines is a relatively simple matter in relation to the training of personnel, and whatever construction difficulties there may have been have been overcome by a scheme of co-operation between aircraft manufacturers and other engineering firms outside the industry which are capable of manufacturing parts like wings and bodies and engines to be used by the actual aircraft manufacturers. Personnel falls in a different category. It is not sufficient to possess a "first line" air strength: there must be sufficient reserves of men and material to make good losses. Coincident with the expansion of the R. A. F. is a big civil aviation development also calling for personnel and the combined demands brought together in such conjunction must cause a drain on available trained manpower, especially when speed is a factor in bringing the existing Air Force to the strength which the Government has in mind. Conscription of men, especially for such a highly specialized service as aviation, has never received much favour in Britain but, on the other hand, has led to a belief that such an action is likely to lead to deterioration. One encouraging aspect is the enthusiastic response of Britain's young men to the auxiliary, or semi-territorial units of the R. A. F. which are attracting large numbers of civilians to devote their spare time to this fascinating branch of the services. Here, in the ultimate, is the nucleus of future personnel and a possible solution.

THE year 1935 showed a general increase in the amount of shipping using the port of Hongkong, according to the annual report of the Harbour Department which has just been issued. Foreign going shipping, entering and clearing, showed a net increase of 1,150 vessels or 1,433,444 tons, while local shipping showed a decrease of 609 ships but an increase of 126,513 tons. The position held by British shipping is fairly satisfactory. British ocean going ships entering and clearing show an increase of 268 and 475,911 tons, while British river steamers show an increase of 549 ships and 1,325,134 tons. The grand total of ships engaged in foreign and local trade which entered and cleared during the year was 84,655 totalling 43,473,979 tons, which compares with 93,754 ships and 41,914,002 tons during 1934. Similarly, the crews show an increase in number; in 1934 the total number of the crews entering and clearing was 2,473,706 while last year the total was 2,571,980.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

SEVENTEEN TO BE SHOT FOR TOKYO COUP

Death Sentences Passed on Japanese Army Officers: Five Given Life Terms by Court-Martial

Tokyo, July 7.

SIXTEEN Army officers and a civilian have been sentenced to death, and five other officers have been given terms of life imprisonment for participation in the events of February 26, when several Army groups rebelled and assassinated several high government officials, it was announced to-day. The sentences followed weeks of painstaking investigation and a trial surrounded by the greatest secrecy, conducted by a special court—presumably at the Yoyogi parade grounds.

A lengthy official statement, containing some 20,000 words, announced that the sentences had been pronounced July 5, and that a total of 133 convictions had been returned. The remainder of those tried were sentenced to prison terms of varying length.

The statement said that 1,353 persons took part in the revolt, but that more than 1,000 had been exonerated. The date and the method of the executions for the sixteen Army officers and the civilian were not fixed, but it is presumed that death will be by shooting, and that the penalty will be imposed shortly.

The statement was somewhat sympathetic to the motives of the rebels, but declared that any effort to renovate Japanese policies forcibly along reactionary lines was intolerable. It also said that the case of Lieut.-Col. Saburo Aizawa, who was executed this week for the murder of Lieut.-Gen. T. Nagata, former director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office, had partly influenced the rebels.

The statement also revealed that Lieut. Tooru Itagaki, who was not included among those sentenced, had objected to a proposed attack upon Prince Saionji, the last of the Genro, and had won his point, thereby saving the life of the elder statesman.

Sentences of death were pronounced upon Genichi Manakami, a patent attorney, Captains Kiyosada Koda and Teruzo Ando, Lieutenants Motoaki Nakahashi, Yasuhide Kurihara, Seichu Nibu, Tadashi Saka, Masaru Tanaka, Katsuo Tsushima and Tsuguo Takejima, Sub-Lieutenants Hachiro Hayashi, Taro Takahashi, Masaru Yasuda and Kanji Nakajima, Captain Takasugu Murana, (retired) Paymaster Asaichi Isoba (retired) and a former cadet, Zensuke Shikukawa.

Those given life sentences were Sub-Lieutenants Toshihiko Ideka, Kiyoumi Miyama, Minoru Tokiwa, Yashuhel Kiyohara and Kinjiro Suzuki.

From the beginning, the proceedings were secret and no general list of defendants was published. The area of the Yoyogi parade grounds in never open to the public and a trial could be conducted without exciting the least suspicion. However, as the trial neared its close, it became known that many minor officers were accused of participation in the rebellion which took the lives of a group of high officials, and resulted in the wounding of others and attempts on the lives of still others.

Strategic Points Occupied

What has become known as the February 26 incident took place at 5 o'clock in the morning during a heavy snowstorm. At midnight, orders had been issued to certain companies in the troops stationed at Tokyo to be ready for further orders.

In the early hours of the morning, Captain Ando and a few of his associates led the troops, about 1,400 in number, to all strategic places in the city. They took possession of the Army offices, police headquarters and other strategic points.

Simultaneously, small detachments, some with machine-guns, others with pistols and rifles, went to the residences of certain high officials and killed or attempted to kill them. Those killed were:

Viscount Makoto Saito, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and former Premier;
Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi, Minister of Finance;
Gen. Jyotaro Watanabe, Inspector-General of Military Education; and
Col. Denzo Matsuo, mistaken for his brother-in-law, the Premier, Admiral Keisuke Okada, who was the intended victim of the rebels.

Those injured were:

Count Nobuaki Makino, former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, who escaped after a shower of bullets from his summer home at Ito; and Viscountess Saito, who grasped the gun of an assassin.

Those marked for assassination, as disclosed later, but who escaped, were:

Prince Saionji, the last of the Genro;
Baron Kishichiro Okura;
Mr. Seihin Ikeda, of the Mitsui Co.; and
The Premier, Admiral Okada.

Ex-Premier Escapes

When Admiral Okada found that the assassins were in his official residence, he stepped into the servants' quarters and remained hidden for two days, later going to the Imperial Palace with the resignation of his entire cabinet.

Afterward, he went to the house of a friend, where he remained until February 29, when his escape was announced.

Prince Saionji, having learned of the plot, left his home at Gotemba. He fled to Shizuoka and took refuge in the home of an official for a few days. The other plans of the rebels miscarried.

Viscount Saito spent the evening preceding his death at the American Embassy as the guest of the Ambassador, Mr. Joseph C. Grew. He returned home after midnight and told the Viscountess that he had had an exceptionally fine evening seeing an American motion-picture. The following day, when the Ambassador called to offer condolences to the Viscountess on her husband's death, he found her slightly wounded, but able to receive him. She thanked the Ambassador for making the last hours of her husband pleasant.

The control of the rebels was brief. They commanded the principal streets and especially the roads leading to the Imperial Palace. Detachments visited the newspapers and left copies of a statement explaining their actions. They had acted, they said, to remove evil influences surrounding the Emperor. Army appropriations were insufficient and national policies weak, they insisted.

Late in the day, finding their positions difficult to hold, they removed to the Sanno hotel and the grounds of the new Diet building. There, for three days, they resisted the arguments of Army leaders and on, February 29, they surrendered. A few of the leaders including Captain Shiro Nanaka, the "brains" of the coup, ended their own lives. Captain Ando's suicide attempt failed. Otherwise, there was no bloodshed except that attending the assassinations. Six policemen were slain in defending those marked for assassination.—United Press.

Japanese Officers Charged

Tokyo, July 6.

Confirming rumours that have been in circulation for the past three months, the War Office announces that former Lieut.-Gen. Haruhiko Uyemura, formerly Director-General of the Military Arsenal, and Fumio Nishiyama, an Army engineer, have been sent to court-martial on charges of accepting bribes.

Uyemura is alleged to have accepted over Y.20,000 from munitions manufacturers, and Nishiyama several thousand yen from merchants connected with the arsenal.

The scandal was first rumoured in April, when the Vice-Minister of War, Gen. Umezu, was appointed concurrently Director-General of the Arsenal, replacing Lieut.-Gen. Uyemura, who was placed on the retired list.—Reuter.

15 Japanese Mutiny Leaders Executed

Tokyo, July 12.

Fifteen of the seventeen convicted leaders of the military mutiny of February 26 paid the supreme penalty to-day, the War Office announced in a brief communiqué. Included were thirteen officers and two civilians, and all were deprived of their military and Court rank before the execution.—Domei.

Tokyo, July 12.

It is understood that, since dawn, the condemned men faced firing squads at hourly intervals, in the military prison in Tokyo. The rebels involved were all between the ages of 23 and 27.—Reuter.

JAPANESE AGAIN RIDE ROUGHSHOD

British, Americans, Chinese Involved in Incidents

Peiping, July 9.

The Japanese Army staged a formidable military demonstration in the streets of Peiping to-day, when a cavalcade of four large tanks, three small tanks, eight transport trucks full of troops, two six-wheeled military trucks, and two cars arrived from Fengtai, south of the ancient capital, entered the city through the Southwest Gate, and paraded through the main streets. The caterpillar treads of the tanks tore up several miles of macadamized streets.

The entire cavalcade parked outside the main gate of the Imperial City, while the officers held a tiffin party in the Central Park. The visitors eventually departed for Fengtai at 3 p.m.

Photographers anxious to take pictures were roughly handled by the Japanese, although they were in the main streets of the city, far removed from the only foreign-controlled area, namely, the Legation Quarter.

A British military officer in mufti had an altercation with Japanese officers, but the result is not yet known. One Chinese photographer was badly knocked about and his films torn out of his camera.

An American correspondent snapping the parade near the Hatamen was seized roughly, his camera was torn from his hands, and the films extracted. The camera then was returned.—Reuter.

U. S. Embassy's Protest

Peiping, July 9.

Mr. Francis M. Fisher, a United Press correspondent, was violently seized by two armed Japanese soldiers and compelled to surrender his film before he was released. This afternoon, an official from the American Embassy visited the Japanese Embassy and made representations with regard to the incident.

Following the seizure of his film, Mr. Fisher, who was standing before his office in the Nord Hotel, asked to see the commanding officer. He was conducted to the head of the parade by a lieutenant, where for five minutes he spoke with the officer in charge. The latter, refusing to give his name, finally shrugged and said sardonically:—"The Japanese gendarmerie will buy you a new film."—United Press.

Apology Tendered

Peiping, July 10.

Mr. Francis M. Fisher, the United Press correspondent here, whose attempt to photograph a Japanese military parade caused him to be violently seized by Japanese soldiers, was given a formal apology to-day by two representatives of the Japanese gendarmerie. Soldiers seized and destroyed his camera film after seeing him snap a photograph of an army tank.

The gendarmes appeared at the United Press office to-day on the order of their commander, and tendered apologies in both Chinese and Japanese. They explained that the soldiers who seized Mr. Fisher did not know that such affairs should be handled by gendarmes and also that the soldiers only recently arrived from Japan, where it is customary to prevent the photographing of military units by civilians. The soldiers, the gendarmes continued, "did not yet fully realize that they were not in their own country, and that a degree of circumspection is necessary outside Japan."

Mr. Fisher, after thanking the gendarmes for the apology, suggested that Japanese soldiers be thoroughly instructed as to where their rights end. The gendarmerie representatives gave an assurance that this was being done. They also handed Mr. Fisher a package of new films.

In connection with yesterday's parade, an officer of the British Military Attaché's office was reported to have been admonished when he tried to photograph the procession. The Embassy, however, said to-day that no British subject had reported any untoward incident.

A Russian photographer, however, definitely was manhandled by Japanese soldiers, and other persons were threatened during the parade, which was resumed to-day.

Major-Gen. Takayoshi Matsumuro, head of the Special Service Division of the Japanese Army here, told the foreign press to-day that the Japanese soldiers had acted in accordance with Japanese militray law governing the protection of armaments. The law, he said, does not allow army tanks to be photographed. He maintained that, in spite of the fact that Peiping is foreign territory, the Japanese military have an absolute right to protect their equipment from being photographed. Protests of foreigners against interference with their photographing, he declared, were the result of their superiority complex and a tendency to insist on their own rights and to ignore Japan's.

Asked how far the Japanese soldiers were authorized to go in such cases, Gen. Matsumuro avoided a direct answer, but said they had been taught to regard their weapons as being as precious as life and to protect them in the same way.—United Press.

Peiping, July 10.

When it was pointed out to Gen. Matsumuro that Japanese military law did not apply in Peiping, he replied:—"You should get permission, otherwise it is against our will, and against morality." He declined, however, to grant permission to take photographs when the body of correspondents asked for it, saying it was a matter for the officer in charge of the parade.—Reuter.

Parade in Tientsin

Tientsin, July 10.

Units of the local Japanese garrison paraded through the main streets of the Chinese City to-day, headed by officers with maps in their hands, who travelled in motor-cycles with sidecars. They were followed by three light tanks and military trucks filled with soldiers with fixed bayonets. No incident attended the demonstration.—Reuter.

THE TAKU INCIDENT SETTLED

Amicable Adjustment of Pure Misunderstanding

Tientsin, July 12.

The Taku incident, which occurred last Friday afternoon between Chinese garrison troops and a detachment of Japanese soldiers, was settled amicably to-day as a result of negotiations conducted between Mr. Chen Chung-fu, Commissioner of Foreign Relations of the Hopei and Charhar Political Council, and the resident Japanese Naval Attaché here. The fracas was said to have been caused by a pure misunderstanding.

Japanese troops again held military manœuvres yesterday. Soldiers carrying several machine-guns marched from Fengtai to Lukouchiao, along Pinghanlu, in the morning and returned to their barracks in the evening.—Central News.

SOVIET MANCHOUKUO DEMARCATION

Preparation for Tripartite Commissions

Tokyo, July 12.

Preparatory conversations for the formation of tripartite commissions for the demarcation of the Soviet-Manchoukuo border, and for the settlement of frontier disputes, will begin here early next week. The negotiations will be in charge of Mr. Shigenori Togo, director of the Bureau of Asiatic and European Affairs of the Japanese Foreign Office, and Mr. Nicholas Rayvid, councillor of the Soviet Embassy.

Japanese preparations for the ngegotiations virtually were completed with the return from Manchokuo of Major Seizo Arisue, a member of the Techincal Affairs Headquarters of the War Office, who sounded the attitude of the Manchoukuo Administration and the Kwantung Army towards the question.—Domei.

M. NAGGIAR PRESENTS HIS CREDENTRIALS

Nanking, July 9.

M. Paul Emile Naggiar, France's first Ambassador to China, presented his credentials to President Lin Sen in the course of the Customary ceremony, this morning. Present also were Gen. Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vice-Ministers Hsu Mo and Chen Chieh, and a number of other Government officials. M. Naggiar was accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Sabattier, Military Attaché, M. Henri Hoppenot, Embassy Councillor, Count Clauzel, Secretary, M. Blot, Consul in Nanking, and M. Gilbert, Secretary-Interpreter.—Kuo Min.

SEARCH FOR MISSING MISSIONARY

Hankow, July 8.

An effort to make contact with Mr. K. I. Samset, the Norwegian missionary who was captured by bandits on July 5, will be made by Messrs. A. E. Carlsson, of the Norwegian Lutheran Mission, and G. Tonner, a Swedish missionary, who are leaving Hankow this morning for Macheng, in northeast Hupeh, where Mr. Samset has been located. Two hundred bandits, it is reported, are now concentrated east of Macheng, near the border.—Reuter.

MISUNDERSTANDING AT PEIPING TRIAL

No Charge of Manslaughter Preferred

Some misapprehension has arisen over the result of the proceedings in the British Consular Court at Peiping, in which two British soldiers were summoned in connection with the death of the Japanese officer, Kisaku Sasaki, and injuries to a Japanese merchant, Mr. Onishi.

It is pointed out that a charge of manslaughter was never framed against either men, Herbert Cooke and Ralph Hunt, who were originally summoned to attend the court as the result of a complaint received from the Japanese Embassy. It was alleged that they were concerned in disturbances on the night of May 26 when Sasaki met his death and Onishi was assaulted.

Mr. V. Priestwood, the Crown Advocate, prosecuting, said that as a result of evidence he proposed to bring the men should be charged with manslaughter in the case of Sasaki and assault in the case of Onishi.

The Consul, however, found that there was not sufficient evidence on which to frame a charge of any kind against either Cooke or Hunt in the case of Sasaki, but that there was a prima facie case against Cooke in regard to Onishi. Accordingly Cooke was charged with assaulting Onishi, but was acquitted.—Reuter.

Japanese Dissatisfied

Peiping, July 6.

Five hundred Japanese residents here, gathered in a mass meeting at the Japanese Club, this afternoon approved a manifesto asking for "a just solution" of the alleged cases of assault by British soldiers upon two Japanese late in May.

Also passed was a resolution describing the presence of British soldiers, "who run counter to the purpose for which they are stationed here," as "harmful' and urging "a vigorous reflection" upon their acts by the British authorities.

Terms of the manifesto and of the resolution were telegraphed to the headquarters of the Japanese garrison in North China at Tientsin, the Ministries of War and of the Navy in Tokyo, and to all Japanese Residents' Corporations in China.—Domei.

To Press Case

Diplomatic negotiations between the Japanese and British authorities in Peiping regarding the alleged assaults by British soldiers on Japanese subjects will be continued, Mr. Yoshio Muto, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy told local press representatives on July 7. "We intend to press for the redress of wrongs committed against our nationals, regardless of whom we have to deal with," Mr. Muto said. "Our attitude in this case will have a serious bearing on our future dealings with the Chinese authorities.

"I can understand how our residents in Peiping are incensed at the verdicts returned by the British Court. It is to be regretted that our respect and trust in British judicial procedure has thus been betrayed. I believe that a more complete investigation could have been carried out on the basis of the circumstantial evidence available. Technically, it is possible there is no ground for objection to the procedure adopted by the Court, but actually no one is going to be satisfied with its findings. I was warned by foreign residents in Peiping that the British would attempt to bury the case under a mass of technicalities. This has happened, and I sincerely regret it for the sake of British justice. There is no room for doubting that British soldiers were the culprits in these cases."

Britain's Protest

London, July 7.

Official circles confirm the fact that the British Ambassador at Tokyo, Sir Robert Clive lodged a protest with the Japanese Government against the attitude of Japanese officials at Peiping during the recent hearing of the charges against British soldiers accused of the manslaughter of a Japanese.

The Ambassador also protested against the arrest of an Indian jeweller at Changchun, Manchoukuo, in the region of the Japanese railway. This arrest, the protest stated, was in violation of the extraterritorial righs enjoyed by the Indian as a British subject.—Havas.

TOKYO MARTIAL LAW TO BE LIFTED

Tokyo, July 10.

Lifting of martial law, in effect in the Tokyo metropolitan area since February 27, was expected to take place soon as the Cabinet this morning submitted a draft Imperial ordinance providing for such action to the Privy Council for approval.—Domei.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

CANTON MAY SELL SILVER RESERVE

Nanking Anxious at Reported Move of Gen. Chen

Nanking, July 11

A scathing attack upon the alleged action of Gen. Chen Chi-tang, Kwangtung military commander, in selling the silver reserves of all provincial notes to foreign merchants was issued by a spokesman for the Ministry of Finance at midnight last night. The silver reserve of the Southwest is understod to total $90,000,0000.

Kwangtung province, it is understood here, is now facing a hopeless monetary crisis. General Chen Chi-tang himself is reported by the Continental News Agency to have not only moved all his private property to Hongkong but to be winding up the activities of hotels and shipping companies under his private management. It is believed in many quarters that Gen. Chen is ready to retire and that the political and military authorities here advocate a reorganization of the military and administrative system of the province.—United Press.

Disparity of $30,000,000

Nanking, July 11.

Local official circles are considerably concerned over reports that Kwangtung is contemplating the sales of the silver reserve of its small money currency to foreign merchants, the Central News learned to-day.

Nanking's anxiety is further increased by the lack of information from Mr. H. O. Tong, Shanghai Customs Superintendent, who recently accompanied Mr. Feng Jui to Canton with the mission of persuading the Kwangtung authorities to adopt the legal tender system.

Interviewed regarding this question a spokesman of the Ministry of Finance pointed out that altogether Kwangtung has only about $90 million worth of silver in backing of $200 million of banknotes.

According to the legal tender requirements of a minmum of 60 per cent. cash reserve, the spokesman stated, there is a disparity of $30 million in the Kwangtung currency system.

If the report of the contemplated sales of the Kwangtung silver reserve were true, the spokesman explained, the time may soon come when the Kwangtung notes will be entirely worthless.

Mr. H. O. Tong's Mission

Continuing the spokesman emphasized that despite the selfish ambitions of a few military leaders in the Southwest the Central authorities have stuck to its liberal policy in dealing with the Kwangtung currency reforms.

And it was in accordance with such a policy and with a view to alleviating the sufferings of the Kwangtung people, the spokesman contended, that the Central authorities sent Mr. H. O. Tong to Canton to seek ways and means of unifying the southern currency under the legal tender system.

Though the news reports of the contemplated sales of silver reserve was discouraging, according to the spokesman, the Central authorities are still hoping that Kwangtung would deliberate carefully over such an important matter.

The spoksman further pointed out that in the past Kwangtung has always played a selfish game in dealing with national reforms formulated by the Central Government.—Central News.

CURRENCY AGREEMENT FOR SOUTHWEST

Kwangsi and Kwangtung Notes to Be Unified

Canton, July 12.

Following negotiations between Mr. Huan Yi, president of the Bank of Kwangsi, and Mr. Ou Fong-pu, the Kwangtung Commissioner of Finance, an agreement is reported to have been reached, unifying the currencies of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. One important provision will be the placing of the notes of both provinces on the same basis. As soon as the new arrangement is enforced, notes of either province must be accepted in the other for taxes and all other payments.

The agreement, it is understood, also provides for the establishment of a joint board to control the finances of the two provinces.—Reuter.

THE Emperor of Japan received in audience on July 2 the new French Ambassador, Mr. Frederick Albert Kammerer, who presented his credentials. The envoy was accompanied by the Japanese Foreign Minister Mr. Hachiro Arita. Mr. and Mrs. Kammerer and their daughter, Miss Marie Madleine Kammerer, were later granted an audience by the Empress.

SOUTHWEST LOSES TWO LEADERS

Nanking Given Assurance of Kwangtung's Loyalty

Swatow, July 9.

The growing dissension in the ranks of the Southwest leaders is indicated by telegrams despatched to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President Lin Sen, and Gen. Chen Chi-tang, by Gen. Lee Han-wan, Pacification Commissioner for East Kwangtung, disassociating himself from the Southwest movement. Gen. Lee, whose headquarters are in Swatow, declared that it is "sheer lunacy and foolhardiness to promote a civil war at this period, when all China should be united against outside foes." Gen. Lee, who is one of Gen. Chen Chi-tang's principal aides, called on the Kwangtung military chief "to refrain from exactions calculated to cause civil strife."—Reuter.

Kwangtung's Support Pledged

Nanking, July 9.

The strained relations between Kwangtung and Nanking are expected to take a turn for the better with the arrival in Nanking of Gen. Yu Han-mou, commander of the Kwangtung First Army and one of the most influential military leaders under Gen. Chen Chi-tang. He called on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek last night, and, though the nature of their conversation has not been divulged, it is understood the Nanking-Canton crisis was the subject of the interview. Gen. Yu informed the press that Kwangtung hereafter would adhere to the policy of the Central Government in all matters affecting the State.

Without advance publicity, Gen. Yu arrived in Nanking at 4.15 yesterday afternoon, aboard the aeroplane Fukien, having left Tayu on the Kwangtung border, at 6 o'clock in the morning. He came by way of Kiangsi, passing through Nanchang at noon. While in the Kiangsi capital, Gen. Yu had lunch with the Governor, Hsiung Shih-hui. Gen. Yu is returning to Canton after attending the Second Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee.

Domestic exchange between Nanking and Kwangsi has been suspended on account of the violent fluctuations and the severe drop of Kwangsi currency, according to a decision reached by the local banks.—Central News.

Open Revolt Threatens

Hankow, July 9.

A grave situation is developing in Kwangtung, owing to dissensions in the army, which threaten at any moment to turn into open revolt, according to reliable reports received here to-day from Canton. Several influential generals are said to be dissatisfied with the policy of the Southwest Political Council, which they blame for the present national crisis.

Reports of dissensions, and even of mutinies, have been current for several weeks, and the defection of a section of the Canton Air Force a few days ago was highly significant.—Reuter.

Leaders Denounced

The conspiracy of the military leaders of Kwangtung and Kwangsi with a certain foreign power in the present separatist movement has been alleged in a circular issued by over forty Cantonese air officers who joined the Central Government recently. The Kwangsi leaders are accused of having granted certain mining privileges in the province to the foreign power in return for a supply of arms and ammunition to be used against Nanking, while Gen. Chen Chi-tang is accused of having amassed a fortune of over $100,000,000 through heavy taxation, while the payment to the Kwangtung forces is six months overdue.

The telegram starts by directing the attention of the people of the whole country to the present crisis of foreign aggression and the Communist menace. Under such circumstances, the telegram says, the Central Government has laboured in the spirit of patience and perseverance for self-preservation. The sincerity shown by the Central Government in the suppression of the Communist menace, and in the strengthening of the national defence, with a view to the revival of the Chinese nation and race from its present humiliating position, it is pointed out, deserves the sympathy and support of all.

Generals Chen Chi-tang, Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi, the message continues, who hold the reins of government in the South-west, suddenly raised the banner of rebellion with a total disregard of the wishes of the people. They have always stood in the way of national unification and care for nothing but their own ends, the telegram states.

Alleged Evil Deeds

The telegram then enumerates the alleged evil deeds of the Southwestern leaders. In 1931, it is recalled that Generals Chen, Li and Pai organized the two extraordinary political organizations which assumed a platform opposed to the Central Government in Nanking. It is further alleged they also sent Mr. Chen Chung-fu to Japan on a mission of a treacherous character. This, it is charged, might reasonably be considered the immediate factor contributing to the incident of September 18, 1931.

Even a child, the telegram continues, could penetrate the disguise of "anti-Japanism" under which the south-western rebels are pushing their military campaign against the Central Government. The telegram goes on to expose alleged negotiations with Japan by Kwangsi leaders for the supply of arms and ammunition and mentions as proof the fact that many Japanese advisers have been employed by the Kwangsi army.

The telegram charges the Cantonese army commanders with atrocities victimizing all those suspected of being loyal to the Central Government. It states that over 300 soldiers and ranking officers in the 6th Division, as well as many professors, several hundreds of students of the Chung Shan University, and forty students of the Whampoa Military Academy were detained. The executions of persons suspected of loyalty to the Central Government, it is alleged, have been a frequent occurrence in Canton.

Concluding, the forty Cantonese air officers announce their decision to join the Central Government and express the hope that their example will be followed by all those who are now being exploited by the rebels.

Three More Commanders

Hongkong, July 11.

Three more high commanders of the Kwangtung military organization are following the footsteps of Gens. Yu Han-mou and Li Han-huan in raising their voice of opposition to the anti-Nanking policy of Gen. Chen Chi-tang, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung forces.

The three leaders are Gen. Huang Tao, director of the Kwangtung First Arsenal, Gen. Li Chieh-tse, commander of the Tiger Fort, and Gen. Chang Chien-tung, principal of the Kwangtung Army Medical College.

In submitting their resignations, the three leaders addressed a lengthy telegram to Gen. Chen Chi-tang as a final appeal to him to repent his mistake and to pledge his loyalty to the Central Government.

Every sane-minded person, the telegram pointed out, should know that the consolidation of all forces of the nation is the first requirement for a successful resistance campaign against foreign aggression.

"But", the wire questioned Gen. Chen, "why was it that since your expedition was professed to be anti-Japanese you had not passed such information to your subordinate officers before you issued various telegrams?"

In conclusion the three leaders appealed to Gen. Chen to direct his energy for creating internal dissension into channels of a genuine patriotic nature as well as to abandon his ambitions of territorial grabbing.—Central News.

Railway Bridge Blown Up

Canton, July 13.

The bombing by bandits of a bridge between Hotau and Shakow, on the Canton-Hankow Railway, in North Kwangtung, is recorded in dispatches received here to-night.

As a result, the messages add, the bridge was wrecked, and traffic has been suspended pending the necessary repairs. Bandits operating in the Yintch district are stated to have been responsible for the outrage.—Reuter.

General Shot Dead

Hongkong, July 13.

Reports which remain unconfirmed but which emanate from a reliable source said to-day that Gen. Miao Pei-nan, who has been chief-of-staff of the forces of Gen. Chen Chi-tang, was shot dead at Canton yesterday. He was in the process of throwing his support to Nanking in the present dispute involving the South-west, it was understood.

General Miao was recently promoted to the command of the Fifth Army Corps, but was reported to have declined because of his disapproval of the South-western anti-Japanese movement.—United Press.

CANTON-HANOI AIR SERVICE RESUMED

Canton, July 10.

Air transportation between Canton and Hanoi, disrupted a few months ago as the result of a dispute between the Southwest Political Council and the Central Government, was resumed to-day, the first plane departing from here at 8 a.m. Air-mail will be carried on the line hereafter, as a result of an agreement between the Government controlled China National Aviation Corporation and the Southwestern Aviation Corporation, which now is operating the line.—United Press.

MISSIONAIRES MAKE FOR BORDER

Women and Children are Sent Out of Kweilin

Peiping, July 7.

Nearly all the foreign missionaries in Kwangsi have evacuated the province, in consequence of a grave increase in lawlessness during the past weeks. The few remaining mostly are concentrated at Wuchow, near the Kwangtung border. Two Americans are left in Nanning, the provincial capital.

The internal situation in Kwangsi is becoming increasingly serious, according to reliable reports reaching here from South China. Bandits are active in the southwest, while in many districts, including Wuchow, the food shortage is so acute that a system of rationing and price fixation has had to be adopted.

Kweilin, near the Kwelchow border, is being put into a state of defence, as a result of fears that Nanking forces may invade the province from Kweichow. The authorities have ordered all Chinese women and children to leave the city.—Reuter.

Hankow, July 7.

The report that American residents of Kweilin had evacuated the city is confirmed by a despatch received this morning from Canton.—Reuter.

Fighting Breaks Out in Kwangtung

Nanking, July 12.

Fighting between forces supporting Gen. Chen Chi-tang and troops who have pledged allegiance to the Central Government has broken out at two points near Swatow, according to Chinese press reports. One engagement is stated to be in progress at Chaoyang, on the coast of Kwangtung, ten miles south of Swatow, where troops commanded by Gen. Teng Lung-kuan are said to be opposing forces under Gen. Chen Wei-chow, a brother of Gen. Chen Chi-tang. The 12th Division, under Gen. Chen Han-kuan, is being rushed to Chaoyang to support Gen. Chen Wei-chow.

Another engagement is reported to be in progress 17 miles from Swatow, but no details are available.—Reuter.

Two Japanese Warships at Swatow

Canton, July 8.

Two Japanese warships have arrived suddenly at Swatow and entered the harbour. They steamed into port, according to reports, without first notifying the Chinese authorities.—Reuter.

CANTON DELEGATES GOING HOME

Canton, July 7.

The 300 representatives of various public bodies here, who proposed to proceed to Nanking to urge the Central Government to launch an immediate expedition against the Japanese, are returning to Canton to-morrow from Hongkong, according to an official announcement to-day. The delegates, who originally were to have sailed in the Dollar Line vessel President Jefferson, had their bookings cancelled as a result of representations by the Chinese authorities at Shanghai, who asserted that they were organized agitators inspired by the Southwest militarists, a charge which was vigorously rebutted here.

The Chinese authorities at Shanghai drew the matter to the attention of all shipping companies whose vessels ply between Hongkong and Shanghai and, as a consequence, the delegates were refused passage to the northern port by other steamship lines as well.—Reuter.

SANTA MARIA ARMS NOT FOR CANTON

Hongkong, July 8.

The Cantonese authorities emphatically deny the report that they have received a cargo of arms from the str. Santa Maria, which was reported to have arrived off Hongkong recently with munitions originally, consigned from Finland for Abyssinia.

Rumours of the presence of the steamer outside Hongkong territorial waters have been current for several days, and one report stated that the cargo had been transferred to Cantonese gunboats which came to meet her.

The arrival of the munitions in Canton, cannot, however, be traced, and well-informed quarters doubt the truth of the report.—Reuter.

MR. HU'S SECRETARY PUT TO DEATH

Sensation Caused by Action of Kwangtung Military

A sensation was caused in Canton on July 12 when it became known that Mr. Wang Yang-chung, for many years private secretary to the late Mr. Hu Han-min, was executed on July 10 by order of the Kwangtung military headquarters, according to a Chinese message received from Hongkong on July 12. The charge against Mr. Wang is not known.

The families of several political and military leaders in Kwangtung have left Canton for Hongkong, and more are leaving daily. A congestion of luggage has been reported in railway stations and at wharves. A state of war was reported at Nanhsiung, where posters denouncing Gen. Chen Chi-tang are found everywhere. Gen. Chen has decided to strengthen the garrisons in northern and eastern Kwangtung. Two divisions of the Kwangsi army are to enter Kwangtung to resist Gen. Chen's forces.

MR. WANG KEH-MIN DECLINES OFFICE

Prepared to Serve Only in Advisory Capacity

Peiping, July 10.

Mr. Wang Keh-min, formerly acting Chairman of the Peiping Political Affairs Readjustment Committee, indicated to-day that he was not prepared to accept any post with the Hopei and Charhar Political Council. It had been reported that General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Council, had offered him the chairmanship of the Economic Affairs Commission, but Mr. Wang now declares that his health permits him to serve only in an advisory capacity.

Commenting on reports that local Japanese officials had been instructed to give him absolute support, Mr. Wang said that this was unnecessary, as he had arrived in North China without definite proposals or policy. So far as the economic development of North China was concerned, neither China nor Japan had made definite proposals, but he thought that, provided any plans for such development were mutually beneficial, they should be carried out.

Mr. Wang added that, while in Shanghai, he saw Mr. Kawagoe, the new Japanese Ambassador to China, and he felt that China and Japan should get closer together, owing to political complications. Economic co-operation was the best first step that could be taken towards the readjustment of relations.—Reuter.

CHARGES AGAINST DR. J. HENG LIU

Health Administration Accou to Be Examined

Nanking, July 11.

The trial of Dr. J. Heng Liu, director of the National Health Administration, on a charge of graft was opened in the Nanking District Court this morning, when the judge examined the seven co-defendants, all employees of the Central Hospital or the National Health Administration.

Dr. Liu was unable to attend as he is investigating health conditions up-river.

After questioning the defendants, the judge stated that it was necessary to examine further the accounts of the Central Hospital and the National Health Administration.

He adjourned the proceedings shortly after noon, without fixing a date for the next hearing.—Reuter.

YELLOW-SAND CULT IN MIYUN

Peiping, July 7.

A new cult, known as Huang Sha Hui or the Yellow Sand Society, has made its appearance at Miyun, a district in the demilitarized zone, according to the Chinese press. The leader is an old Taoist priest who often appears to his followers, mostly farmers, in on "eight-diagram" robe, wearing a sword. He teaches his adherents magic and incantations, claiming that he is immune to gunfire.

Members of the cult clashed with a group of so-called "international police," yesterday, and succeeded in defeating them. On hearing of the incident, the Japanese at Kupeikou sent a detachment of troops to Miyun last night to suppress the cult.—Reuter.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

"SMUGGLED GOODS" FROM DAIREN

Sugar and Silk Leading Among Re-exports

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Dairen, June 30.

Some very interesting, if not illuminating, notes may be made from cut and dried foreign trade statistics for the Kwantung Leased Territory that have just been issued by the Kwantung District Government. The figures are in two columns, one for the month of April this year and the other for the four months from January to April inclusive. Attention is drawn to the gains made, 31.5 per cent. in exports and 9.1 per cent. in imports, compared with totals for the preceding month of March. More striking, however, are the 93 per cent. increase and the 6.4 per cent. decrease in exports and imports, respectively, compared with returns for April of a year ago when the much publicized smuggling situation in North China apparently was not as acute as it probably was in April this year.

Allowing the Japanese contention that re-exports from the Kwantung Leased Territory to North China cannot be placed in the category of "smuggled goods," and without suggesting there might be some relation between the aggravated market situation in East Hopei and the increased export trade of the Kwantung Leased Territory, certain items of momentary interest may be segregated from the statistics for timely analysis.

Sugar and Silk Outstanding

Sugar and silk (rayon probably included in this classification, though not specifically mentioned) stand out as any revelation would in an official release. Remembering that they are not produced locally and that Manchoukuo depends on Japan for these commodities, the following totals, especially for exports, would seem to warrant more publicity than merely to be quoted among a whole list of other figures:

For the four months from January to April inclusive, the Kwantung Leased Territory imported Y.10,853,000 worth of sugar. Exports, undoubtedly re-exports, totalled Y.5,229,000, nearly half the imported amount. The heaviest transactions were done in April when Y.4,010,000 worth of sugar was imported and Y.3,318,000 worth exported, leaving only Y.692,000 worth for local consumption and storage.

Silk is classified as including "raw and threads." No mention is made of rayon in either the import or export columns, so that the natural suggestion is that it is included in the generic category of "silk."

Much of Silk Re-exported

Most of the silk imported here seem to have been shipped out again, for while Y.6,104,000 worth were imported during the four months from January to April Y.5,087,000 worth were exported, leaving a mere Y.1,017,000 worth for the local market and for storage. Most of the exported silk left here in April, for which month the outgoing total was valued at Y.3,546,000, or more than double the total import for the month of Y.1,714,000.

The statistics naturally do not reveal the destinations of the exported commodities. However, Manchoukuo's total purchase from the Kwantung Leased Territory for the month of April has been returned at Y.1,061,000 while China's is reported at Y.10,131,000. The inference is that Manchoukuo could not have absorbed any too much of the sugar and silk, what with various other purchases she probably had to make during the month in review. While Japan, Egypt and European countries bought many million yen worth of goods from this territory during April, it is hardly likely they bought much of anything other than grains, beans, peanuts and soya bean by-products.

Manchoukuo was a poor customer in April. She ranked tenth with a total purchase from the Kwantung Leased Territory of only Y.1,061,000. Japan, of course, was first with Y.17,484,000 China was second with Y.10,131,000. Germany and Egypt were also heavy buyers, taking Y.7,511,000 and Y.7,002,000, respectively. Great Britain, the U.S.A., Denmark and the Netherlands each bought more than Y.2,000,000 worth of goods during the month. Hongkong was the next best customer, leading Manchoukuo by nearly Y.100,000. In addition to these ten, there were 21 other countries that absorbed commodities of the Leased Territory.

Favourable Trade Balance

While exports totalled Y.57,735,000 in April, imports into the Kwantung Leased Territory amounted to Y.48,658,000. Compared with totals for March, exports increased by Y.13,838,021, or 31.5 per cent, and imports gained by Y.4,078,647, or 9.1 per cent. Compared with April last year, exports increased by Y.27,818,046, or 93 per cent., and imports tumbled by Y.3,309,809, or 6.4 per cent.

CELEBRATE GOLDEN WEDDING

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Little on July 8 celebrated the anniversary of their wedding which took place in England 50 years ago. They are now at The Haven, Peitaiho Beach.

SMUGGLERS SEND CUSTOMS BOMBS

Midnight Delivery Mistaken for a Bribe

Hsuchow, July 7.

A package containing two bombs, received at the local preventive office, is believed to have been sent by smugglers to intimidate Customs officers. The package was delivered on July 5 at midnight, by an unknown bearer, who informed the clerk that it was a gift from a friend to Mr. Wang Tso-pin, head of the local office. Mr. Wang thought it must be a bribe, so he called in a police officer as a witness, but, when the package was unwrapped, they found nothing but two bombs.—Central News.

Questions in House

London, July 6.

The recent demonstration by Japanese residents of Tsingtao against Mr. A. K. Campbell, the British Commissioner of the Chinese Customs there, was the subject of questions by Mr. R. H. Morgan, Conservative Member for the Stourbridge division of Worcestershire, in the House of Commons to-day.

Replying, Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, declared that there had not been any special movements of units of the China Squadron in connection with the disturbances in Tsingtao. He added that H.M. Government already had been in touch with other interested governments with regard to the situation there —Reuter.

Japanese Officer's Regrets

Tsingtao, July 7.

Deep sympathy with legitimate Japanese traders in Tsingtao, who have suffered from the effects of the "special trade" conditions in North China, was expressed last night by Capt. Tadao Honda, of the Naval General Staff. He expressed a hope that steps would be taken to alleviate the effects of the low-tariff policy of the East Hopei Autonomous Government, which made the "special trade" possible. Those who had been misled by the actions of misguided ronin must remember that the attitude of the Japanese garrison in North China was not influenced by the latter. The officer urged his nationals to rely upon the local Japanese authorities, who always were striving to enhance the welfare and prestige of the nation.—Domei.

Smugglers' Audacity

Tientsin, July 8.

The audacity of the smugglers in North China was further proved yesterday, when a gang of ronin drove out over 130 passengers on train No. 305 of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, in order to dump contraband for transport south. The consignment of smuggled goods consisted of 120 bags of sugar, 200 packages of artificial silk and 30 packages of cigarette paper.

The Tientsin Post Office, which is co-operating with the Customs authorities in anti-smuggling work, states that, hereafter, any person who sends parcels by post within the country must indicate on them whether the goods are of foreign or native origin, besides enumerating the contents on the invoice, so as to facilitate Customs' inspection.—Kuo Min.

How China Loses

Tientsin, July 12.

The smuggling rampant in North China has had a serious effect on the revenue of the Consolidated Tax Bureau for the Hopei, Shansi, Charhar, and Suiyuan area. The tax collected in the Tientsin area on two important commodities during the past three months shows a progressive drop as follows:—Cotton yarn $67,467.21 for March; $49,859.15 for April; and $46,251.88 for May. Cigarettes $42,272.00 for March; $39,680.00 for April; and $32,032.00 for May.—Kuo Min.

FORGERS USE HOUSE OF FOREIGNERS

Caretaker Member of Daring Counterfeit Gang

Peiping, July 8.

Fourteen persons have been arrested here during the last two days in connection with the discovery of a printing outfit for counterfeiting banknotes, in the house of two American residents who have been absent from Peiping for some months. Most of the arrested persons were house servants, who, it is alleged, have been running the plant since the departure of the foreigners, Col. and Mrs. Isaac Newell.

The house was raided following a confession by a man who was arrested on Saturday, in the Chienmen district, while trying to pass a forged dollar note of the Hopei Provincial Bank. The arrested men included Shu Ching-shan, No. 1 boy and caretaker of the house, Shu Ching-hai, his brother, and Shu En-fu, his father. In one of the rooms occupied by the servants were found two printing presses, ink, paper, and colours used for the counterfeiting of notes.

The forgers are alleged to have confessed that they forged dollar notes of the Hopei Provincial Bank to a face value of $10,000 and that most of these have been circulating in Kalgan, Tungchow, Paoting, and other centres. Before the raid, detectives visited two palaces in the Hatamen district and arrested six persons, who confessed that they had been engaged in passing counterfeit notes of the Hopei Provincial Bank during the last few weeks.

The foreigners left for the United States last spring, placing their house in the hands of Shu Ching-shan. They expect to return to Peiping next month.—Reuter.

Hongkong Sights Fleet of Mystery Ships

Hongkong, July 7.

Several mysterious steamers are said to have been sighted off Hongkong during the past few days. The vessels are said to be flying the British flags, but it has been ascertained that, with the exception of the captains, midshipmen, and wireless operators, who are British subjects, the crew are men of a "certain country."

The boats, each of about 6,000 tons, reports state, did not seem to be carrying much cargo.—Central News.

JAPANESE TO RE-OPEN CHENGTU CONSULATE

Tokyo, July 7.

The Japanese Consulate-General in Chengtu, Szechuan, which was closed soon after the Manchurian incident, will be re-opened early next month with Mr. Eichi Iwai, formerly chancellor of the Japanese Embassy in China, as acting Consul-General. Szechuan has no Japanese residents at present, but it has about 2,000 Japanese-returned students, working under Gen. Liu Hsiang, the Pacification Commissioner, himself a graduate of the Tokyo Military Academy.—Domei.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE SOUTH

Kwangsi Purchases Petrol, Kerosene and Oil

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, June 30.

Admiral Chan Chak will probably bring two squadrons to patrol the Fukien and Kwantung coasts, commanding eighteen ships. Admiral Chan is considering the flattering offer made him by Chiang Kai-shek.

Gen. Tang Shang-ki, former generalissimo of Hunan, is in Hongkong, but he has refused to see any one. The only ones he cares to see are the old 19th Route Army leaders, to persuade them not to yield to temptation and give assistance to the Kwangsi forces.

Cheung Kwong-nai has come to Canton from Tungkoon. He has already been closeted, however, with Generals Chen Chi-tang and Li Chung-jen. And it seems certain he will go to Kwangsi to see Gen. Peh Chung-hsi.

In excess of $1,000,000 worth of petrol, kerosene and machine oil has been contracted for in Hongkong by the Kwangsi Government. It has got credit for part of this, the balance to be settled by letting the sellers keep what they would otherwise pay for duty on their products going into Kwangsi.

Fukien freebooters are having their own way in the Kwangsi districts of Tapao and Chaoling. They are flying the Soviet colours and have their central headquarters in the region known as Hayang, Chaoling County.

New Armies Organized

A 4th Kwangtung Army has been made out of the 1st Independent Division, the two other divisions being units of the "kingwaitui," and the "kingwaitui" reservists. Gen. Wong Yam-wuan, commander of the 1st Independent Division, will be at the head of the 4th Army.

There is to be a 5th Army as well. The nucleus of this is Gen. Mao Pui-nam's Cadet Division, Salt Guards and Treasury Guards. Units of the Citizens Reserve Army will be organized into two divisions.

Neither letter which the Japanese Consul-General wrote to Gen. Chen Chi-tang demanding that the Government should suppress the anti-Japanese movement was answered by Gen. Chen direct. Dr. Kan, Inspector of Foreign Affairs, penned the replies, and it is said that the Consul-General is not pleased. He has asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo for instructions.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will transport the detachments from Szechuen and Yunnan that he left to give backbone to the provincials who surrounded the Reds. The Hunanese having lost heart must be replaced, but no troops can be spared from northern parts.

Moving orders have been transmitted and consequently fighting with the Communists will be held up. It is hardly to be expected that the less efficient provincial groups will attempt to storm Red positions. They will remain mostly on the defensive.

BIG SUM FOR JAPAN AIR DEFENCES

Provision Against Natural Catastrophes

Tokyo, July 1.

At the cost of some £40,000,000 over fifteen years, seven of the most important cities in Japan, and the vital industrial region in north Kyushu, western Japan, will be strengthened against air raids and natural catastrophes, according to a project now being considered by the government. Of the total cost, £4,000,000 is to be furnished by the state.

The city planning section of the Japanese Home Office, which has been studying the problem for some time, has decided to ask an appropriation of £230,000 for the financial year 1937-8.

The general outline of the plan is as follows:

Establishment and adjustment of fire-proof districts and wooded areas with relation to canals and waterways, parks and plazas;

Readjustment of badly-planned residential quarters and other districts exposed to the danger of fire, and the installation of water-mains and cisterns for fire-fighting;

Removal of obstacles along the main streets and highways that are likely to prove a hindrance in case of people taking refuge in time of natural catastrophe or aerial attack, including placing underground overhead electric wires.

The areas coming under the plan are Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama and Kawasaki, as well as the industrial region in northern Kyushu, embracing Moji, Kokura, Tobata, Wakamatsu, and Yawata.—Reuter.

LUNG-HAI RAILWAY OPENING

Modern Trains Between Sian and Hsuchoufu

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Sianfu, She., July 2.

Yesterday the fine new trains of the Lung-Hai Railway commenced running and they make this line the most up-to-date in China. Two complete trains, each of nine coaches, came up by slow stages and were waiting here for the day. They have been inspected and admired by a number of people including Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Shao Chu-hai and Gen. Yang Hu-chen. The whole train is green outside and includes a special guard car and a strong room for valuables. Later a special parlour and observation car will be attached.

The running schedule has been altered and six hours knocked off in the through journey to Hsuchowfu. There are now three trains each way each day. The new Green Express arrives at 3.40 p.m., railway time, and leaves Sian daily at 8 a.m., which avoids the former midnight start. The through train now leaves Sian at 3.20 p.m. and there will be a slow train in and out as before. Since June 1, the line has been open to Hsingping and very soon trains will be running west to Wukung. By the end of the year the terminus will be at Paochi where it will probably remain for a while as road construction through the southern mountains will be a slow and expensive task.

Handsome Railway Station

The railway station at Sian is nearly finished and looks very handsome with its broad platforms, green tiled roofs and vermilion pillars. A curious accident occurred here while men were unloading mail. Something in one bag exploded killing one man and injuring three others. It was not a bomb for no fragments of metal were found in the wounds but some one apparently had been guilty of sending explosives by ordinary parcel post.

All round the station is a new town of coalyards and matsheds far from beautiful. Among them rises the smoking chimney of the big flour mill which has such efficient machinery that scarcely anything is done by hand and few workmen are needed. They have, however, it would seem, no smoke consuming plant and the smoke is carried by the prevailing winds right across the city.

Not far away is the great cotton mill belonging to a Szechuen firm which owns several others in China. It has cost $2,500,000 and soon is to employ 800 hands, mostly young girls. Conditions of labour are good according to Oriental standards. The workers who live in the mill have spacious dining and recreation rooms and their dormitories look into large courtyards. Each girl looks after twenty looms and in spite of the noise and dust they seem healthy. One day in ten is their own and it is a pity that they cannot have the Sunday rest which is the right of workers in the West. There is a day and night shift and the machinery has no rest except every tenth day when it is attended to.

New Buildings Erected

The city continues to develop and many new houses are going up, quite a few with their own garage attached. Prominent among the new buildings is a large Girls' Normal school and the engineers' offices of the Lung-Hai Railway in ultra-modern style, all straight lines and yellow stucco. In the Lotus Pool Park a red brick tower has been erected in memory of Yueh Hsi-feng, a revolutionary general who was killed by bandits when Governor of Honan.

It is rather remarkable that the only modern memorials in the city are of soldiers. Gen. Yueh was a Shensi man coming from Pucheng, as does Gen. Yang Hu-chen and this monument which is striking, but not beautiful, was erected by personal friends.

Reds Still in North Shensi

Conditions in the north of the province are much better. Someone who had lived at Fushihsien all through the Red occupation of the district recently came down by motor in two days. He said that though all communications were cut except by air the city was well defended and the Communists never came within fifteen li. They still seem to be in possession of four or five counties in the north including Yenchang where the oil wells are, and where on their first control they are said to have killed 2,000 people. The Red forces that came back from Shansi have gone to east Kansu. They got to the walls of Kuyuan but were driven off by Moslem soldiers.

The wheat harvest just gathered has not fulfilled its early promise. Hot winds in the late spring dried it up and the yield is only about half as much as last year.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

THE FATE OF THE NORLA LAMA

Bag of Bones Said to Be Mortal Remains: His Adventurous and Wild Career

BY TIBETAN

Tachienlu, June 20.

Last Tuesday a bag of bones arrived in Tachienlu. All kinds of strange, interesting and mysterious things arrive in this border town, but last Tuesday's bag caused quite a sensation. The bag of bones was presented to Gen. Li, the Hunanese commander on the frontier, and a demand was made for $30,000. The bag was said to contain human bones and was brought down from Kanze, twelve days northwest of Tachienlu, and at present held by the Communists under Hsu.

The first point to be solved was—whose bones were in the bag? Were they human or were they animal? And as $30,000 were involved the issue was somewhat important. The man Han who brought the bones to Tachienlu maintained they were human and if he could substantiate this with all the necessary evidence, apparently he had a right to the reward of $30,000. The authorities were doubtful and strongly of the opinion that the bones were animal. As there was no Arthur Keith on the horizon to determine the difference in structure, if any, between an animal and a human bone, the question still hangs fire.

Coincidental Announcement

Also on Tuesday a notice appeared on the street announcing the arrival of the Norla Lama in Tachienlu that day. To say the populace was thunderstruck is putting it very mildly. The Norla had been captured by the Reds, had been killed by the Litang Tibetans, was a Communist leader at Derge and was prepared to lead a Red army across the Yangtze into the Land of the Lamas—these and other rumours distressed and perplexed the residents in Tachienlu. Was the Norla dead or alive? Was he Red or was he White? Was he fighting for or against the government and what was his business in Sikang? These questions were asked, but no one could give a satisfactory answer.

For six months the Norla Lama had been the most spectacular figure in the politics of Eastern Tibet. He left Tachienlu with several hundred rifles, 100 loads of ammunition and a wireless outfit. Newspapermen and others followed in his train, perfectly sure that some wild adventure was before them. At Dawo, the Norla disarmed a company of the 24th Army, dismissed the local magistrate and discussed with the lamas his own future and theirs. The "Country Bumpkin," the pen name of a well known and clever Chinese journalist from Chengtu, concluded the adventure far too exciting and so retired to Tachienlu. Others in the Norla's entourage followed suit. No one seemed to know what this wily old lama was up to and what his business on the frontier involved. The Norla remained in Dawo for some considerable time apparently consolidating his position and making known his mission as Pacification Officer of Sikang.

Retirement of the Black Lama

Hsu and his Communist hordes rushed Dawo and from that point the black lama and his retinue retire into oblivion. Rumour, however, followed them and report had it that the Norla had retired on Dranggu, Kanze, Nyarong, Litang and finally he was enrolled as a big official in the ranks of the Communists, with Pentso as number two.

The last report had him in royal residence at Derge on the left bank of the Yangtze and facing the Lhasa troops on the right bank. All these reports, however, are just as mysterious as the owner of the bones in the bag brought to Tachienlu a few days ago.

Norla marched into the interior with all the semblance of a great military leader, prepared to reduce everything and anything that opposed and obstructed his path. The 24th Army was in his path, "disarm them"; the lamas opposed him, "disrobe them"; the Lhasa troops faced him, "fight them." And now it was made public a few days ago that the black lama was arriving in Tachienlu that very day. Sometime during Tuesday a yak bearing the bag of bones arrived at the Dorjedra lamasery, outside the south gate, and following the bones was a single rider, a man named Han, an official under the Norla Lama. One report gave it that the bones were in a box and that the box was carried between two poles.

The question as to the nature of the bones remains unsettled, but Gen. Li wanted to know how Mr. Han had passed safely through the Communist lines. The bearer of the bones gave it out that Hsu had granted him an escort and had provided him with a yak to carry the bones and a horse to ride.

Reformed Communists

He also said that the Communists were treating the Tibetans with some consideration and were not so cruel as was their wont. Kindness on the part of a Red simply means allowing you to drink some of your own butter-tea. Han could give no satisfactory explanation as to how he passed so quietly and peacefully through the Red lines. Again, how did Mr. Han discover there was a reward of $30,000 for the Norla dead or alive? How did he come by this information seeing there is no communication between the opposing armies? A curtain is drawn across the answer to these several questions. How, when, and where did the Norla Lama die? Mr. Han reported that the lama died in prison in Kanze, or became very sick in prison and died in the Kanze Lamasery. Later his bones were burned and what remained of them were brought to Tachienlu. This is the simple story as narrated by Mr. Han, which was seriously questioned by everybody in Tachienlu. If Mr. Han can prove his point and show that the bones once belonged to the black lama, apparently he has every right to the reward of $30,000, but if he can't he will have to give some very satisfactory reason as to his presence in Tachienlu and his passage through the Red lines. Three points will have to be cleared up, namely, Did the Litang Tibetans kill the Norla? Did he die in a Kanze prison? Is he now leading a Red force at Derge?

MISSIONARY LEAVES YUNNAN

The Rev. W. H. Hudspeth to Take Shanghai Office

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Yunnanfu, July 4.

The Rev. W. H. Hudspeth, for 25 years in mission service at Chaotung, northeast Yunnan, has been called to be General Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society in China. He has been in Yunnanfu a few days with the Rev. V. B. Moolgaard, agent for Yunnan and French Indo-China of the Society. Mr. Hudspeth leaves to-day for the coast. He will take up his duties in Shanghai as from September 1. Mrs. Hudspeth is en route from England to join him in Shanghai.

Mr. Hudspeth was associated with the Rev. Sam Pollard, pioneer missionary to the Miao people of Yunnan. He has had a close relationship to the development of the "Pollard Script" for the aborigines, including the translation and publishing of the Miao New Testament. Heretofore he has been connected with the English Methodist Mission.

The Rev. and Mrs. A. Evans of the English Methodist Mission have just returned from furlough in England. They made the return trip viâ Canada where Mrs. Evans has relatives. They report a very pleasant as well as busy time at home.

Excellent Air Service

Air mail service by the Eurasia Company has brought Yunnanfu (Kunming) into close touch with other parts of China by dependable twice-a-week flights. Thirty-six hours by plane to Shanghai viâ Chengtu and Chengchow is required. Mail and passenger use of the plane is increasing. It is reported that a lighter plane than the Junkers machine now in use will soon be put on the line as the rains may make the landing field too soft for the weight of the larger machine. The Junkers was delayed once in the take-off by being mired. The local landing field is fairly well drained and experience is showing the pilots what parts of the field are less susceptible to softening.

July Fourth is being observed here by a reception at noon for Chinese officials and nationals of other countries at the Consulate, as well as buffet dinner given by Mr. A. R. Ringwalt, American Consul, in the evening. There are only about twenty local residents including children in the American community, but throughout the consular district the total is about eighty.

MR. TAI CHI-TAO FETED IN BERLIN

Berlin, July 10.

Mr. Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan of the Nanking Government and head of the Chinese Olympic Delegation, held an interview to-day with Marshal von Blomberg, German Minister of Defence, who later gave a dinner in his honour.—Havas.

DEATH OF LIVING BUDDHA

Taxes and Financial Matters in Szechuen Province

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Chungking, July 5.

Details have now been released regarding the death of Nona, the Living Buddha, his chief secretary, one Han Ta-chai, reporting that when Nona realized that his end was near, he lay down with his face to the west, and two pearls, one red and one white, presently came out of his nostrils. He suffered no pain.

Despite the fact that when alive he weighed 120 catties, his weight after death was only 40 catties. He remained unburied for four days, but during this time, his secretary reports, *rigor mortis* failed to set in, his body remaining soft and supple. There was neither smoke nor smell as the body was cremated, and the yellow flames of the fire "looked like gold." All Buddhist associations in the province held memorial services in his honour, and the sum of $6,000 was granted by the Central Government to cover his funeral expenses. The ashes are to be sent to Kuling, it is learned, and it is proposed that a pagoda be built over them.

Szechuen's Budget

Mr. Liu Hang-sen, Finance Commissioner of Szechuen, recently granted a interview to the press in Chungking on the subject of the 1936-1937 Budget for this province. He stated that it has been fixed at approximately $86,000,000. National receipts are expected to total $28,000,000, and the provincial receipts $58,000,000.

The principal items on the payment side of the Budget include $31,000,000 for the loan service, $14,000,000 for the expenses of administration, and $41,000,000 for military expenses. The latter item, it should be noted, does not cover the monthly bandit-suppression expenditure of $700,000, which the Council of Military Affairs will pay directly.

Turning to taxes, the local tax bureau is said to have granted a reduction of 10 per cent. on its collection, a result of the enforcement of the business tax. For the ensuing fiscal year, the Provincial Government, as a result of a resolution passed at a meeting held recently, has reduced the land tax by 5 per cent. and the local import and export tax by 1 per cent.

Repeated complaints have been filed by Chungking's oil concerns against the provincial government's collection of $5 on every ten gallons of petrol and $4 on every ten gallons of kerosene, but to no effect. It is reliably reported, however, that the Ministry of Finance has now instructed the Finance Commissioner of Szechuen to discontinue this practice immediately.

Anti-Opium Measures

Further anti-opium measures are being put into effect. In order to effectively close, and keep closed, all private opium-smoking dens and to keep a closer check on addicts, the provincial authorities are to endeavour to monopolize the sale of both raw and prepared opium in Szechuen.

In this connection, it is learned that the present stock of raw opium in Chungking, which is valued at about $6,000,000, is to be taken over by the government.

It will be recalled that the Ministry of Finance recently issued an order that shippers of imported goods to points in different parts of China secure documentary evidence proving that these are not contraband goods. In addition to 200 odd bags which arrived by parcel post and are waiting certification, the Custom House has held up over 400 similar consignments of goods which arrived in Chungking recently, and emanated mainly from Peiping and Tientsin.

As they had "shown sincere repentance," 137 prisoners have been released by the reformatory attached to the Generalissimo's headquarters in Chungking. The same day, however, no less than 146 prisoners were received from Chengtu.

All schools in Chungking have been asked by the New Life Movement officers not to neglect the opportunity afforded by the summer holidays to conduct campaigns against illiteracy and in favour of mass education. In connection with "new life" in China, the new measure and weight instruments are being introduced for use in place of the old type from July 1 to July 15, after which date anyone found using the old style will be punished.

The problem of the high price of rice has received further publicity, as a result of the arrest by the Chengtu District Magistrate of six rice speculators who have been held responsible for the high price of this staple product in that city.

Furthermore, a unique opportunity to lower the price of rice has presented itself. Over 20,000 piculs of rice were found hoarded by private individuals outside Chengtu's East Gate, and it is understood that the authorities concerned are to confiscate this rice and will sell it by auction in an attempt to lower the prices prevailing in the Chengtu rice market.

TWO FUKIEN BANDITS EXECUTED

Despatched in Province's Ordinary Manner

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Putien, Fu., July 1.

A previous letter mentioned that two bandits were caught by the guards in this city as they were trying to break into a house. They were duly executed a week later. One was aged eighteen, the other 22, and neither of them wished to die. The more notorious criminals have their heads cut off, to be displayed in prominent places, but these two being ordinary bandits were executed in the usual way; that is they knelt down and were despatched by a revolver bullet.

Another bandit raid occurred last week at a place called Yellowstone, six miles from this city. A number of men armed with revolvers appeared at dawn before the residence of the local official, who had infuriated the people by his oppression. The place was guarded by six soldiers, on whom the bandits opened fire. Five of the soldiers were killed immediately, and the sixth, shot through the hand, fell to the ground feigning death.

The bandits did not examine the bodies, and after they had gone, the wounded soldier got up and made his way to the hospital in the city. He can congratulate himself on a remarkable escape. So also can the official, who that morning was not at home. The bandits did not rob or interfere with the local people; apart from accidentally shooting two, a man and a girl, they did no other mischief.

The last week here has been very hot, with maximum temperature of 96, minimum 86. Without the assistance of ice or electric fans the heat is rather trying. The few foreigners in this city, seven Americans and five British, will soon be making for Kuliang, a mountain near Foochow, where there are a number of foreign houses and cooler winds.

Lunar Holiday Observed

The Fifth of the Fifth Month was duly observed by the country people in this district, who still stick to the lunar calendar. This feast is marked by everyone having a bath in hot water. Five kinds of leaves are added to the water which is supposed to ward off skin diseases in the hot weather.

To be efficacious the bath should be taken at midday. Special herbs are also hung up on the doorposts to keep off evil spirits. Food eaten on this day is also important. To ensure the best results it should include noodles and a duck's egg. A further precaution is to have clothes aired and dried in the sun. This is a practical idea, because the humidity of the air here causes mould to grow on everything. The inside of a hat will turn green in a night and winter clothes put away with mould on them would be useless when wanted again.

River Overflows

All steamships plying between Chungking and Hochuan have suspended operations, as a result of the inordinately high level attained by the Kailing River during the past few days, while junks with cargoes of rice and other commodities have stopped coming down the river. No less than eight villages were swept away when a river in the Suining district which feeds the Kailing River, entering it near Hochuan, overflowed its banks. Damage to crops and villages has been estimated at least $6,000,000 and this figure will probably grow larger when complete details become available.

On the other hand, drought is affecting many parts of the province. Reports have been coming in of crops either partially or completely damaged by a scorching sun, and side by side with these reports come further reports concerning a rise in the price of rice. Altars have been erected all over the place, and monks, abbots and Taoist priests have been asked to pray for rain.

Some years ago, an American inventor endeavoured to interest farmers in an invention whereby circular rings were fired into storm clouds, which he asserted would produce a fall of rain within a few minutes. The Chinese counterpart occurred at Kingan a few days ago, when the city government authorities fired large native guns into the air in an attempt to secure rainfall. The report does not say whether the attempt was successful or not.

GRADUATION SEASON AT TENGHSIEN

Senior Students Four Years Away from Home

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tenghsien, Sung., June 25.

At the recent commencement season, eighteen students graduated from the North China Theological Seminary, and 23 from the Senior Middle School of Mateer Memorial Institute. Both of these institutions have had a good year, free from interruption of any kind. Some students come from distant parts of China: almost every province is represented. In order to save expenses several students stay here during the summer and winter vacations. Some of the recent graduates were absent from their homes for four years.

If each student would speak his dialect, the Seminary would be a veritable Tower of Babel. Most of the students, however, make an effort to speak some sort of Mandarin, though in many cases their pronunciation is sadly dilapidated.

Three American families are leaving Tenghsien this summer for furlough; the Rev. and Mrs. Kenneth Kepler, the Rev. and Mrs. A. N. MacLeod and the Rev. and Mrs. H. G. Romig. Mr. MacLeod is a member of the Seminary faculty, the others are evangelist workers. Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Dodd, who went on furlough last December, expect to return to Tenghsien at the end of the present summer, in time for him to resume his teaching when the Seminary opens on September 4.

The wheat crop has now been harvested and the general opinion is that it has been a short one. Of course the area sown in wheat was much smaller than usual, because a great deal of land was still flooded at sowing time. The drought of the past few months damaged wheat and other crops, and as practically no rain has fallen for several weeks, all crops are suffering. A small amount of rain fell this morning. Unless more rain comes soon, all crops will be short.

While there is no scientific method of estimating the wheat crop, some persons have guessed it at about 70 per cent. of a full yield. Of course this figure refers to the average yield per acre; if the reduced acreage is taken into account, the total crop of wheat in this district is perhaps well below this figure.

Pretty Wedding

A very pretty wedding took place in the Seminary Chapel on June 22; when Miss Ruth Mei, of Kwangtung and Shanghai, became the wife of Dr. Joseph Hwang, of Kwangtung. The groom has just graduated in medicine at Cheeloo University, Tsinan. The bride has graduated in nursing at Bethel Hospital, Shanghai. They will make their home in Shanghai, where Dr. Hwang will be connected with Lester Institute.

The father of the groom and the father of the bride are in America, so their places on the programme were filled by substitutes.

GOOD RICE CROP IN LANGKI

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Langki, An., July 6.

The poorer class are still suffering from the past years of famine. They had hard times during the winter and had to borrow money. The other day I passed the pawn shop, and wondered at the great crowd of people, and on asking, got the answer, "Oh they are pawning all their winter beds and clothes to get money, to carry them over till the rice is in!" Poor China! Then the money has to be paid out again, ere they can be warm for the winter.

There is a promise of a good rice harvest. Just as the fields were in great need of water, it came in abundance and all hearts rejoiced. Barley and wheat is very poor, however, on account of too much rain and that makes it all the more difficult for those who have to live from hand to mouth.

Former opium addicts who are now free from the habit, have got a new lease of life, and they go about with a spring and a joy in life. May China soon be entirely free from the hated stuff.

CHINESE MADE APOSTOLIC VICAR

Vatican City, July 9.

The Very Rev. Joseph T. Chang, former Apostolic Prefect of Hupeh and now a professor of Chinese in the College for the Propagation of the Faith, was to-day appointed Titular Bishop and Apostolic Vicar of the Sian-Hwafu area.—United Press.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

MANCHOUKUO TO PAY PENSIONS

Former C.E.R. Employees May Leave for Russia

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, July 4.

A considerable feeling of relief spread itself over the whole of the Russian Railway population of Harbin, on it being learned that the representative of the Foreign Office, Mr. Shi-Lui-pen, had called upon the Soviet Consul-General, Mr. M. M. Slavutsky, and informed him that the Government had agreed to pay out the pensions and savings money due to former employees of the C. E. R., the payment of which was stopped on April 19. The protests made by the Soviet Government through their Ambassador at Tokyo, had the desired effect and it will now be possible for those who were detained in Harbin owing to the non-payment of amounts due to them, to leave for their homes.

Those who have property in Harbin are finding great difficulty to realize on it, as buyers are few and prices offered are exceedingly low. There will probably be a considerable rush of Russian passengers to the Soviet Union during the next two months, and by the end of the year, the Russian population will probably be reduced by about 50 per cent.

Reclaiming Swampy Ground

For many years the highway leading from Foochiatien, the Chinese section of the town, on the Sungari river, to Kuisiangtung, a Chinese village on the southern side, has been a terrible swamp, almost impossible during the rainy season, but now the Highway Department of the Harbin Municipality are making this into a first-class road. They have dug deep ditches on both sides of the highway to draw off the water, and have made a roadway of small stones mixed with cement.

As a result of this improvement, several houses are being erected close to the road, and plans have been presented to the Municipality for several small works and mills, these including a saw-mill and a distillery.

A great meeting was held by the women in the Municipal Park recently this being also attended by representatives of the local military, civilian and official circles, the object being to open a new Women's Air Defence League. Mrs. Chju, president of the new society, delivered a speech in which she said: "Each woman must be ready for any emergency and be prepared to take her place as head of the family, when the latter is called to the colours."

Following her speech a banner was given to the society and flags to each squad. On the conclusion, "Banzai" was shouted three times in honour of Japan and Manchoukuo.

Danger to Foochiatien Wharves

There is great danger that the wharves at Foochiatien will become useless within a few years owing to the amount of sand brought down by the river each year, causing the river to become very shallow. Ever since the floods of 1932, the river has changed its bed, the main waters flowing towards the opposite bank, thus causing the Harbin and Foochiatien side to shallow. When Harbin was originally built the largest wharf was along the shore of Pristan. After a few years, shallows made their appearance in the centre of the river and in consequence the Pristan wharf had to be shifted nearer to the railway bridge, and even at the present time can only be used when the water is high. If measures are not promptly taken, the wharves will be almost valueless and the thriving city of Foochiatien will lose its importance. It is doubtful, however, whether anything can be done in this matter, as the course of the river bed would have to be altered to bring back water to the city side, and the sum required for such an undertaking would probably be too great to make it worth the expenditure.

Another Political Murder

The trial of M. S. Sheshenin has commenced at the local district courts, the defendant being charged with the murder of Matochkin at a station on the east line of the C. E. R., in November, 1933. Originally, Mrs. Kovaleff, wife of Matochkin, and his two labourers were arrested for the crime and after the trial, Mrs. Kovaleff and one of the labourers were sentenced to death and the other to fifteen years penal servitude, but on the confession of Sheshenin, all three were released.

Upon the opening of the trial Sheshenin stated that he had killed Matochkin to avenge the murder of his relative by Matochkin during the Russian Revolution, when the latter was a Communist commissar. Sheshenin made a rambling statement accusing Matochkin of being charged with a special mission to harm Manchoukuo. The defence will probably be of the same nature as that of the Kaspe murderers, who declared that in murdering they were acting patriotically.

HUCHOW AIR-RAID DEFENCES

Small City Becomes Paternally Defensive

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Huchow, Che., July 1.

The Government has recently shown something of its paternal care for its citizens by issuing regulations for conduct in case of air raids and by trial, air raid warnings on three occasions. No one was allowed on the streets from the first sounding of the alarm until the "danger-over" signal had been given. It is said that the regulations were very well observed. Huchow hardly qualifies as a place worthy of bombing by enemy aeroplanes, and probably these practises were intended merely to make the people more militarist-minded.

Another means to this end is the recent demand by the Government that representatives of the larger shops and hongs of the city shall under-go military drill. Thus from 4.30 a.m. for 90 min. about 400 young men may be seen on the athletic field perspiring, going through various evolutions, as well as practice in soldierly manipulation of the rifle.

One might think the farmers' lot (in recent years not a very happy one) would be greatly benefitted by the high prices at which silk is now selling, the highest for some years, it is said. But to offset the higher price of silk the farmer finds that he has to pay higher prices for nearly everything he needs to buy, so that the old problem of making both ends meet remains just about what it was. One reason for the high prices is alleged to be the fact that many people of means, distrusting the paper dollar and fearing that it may soon turn out to be nothing but paper, are now buying up various commodities and storing them.

Health Instruction

Under the direction of Dr. C. T. Yau of the Huchow General Hospital a School for Health Instruction for Country Church Members is being held for ten days at the institutional church centre in the city. Delegates from country churches of the Huchow and Nanzing areas meet forenoons and afternoons for lectures on health, discussing questions of sanitation, first aid measures, care in the matter of food and drink and contagion. In the evenings the city pastors have Bible classes for the delegates. The affair is said to be going on very successfully.

S. U. Wushing Middle School is regretfully saying farewell to its principal for the past four years, Mr. W. Y. Sung, who is bringing to an end thirty years of educational work in order to devote his time to religious activities in connection with what is sometimes known as the "Little Flock." Under Mr. Sung's administration the school has made continuous progress. Among the many forward steps has been the erection of a fine-three storey building, which with various accessories puts the school plant into a very nearly complete condition.

As successor to Mr. Sung, Mr. K. T. Lok, Dean of the school for some years, has been elected principal.

Dr. F. P. Manget, superintendent of the Huchow General Hospital, left Huchow in May for a business trip to the U. S., the special object of which is to raise money for the maintenance and increase in efficiency of the three hospitals of the Methodist Church, South, in China, one at Huchow, one at Soochow and the other at Changchow. Dr. Manget expects to return in the autumn.

The Huchow-Kashing motor road, opened for bus service on June 1, was rendered impassable within a few days because of the road sinking in various places. Workmen were immediately put to work on it, and the announcement is now made that buses will again be running soon.

Work has just been commenced on a tunnel under the railway lines of Harbin station, a very much wanted reform, as at present the passengers have to cross the line from platform to platform, sometimes having to pass behind standing trains and sometimes in front of them, never knowing what may be coming along. About Y.50,000 will be spent on the construction of the new tunnel.

Now that the rush of foreigners going home for the holidays has been completed, there are fewer passengers travelling through Harbin by the Siberian Express, but the fact that there is now an excellent passenger service from Shanghai to Vladivostock, is also causing an increase of passengers by the Harbin route. Furthermore, the trouble given passengers travelling through Siberia at the passport offices in Dairen and Harbin, is causing passengers to fight shy of this route.

SHENSI ANTI-RED CAMPAIGN

Resume Given of Activities of Government Forces

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Sian, She., July 5.

That different anti-Communist units should keep in close touch with headquarters and that each unit should be capable of facing the enemy by itself were among the recommendations made by Gen. Shu Fong, Director of the Staff Department of the Bandit-Suppression Headquarters in the Northwest, in his résumé of the past seven months' fighting against the Communists. Other proposals included the maintenance of strict discipline in the army, construction of roads and fortifications and formation of strong patrols, all of which are either being put into effect or have been carried out.

Since October and November last year, the Reds under Shu Hai-fung, Lin Biao and Yan Sen, numbering about 10,000, penetrated some important areas along the Shensi-Kansu border. Since then the Communst menace in northwestern Shensi became stronger. Strong defences were built by the anti-Communist forces and simultaneously detachments were sent to meet the Reds. After a series of defeats, the Communists forced their way into Shansi, only to be defeated and compelled to return to Shensi. At the time the résumé was made, the Reds had entered Ninghsia and were held at bay by Ninghsia forces.

Meanwhile those under Chen Sianyui in southern Shensi were scattered into many small groups. The joint forces under Generals Hsiao Tsechou, Hu Cheng-nan, Shen Yu-chen and Wang Chuen had forced them to take refuge in the mountainous regions. Recently, the division under Lee Chi-han crushed completely the Reds under Wang Shan-chun near Taipingshe. The remnants made their escape in the direction of Szechuen border where Generals Liao Jen and Chang Pan-pen had made preparations to meet them.

Resume of Campaign

The bandit-suppression campaign in northwestern Shensi was launched under General Chang Hsueh-liang with an encircling plan the résumé begins. On Decemer 7, when the Communist influence spread in that area, Gen. Chan gave orders for the construction of roads and fortresses to form a defence line from the eastern end of the province to the Shensi-Kansu border. It was felt that strong defences at strategic places together with a thoroughly impenetrable blockade would mean as fatal a blow to the Reds as anything within the power of the Government forces. The endeavours, however, were by no means confined to such defensive works. Occasionally forces were despatched to wage guerrilla warfare with the Reds that ventured near the blockade line.

Owing to the pressure thus exerted, the Reds under Shu Hai-tung made a desperate attack on the Pucheng and Chenchen area about the middle of January. Meanwhile a separate band was despatched to storm Loshengtseng, Waoniutseng. But the united forces under Generals Sun-Wei-yu and Feng Chin-chai were competent enough to stay their advance. The Reds were obliged to flee toward the north.

Bandits Desert to Government

On February 13 and 14, the division under Gen. Hsiung Chen-ping won an overwhelming victory while searching the outskirts of Tsetientseng. Following this defeat, a group of bandit leaders went over to the Government army. The country folk, formerly compelled to show seeming allegiance to the Reds, were by this time completely converted. The number thus converted was over 10,000. An influential Red leader was captured in an engagement near Lienhuashih. In the Chenning and Ninghsien areas, the cavalry under Gen. Ho Chu-kuo also had dealt a severe blow.

After these defeats, the Reds flew eastward in the direction of Shansi. By the end of March, all the important bandit leaders, such as Mao Tse-tung, Peng Teh-huai, Shu Hai-tung and Lin Biao had succeeded in leading their remnant forces across the Yellow River. In view of the change of condition, order was given to blockade the western bank of the Yellow River so as to make it impossible for them to recross.

Three route armies consisting of six divisions were placed under the command of Gen. Ho Chu-kuo to complete the line from Fuhsien to Haishushih before April 20. And by the end of the same month, they were ordered to drive all the remnants to the area north of Taipentseng and Yangchuantseng. But while this plan was being evolved, the Reds, much harrassed by the Shansi Army, stealthily recrossed the Yellow River and finally re-established themselves in such strongholds as Yenchuan, Yunping and Wayaopu.

With this change of situation, the Government forces felt it an urgent necessity to link up the two fortress lines, one from Fuhsien to the west bank of the Yellow River, the other from Fuhsien to Chingyang in Kansu.

Strategic Move

This was considered the only and safest way to prevent the bandits from moving south. As the Reds never attacked those cities, it was realized that their only alternatives would be either to push westward to Kansu or to seek refuge in Suiyuan. Basing his future plans on this conjecture, Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang summoned a conference of all military leaders in Shensi, Kansu, Shansi and Ninghsia. Their decisions were: to complete the fortress line encircling the Red area and to press the remnants from two opposite directions with all the main forces stationed in the provinces mentioned above.

Meanwhile, the Reds attacked Huanhsien and Fucheng where the defences were comparatively weak. After capturing Huanhsien and Yenchih, the Communists pushed westward to Yuwong and Waicho. They were soon confronted with the Ninghsia Army. After some furious engagements, they were kept at bay in the area north of Yuwong. Shensi as a result of these operations, has been cleared of the Reds with the exception of several hsien in the northern part.

METHODIST MISSION CONFERENCE

150 Young People at Wusih Study Christian Ideals

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Soochow, Ku., July 7.

The Southern Methodist Mission has just completed a six-day Young Peoples Conference in Wusih and the young people returning are enthusiastic about this year's conference. The Methodist Mission has been sponsoring these conferences for four years and the interest grows.

The place was ideal and but for the heavy rains everything went off according to schedule. Dr. T. C. Chao of Yenching University was guest speaker, while among other speakers were Dr. Z. T. Kaung of Soochow and Mr. Y. Y. Wong of Shanghai. The theme of the conference was "Christian Youth Building a New World Following Christ."

The young people were divided into six groups to study questions of immediate interest. The first, led by the Rev. Zia Zong-san, studied and worked out a programme of Christian patriotism; the second, led by Miss Huang So-tseng, worked out a programme of personal religious living; Mr. Zia Zong-kao's group presented basic convictions; the Rev. Sid R. Anderson's, social service; the Rev. Y. C. Mao's, rural reconstruction, and the Rev. Faung Zung-ah and Mrs. Zia Zong-san worked with the group on building the Christian home.

Each group presented its report to the conference and this after adoption becomes the programme of action for the young people for the coming months. The young people liked the commission idea and good work was put in on the reports. Altogether 150 people attended, representatives coming from Huchow, Nanking, Changchow, Wusih, Soochow, Sungkiang, Shanghai and a number of the smaller places. By far the spirit of this year's conference was the best yet.

MANCHOUKUO CONDITIONS SHOW IMPROVEMENT

Tokyo, July 10.

"Marked improvement" in the economic and financial situation in the Manchuria was reported yesterday by Mr. T. Tanaka, new President of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo, on his return here from Changchun on business. Simultaneously with the increase in Manchoukuo's foreign trade, he declared, the unfavourable balance of trade had been reduced to Y.70,000,000.—Domei.

MEXICAN MINISTER CRASHES

Tokyo, July 7.

Preparations of Major-Gen. Francisco J. Aguilar, Mexican Minister to Japan, to fly his own aeroplane to Europe this autumn came to an abrupt end this afternoon as the machine crashed at the Haneda airport here.

Major-Gen. Aguilar and his son, who were on board, received injuries which physicians said were "more or less serious."

The mishap occurred in front of the main hangar of the Japan Air Transport Co. as the envoy was taking his private machine for a test spin.—Domei.

FATHER C. J. BURNS CAPTIVE STILL

Bandits Demand Ransom of $5,000,000

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Mukden, July 6.

Reports of bandit incidents in Manchoukuo greatly resemble traffic accident statistics in other countries. Awesome totals are published, improvement claimed by the authorities and the blame for these unfortunate conditions laid on the crops, the weather, the former government or inefficiency of those in authority. Meanwhile this steady toll of life and property continues. To select but one sheet from a pile of records, which resembles a cinema star's fan mail, at least in quantity, we recall that the local Japanese Command in three seasons of the year reported 376 engagements with bandits. These cost the Japanese troops 40 killed and 79 wounded. For every Japanese casuality, they assert that they have killed ten bandits, that is 1,242 for the whole campaign. No wounded bandits are mentioned in the report. The size of the bandit bands reported this season reaches a maximum of 1,000 on the western border, but bands of 100 or 200 are most frequently reported, in fact many of the reports take an almost standardized form, such as:

"About 100 bandits, combined forces of (X) and (Y), (Z) Kms. S.E. of (W) encountered by 00 detachment of a certain unit. Fighting continued for 1 hr., the bandits withdrew to the S.W. Japanese losses were 3, it is believed that very heavy damage was inflicted on the bandits."

Official reports average about 2 "bandit appearances" for every hour of one and a half years.

Foreign interest in kidnapping activities of the bandits in this district is, at present, centred in Father C. J. Burns. For some time the very scanty communications between the bandits who hold this American and the authorities were said to have a novel feature. Unlike similar cases in the past, there were no specific demands for ransom in cash or equipment. The political sentiments of the bandits were clearly set forth, but the authorities forbade the publication of such parts of the letters, apparently being unwilling to permit publicity for anti-Japanese or anti-Manchoukuo sentiments.

Possibly it would be equally effective if Japanese frankly admitted that perhaps not all of the population saw eye to eye with them, and then raised the argument that opposition to the present régime was represented by robbers, kidnappers and gentlemen of that kidney.

Huge Ransom Demanded

After holding the American priest for five months, the bandits finally consented to name a price, a mere $5,000,000 plus a quantity of artillery. Negotiations are slowly proceeding and a favourable, though not necessarily immediate, solution of the case is hopefully looked for. Meanwhile stories of the sufferings of the native residents at the hands of the bandits continue like the tabulation of motor accidents by a Ministry of Transport.

Bandit activities are intimately connected with agriculture. If crops are bad the farm labourer turns robber, if crops are very good the farm-owners are fairly sure to be robbed. As the towering kaoliang affords cover the farmer is beset by the bandit who threatens murder if the crop is harvested, and by the army who burn down the crops in their search for bandits. Yet agriculture continues to be the mainstay of the country.

The trade pact with Germany, based on the supply of Manchurian products, chiefly beans, seems to have increased the demand for cargo. It is amusing to note that foreign exporters in Dairen are complaining that the supply of beans is inadequate, and that any attempt to introduce greater diversity into agriculture will be a serious mistake. Dire distress is foreseen by bean-butchers if the misguided farmers run after the false gods of wheat.

HONGKONG'S COMMODORE PROMOTED

Hongkong, July 10.

Announcement was made here today that Captain C. G. Sedgwick, Commodore of the local naval establishments, had been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral and placed on the retired list, effective July 20.—Reuter.

TIENTSIN EXPERIENCES HOTTEST DAY

Tientsin, July 9.

Tientsin passed through the hottest day of the season yesterday, when the mercury shot up to 108 degrees Fahrenheit.—Central News.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

THE NEW MUKDEN WATERWORKS

Opening Ceremony at Park of Myriad Springs: Three Oil Tins Full Per Person Per Day

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Mukden, June 29.

Elaborate celebrations were staged here on June 27 to commemorate the inauguration of the Mukden City Waterworks. The ceremonies were held in the Park of Myriad Springs, situated southeast of the walled city. The invited guests, including the leading officials, military and civil, and prominent gentry, assembled at the invitation of Mayor C. C. Wong, in the Waterworks premises.

Arrangements for entertaining guests had been most carefully made and reflected great credit on the officials in charge. Shortly after 10 a.m., the exercises opened with hoisting of the Manchoukuo flag. The national anthem was played by the Municipal Band and sung by a chorus of school children. Addresses were made by Mayor Wang, Governor Pao of Fengtien Province, Major-Gen. Miura, Chief of the Military Mission, Gen. Yu, Commanding the Manchoukuo Army in this district, and others.

As the guests entered the enclosure, each one was supplied with: a booklet in Japanese, setting forth the history of the waterworks and giving technical and financial details relating to the project; a packet of souvenir postcards and a souvenir towel which was a great convenience to those of the guests who preferred to carry home the refreshments furnished to them.

In addition to the customary silk rosette every guest also received a strip of tickets each one of which was exchangeable for some type of refreshment. Paotzu, and mien, were available for native tastes, while boxes of sandwiches and several varieties of Japanese food were also available at the various booths, which had been erected round the border of the property.

One ticket entitled the bearer to a bottle of Japanese saki, complete with tiny porclain cup, while another ticket called for a quart bottle of beer, with convenient cup. Next to the enclosure where the ceremony was carried out, an open-air stage had been erected and performances continued for some hours.

With the invitation had been sent a programme and a sketch map, which showed traffic arrangements. The car-park was remote from the scene of the ceremony. Recalling that unidentified, acquisitive persons had on previous occasions abstracted from our car the clock, pump, tools, spares, horn, traffic-signal and jack, the disturbing thought presented itself that the body might be next. We felt as powerless as a tourist contesting a "John Keeno" with a geisha.

Minus One Expensive Hat

Eventually we decided to leave the car at home and take a bus. The plan worked—we still have the car. But our fears were not unjustified. Instead of the car we wore a grey felt hat, price $26. Searches and enquiries were unavailing—we left hatless, consoling ourselves with the thought that a hat costs less than a car, the hat was only a 7¼ while the car is an 8. Evidently the Waterworks (Shuitao) also suffers because that much published "wangtao," is more advertised than practised here, for when we reached home, we noted that some one had stolen the cap from the fire hydrant, near our gate.

Immediately after the ceremonies, there trooped in a small army of waitresses, chosen from the most popular Japanese cafes, and an equal number of native entertainers, from the singsong houses. Besides adding a gay touch of colour to the scene, they assisted the guests in exchanging their tickets for refreshments.

Hospitality Unmetered

The hospitality was by no means as carefully metered out as the mention of tickets would suggest, and it is certain that the quantity of beer consumed bore no relation to the number of tickets available. It would have been extremely difficult to find a thirsty person in that vicinity, but then there was plenty of water. Refreshment tents dotted the well laid-out grounds, and an ample supply of benches enabled the guests to enjoy the excellent refreshments in comfort. In front of the tall, graceful water-tower a fountain attracted many wise visitors, who proceeded to cool their beer in the basin of the fountain.

The water level in the tower has a maximum of 113 ft. and a minimum of 91 ft. above the ground.

From the bottom of the water tank a main approximately 20 in. in diameter, runs to the city, gradually tapering to 6 in. diameter at a distance of about 3¾ miles. From this main branches have been laid to all the principal streets of the city and fire hydrants have been installed at suitable intervals. A head of 60 feet in the west of the settlement is reported, when practically no water was being used.

The district where the water works is located, known as Hsiaohoyen, is the principal public park of the native city. During these celebrations the numerous amusement and refreshment establishments were augmented and, on the ample playing fields, special sports were held. In fact, the holiday crowd, outside of the waterworks premises numbered more thousands than the invited guests did hundreds. Day time fire works and other amusements were provided for these crowds. A special cancellation stamp was used by the post office and a branch-office at the Waterworks enabled guests to despatch their souvenir cards or to have the special cancellation mark on them.

Mukden Backward

The South Manchuria Railway has established excellent waterworks in seventeen railway towns under its jurisdiction, the majority of them using adjacent rivers as sources. The Kwangtung Leased Territory has a 16,000,000-yen water supply system at Dairen with a daily capacity of 36,000 tons and smaller systems at Port Arthur, Chinchou and Pitzwo. But in spite of these examples, Mukden has been backward in providing a water system. Water has been available from wells, and from the river which flows round the south and the east of the town.

Though the railway town has been well supplied, from driven wells, outside of that area each family or institution had to provide its own water supply. Some of these are very satisfactory and large users of water cannot be considered prospective customers of the new system. Many of the native houses will purchase water from public hydrants rather than install separate pipes for their individual use, as the cost of installation is not particularly low. Connections to the mains for a small house, already supplied with all interior piping costs about $150 and is, of course, only available along the streets where mains have already been laid.

Potential Population

In the booklet supplied by the Waterworks, it is pointed out that the population of the Railway Town at the end of last year totalled 84,012 while the population in the Mukden Municipal area numbered 443,229. The authorities have prepared a table of expected increase of population. Starting from last year's total of 527,241, which they state should be increased to 600,000 by the inclusion of Huangkutun and other contiguous suburbs, they look forward to 780,000 after ten years, 890,000 after fifteen years and 1,016,306 after twenty years.

If the city continues to grow at the predicted rate, it is obvious that a very considerable addition to the present modest installation will be required. Of equal importance, but considerably more difficult to finance, is the sewage system. As new consumers are connected to the water mains, a solicitor from the company recommends to each house the installation of some disposal system, such as concrete circular tanks, reaching down to the sand which underlies this district. The idea being eventually to connect these temporary installations to a sewer pipe.

Before the Japanese took over Mukden a beginning had been made to provide a sewage system for the commercial settlement. A large concrete main had been laid from near the B. A. T. Co.'s premises at the north of the settlement, past the Japanese Consulate and out to the dyke, on the far south of this area. In the old city there are a few underground drains, but these are so inadequate that they should not be considered in connection with a sewage system.

Poor Sewage System

In the Japanese railway town there is a sewage system, but as a drain it is not a brilliant success. After a rainstorm water stands in the main street, so that miniature bridges of planks on empty boxes are required to reach many of the principal shops. A city of over half a million has a considerable amount of sewage, and one as low-lying and as large as Mukden presents difficulties in the disposal of storm waters.

The Municipality has borrowed yuan 800,000 with interest at 6.5 per cent. a year for inaugurating this system. Comparison with foreign standards shows that the 20 in. main would not serve 10,000 people, including fire services, if the use of modern plumbing was general. The Waterworks report includes a budget for seventeen years, during which time it is expected that water sales will amount to M.$4,543,286.40. Conservatism is apparent in the estimate that the average consumption remains fixed at 0.056 cubic metres a person each day (a little less than 3 oil-tins full). But after eleven years the number of consumers remains fixed at 108,000 persons. We can only hope that the efficiency of the equipment remains equally unchanged for seventeen years.

JAPAN'S DEFENCE OF MANCHOUKUO

Associated with a Great Colonization Scheme

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Dairen, July 2.

Speculation is rife on what the Japanese military proposes to do with three outstanding problems of immediate importance facing the Japanese in Manchoukuo. These problems are: (1) The proposed increase of Japanese troops in Manchoukuo; (2) the transplantation of millions of Japanese from Japan to Manchoukuo; (3) the encouragement of Japanese financial investments.

The feeling here, augmented by assuring reports from Hsinking, is that Lieut.Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, Chief-of-Staff of the Kwantung Army, and higher military authorities of the Central Army in Tokyo are agreed on the three propositions.

Increased Army Necessity

The building up of the Kwantung Army into a force powerful enough to protect every inch of Manchoukuo against any foe is generally regarded among the Japanese here of urgent necessity. For one thing, the public is ill at ease so long as the Soviet Far Eastern Army continues to display a contentious attitude along Manchoukuo's far-flung eastern, northern and western frontiers.

Col. Banzai, staff officer, is alleged to have said that although final plans for the augmentation of the Kwantung Army will not be submitted to the present session of the Diet the Hirota Cabinet will sooner or later have to act on them. The interpretation that followed is that appropriations necessary for the increase of Japanese troops in Manchoukuo will probably be contained in the Budget for 1937-38. A further surmise is that these appropriations will form part of a six-year defence programme under consideration by the Central Army in Tokyo. Although there has been no confirmation, it is rumoured that the Central Army proposes such a programme at an outlay of Y.2,000,000,000. Whether the plan countenances making the Kwantung Army into a regular standing force is not known.

The Central Army's preparedness to support strengthening of the Kwantung Army is believed here to have been "clearly indicated" by General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Japanese War Minister, before the Diet, particularly the recitation that (1) the Soviet attitude of late is definitely aggressive, (2) Soviet mobilization of troops and armaments continues unrelentingly along the Soviet-Manchoukuo border, (3) the U.S.S.R. is scheming strategically to envelop Manchoukuo.

The success of the proposed colonization project and greater Japanese capital investment in Manchoukuo are believed predicated on the formidability of the Kwantung Army. Hence, the anxiety of the people here to know more definitely how far the authorities are willing to guarantee the safety of Manchoukuo.

Surplus Population to Migrate

Gen. Itagaki's announcement that millions of Japanese will be invited to settle in Manchoukuo has aroused widespread discussion. The Japanese here naturally regard it with favour. The plan, it is learned, calls for Manchoukuo each year absorbing the natural annual increase of 1,000,000 people in Japan's population. This may be done, Gen. Itagaki has indicated, by transporting whole villages and hamlets. Not only interesting as an academic study of what might be done to help solve the dire population problem in Japan, this stupendous colonization proposal becomes at once significant as a trump card of the military authorities.

If, for instance, 1,000,000 Japanese could be induced each year to leave their homes for new farmland in Manchoukuo the problem of national defence would be automatically alleviated and ultimately solved by a potential civilian population capable of defending themselves and the land entrusted to their care, at the same time completing the Japanization of Manchoukuo.

THE Peiping-Mukden railway administration has decided to develop Peitaiho as an all-year-round resort for tourists. A new hospital is to be opened on Wednesday.

ALL PREPARED FOR CAMP TSINGTAO

First Batch of Boys to Leave on July 18

With the arrival in Shanghai on July 8 of Mr. Harold Brown, Camp Director for the Foreign Y.M.C.A. Boys' Camp at Tsingtao, camp headquarters took on new activity. A week-end conference of camp counsellors is being planned for this coming Saturday and Sunday, when plans for the five weeks camp will be definitely formulated and a division of responsibilities decided upon. Fortunately among the counsellors there are those who are qualified to assume leadership and instruction in practically every form of camp activity—swimming, rowing, canoeing, sailing, hiking, handicrafts, life saving, first-aid, and, of course, sports of practically every description.

The Foreign Y.M.C.A. Camp Committee, of which Capt. W. F. Davis is the chairman, considers itself particularly fortunate in having Mr. Harold Brown as camp director. He has had three summers' experience as a camp leader at the Detroit Y.M.C.A. Camp, which is considered one of the best in North America, and in addition had one season at the Custer U. S. Army Camp. For the past year and a half Mr. Brown has been physical director of National Central University, but following this summer's camp he will assume the position of physical director at the Shanghai American School, succeeding Mr. James M. Speers, who has just left for the United States. Mr. Brown is a graduate of the University of Michigan and holds the degree of B.S. in education.

To date 59 boys have already applied to go to Camp. A majority of these will pay their own expenses. Twenty-seven boys have been approved by the Committee for assistance. More applications will be coming in within the next few days. The Committee hopes that the response to the appeal which is now being made will be adequate to send not less than 65 under-privileged and deserving boys to Camp. So far some $2,600 has been received, which is only half of the amount required.

The first group will leave by the China Navigation Company's Shengking the morning of July 18.

Four Die in Japanese Disaster

Tokyo, July 9.

Four persons lost their lives and two others were injured in a thunderstorm and floods, which submerged thousands of buildings in Kagoshima and Nagasaki Prefectures to-day.

Three of the casualties were in Kagoshima prefecture, where four houses collapsed and 5,280 others were submerged. The damage to farm crops was estimated at Y.6,000,000.

In Nagasaki Prefecture, one person was killed and two others injured, while 500 houses were inundated.—Domei.

MR. K. P. CHEN CALLS ON SR. QUEZON

Manila, July 7.

Mr. K. P. Chen, managing director of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank and chairman of the Shanghai Banking Association, who negotiated the recent Sino-American silver agreement at Washington with Mr. Henry Morgenthau, U.S. Secretary of Treasury, arrived here this morning on board the ss. Potsdam en route to Shanghai from the United States via Europe.

Mr. Chen, who was given a hearty welcome by local bankers, called on President Quezon at the Malacanang Palace.

Mr. Chen is accompanied by Dr. P. W. Kuo, managing director of the Shanghai Trust Co., who assisted him in his negotiations in Washington. He declined to discuss the Sino-American agreement, declaring that his Government should have the details first.—Reuter.

MORE JAPANESE VESSELS HELD BY REDS

Tokyo, July 6.

With Soviet-Japanese negotiations for the release of four Japanese fishing trawlers seized by Russian patrol ships late last month at a standstill, two further captures were reported here to-day. One of the latter was, however, freed yesterday after being held for two days.—Domei.

S. M. R. SUBSIDIARY CONCERNS

Two Companies Announce Last Year's Dividends

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Dairen, July 4.

The Showa Steel Works at Anshan is beginning to pay back handsome returns to its Japanese investors, according to its business report for the last fiscal year which shows that Y.2,460,000 has been set aside as dividend for shareholders and Y.10,000 as bonus for directors of the company. Gross profits amounted to Y.24,656,596, expenditures to Y.22,734,653, leaving a favourable balance of Y.1,921,942 which added to Y.3,783,727 carried over from the previous term increased total profits to Y.5,705,670. Ear-marking Y.2,570,000 for dividends and bonuses and Y.300,000 for its legal fund and Y.1,000,000 for a special fund, Y.1,835,670 is to be carried forward.

The history of iron production at Anshan dates back to 1918. In 1930, the company operated at a loss of Y.66,000. Undiscouraged, a reorganzation took place in April, 1933, when the company was formally named the Showa Steel Works and capitalized at Y.100,000,000. Since then business has been on the upgrade. In 1933, a total of 317,573 metric tons of pig iron was produced. A total of Y.20,000,000 was spent for improvements in 1934 and 1935 in the hopes of increasing the production of pig iron and steel in 1936 to 400,000 metric tons, most of which will find ready markets in Japan and Manchoukuo.

By-products produced at Anshan include sulphuric acid, sulphate of ammonium, naphthaline, benzol and tar. These are incidental to the production of iron and steel but the hopes are that they will in time become important industries.

Although the Showa Steel Works is an independent corporation as far as legal status is concerned, its entire capital has been supplied by the S.M.R. As a matter of fact, it is by far the largest of the fourteen Manchoukuo companies in which the company holds all the stock. It is one of Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka's pet projects and is due to receive further and constant support so that in time Japan and Manchoukuo may become as independent as possible for its iron and steel supplies.

The International Express Co., another of the S.M.R. subsidiary companies also announces net profits totalling Y.453,000, allowing it to declare an 8 per cent. dividend per annum. Shareholders received Y.136,000 and officials Y.33,000 in bonuses. A balance of Y.58,000 is to be carried forward, Y.46,000 having been carried over from the previous term.

MORE DAIREN SCHOOLS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Dairen, July 6.

Although there are twenty primary schools in Dairen with a total enrollment of 19,527 pupils, the Civil Administration Office here has applied to the Kwantung Distict Government for permission to build three more such schools in this city next year. The reason is that the authorities estimate there will be upwards of 1,650 pupils newly enrolling when the school year opens next year.

In view of the fact that the majority of these schools are Japanese while the Japanese population is only a few points above 20 per cent. of the total density, educational facilities for Japanese children in Dairen are generally conceded far above the average obtaining in other cultural centres. The population of Dairen is predominantly Chinese.

There are three times more applicants for admission to the secondary schools than there are places for them and a movement has been on foot for the past few years to increase the number of more advanced schools.

The Japanese are also encouraging Chinese children to attend schools and are offering them buildings. An effort is being made to have more and more of them enroll in higher Japanese schools so that their education will be locally obtained instead of in China.

MANCHOUKUO DEPORTS WILBUR BURTON

Tientsin, July 6.

Mr. Wilbur Burton, of Shanghai, American free-lance writer for newspapers and magazines, and a special correspondent for the "Baltimore Sun," was deported from Dairen today as an "undesirable alien," according to word reaching here. He had been seeking entry into Manchoukuo. Dairen authorities allowed him to proceed to Kobe "at his own risk." —United Press.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

COLONIZATION OF MANCHOUKUO

Millions to Settle in the New Empire

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

The Kwangtung Army, according to a report from Hsinking, has drawn up a plan for bringing 1,000,000 families of Japanese agriculturists, totalling 5,000,000 persons, to Manchoukuo in a period of twenty years.

Admittedly there are several difficulties to be overcome, and considerable subsidies from the government will be required. The most significant item, however, is that the Kwangtung Army is bent upon the early realization of the plan, which the army authorities deem of vital importance in the industrial development of Manchoukuo and for national defence.

The number indicated, averaging 50,000 families a year is not large compared to the movement of Chinese from Shantung and Hopei particularly in 1927-29 when over 3,000,000 immigrants and settlers came to Manchuria. In fact during the ten years before the capture of Mukden by the Japanese in 1931, the number of Chinese who entered Manchuria without the aid of any government subsidies was more than 50 per cent. larger then the number of Japanese proposed by the army in twice that length of time.

Other reports have stressed the need of establishing a standing army system for the Kwangtung Army in place of the present system of sending troops from various divisions based in Japan. An increase in Japanese population sufficient to permit of recruiting the Kwangtung Army in Manchoukuo is forseen and it is suggested that the militia system, which was introduced into Hokkaido may be introduced here.

Defence Contributions

Manchoukuo's direct contribution to the defence expenses, outside of the maintenance of the Manchoukuo Army, have been very small in comparison with the total expense incurred by the Japanese Army. The possibility of Manchoukuo's share being increased is indicated by the recent improvement in foreign trade. For the last few months Manchoukuo has shown an excess of exports, although for the year ending with February 29, the total of exports exceeded 613,000,000 yuan, while the imports were less than 425,000,000 so that the trade balance is far from reaching the favourable position which Manchuria enjoyed from 1913 to 1931.

Recent projects which are described as important in connection with national defence include the new soda company, with a factory near Dairen, and head office at Hsinking, and the coal liquefaction plant of the S.M.R. The Railway has appropriated Y. 4,000,000 in the current budget, 1,000,000 of which will be spent in erecting a plant, and 3,000,000 in purchase of machinery. It is expected that Y. 10,000,000 more will be invested during the second year. The plant is described as an experimental plant. A production of 20,000 tons of oil a year is proposed. The coal used will be from the Fushun Mines where the new plant will be located. It will be recalled that a similar plant capitalized at Y. 5,000,000 is to be erected at Ssupingkai where the coal will be brought from the mines at Hsian.

Japanese Population Increases

Mukden remains the principal commercial centre, but a great change has come over that commerce. The railway town, which is practically all that many travellers see of Mukden, has changed most remarkably in the past four and a half years. The increase in the number of Japanese residents has naturally been great and with this increase has come a shift of the buying power of the residents which has been felt most by the Chinese merchants in the city.

A recent circular, prepared by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, gives the population of the railway town as 57,485 Japanese, 2,000 Koreans, 19,000 Chinese and 650 foreigners including Russians. In the commercial settlement and the city there are less then 5,000 Japanese, a little over 4,000 Koreans, 432,000 Chinese and 570 foreigners. The total population of the city is given as 521,171, about 12 per cent. being Japanese, of whom a greater part live in the railway town. Every evening large buses bring Japanese from various government and other offices back to the Japanese section of the city. Although there has been a marked increase in the number of Japanese residents in the commercial settlement and the city, yet the total number is only about one twelfth the number residing within the railway zone.

To supply the needs of this greatly increased Japanese population, Japanese shops and department stores have increased in number and in size. There has been a corresponding decrease in the volume of trade through the Chinese shops. In former days nearly one-quarter of the population were dependent upon the Mukden Government for their living. The exodus of the spending class after the capture of the city deprived most of the Chinese establishments of their best customers. The decrease in the foreign population has even been more marked.

Capital Increases Five-fold

West of the city a new town is springing up. The district north of the city which had been set aside by the Chinese for industrial development has suffered a severe setback. Many of the plants there are closed, while an extraordinary number of new factories have sprung up in the new industrial district west of the railway. Capital invested in commercial enterprises is estimated to have increased five-fold and the various industries also show investments of over five times the amount of capital invested before the Mukden Incident.

Only a short time ago, it was announced that Japanese investments in Manchoukuo, during the last four years, have amounted to over Y.900,000,000. A tabulation of these investments during the last four years shows a number of items listed "Investments in shares," "Sales of shares and debentures of companies in Manchuria," and a number of other items of which a considerable portion have been expended in Mukden.

The strong continental policy of Japan is expected to cause Japanese investments in this country to continue. Reports from the Department of Finance indicate that the foreign trade of Manchoukuo now shows a favourable balance, though the exports do not yet exceed the imports by that liberal margin which obtained in the past.

One factor which cannot but benefit commercial emterprises in this district is the payment of heavy subsidies to the Japanese colonists, which are expected to be sent here in accordance with the Army's plans.

MUKDEN AMERICANS BARBECUE HOSTS

Splendid Celebration of July Fourth

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Mukden, July 5.

At the invitation of the American Association, Japanese and Manchoukuo Officials, foreign Consular officials, members of the Rotary Mukden and German Clubs and other prominent foreign residents assembled in the Mukden Club at 12.30 p.m. July 4, to celebrate the 160th anniversary of American Independence.

The American Association at present has the smallest membership it has had since its foundation in 1919, but the celebration though simple seemed to be enjoyed by all. Precisely at 1 o'clock, the president of the Association announced that the programme would be brief. The Association would request Mr. Ballantine, Consul-General, to propose the toast and immediately after that, all were invited to partake of a barbecue. The Consul-General then proposed, "The President of the United States."

There was no further programme and no speeches. As the guests were enjoying champagne and sandwiches, the refreshment committee began to serve the delicious barbecued lamb and young pig with usual "fixings." Well-iced, fresh, draught beer from the new local brewery served to wash down the feast.

In former years, the Mukden Association had served mint-juleps in formidable quantities, but this year two Southern members, Messrs. Dick Eppes and Jimmy Love volunteered to make a real barbecue.

The American ladies, headed by Mrs. Ronald Sharp in charge of sandwiches and preliminary refreshments, and Mrs. R. D. Eppes, who looked after the "fixings" and service of the meats, made every effort to see that all of the 160 guests were well supplied with refreshments. Although devoid of music, fireworks or other items of entertainment the celebration passed off pleasantly, and was apparently enjoyed by those who were able to be present; and the supply of barbecued pig, cold slaw, potato salad, pickles and beer lasted even longer than did the Fourth.

NANKING DOWN ON SUMMER "VULGARISMS"

Nanking, July 6.

The Metropolitan Police authorities in a notice to-day officially prohibited all kinds of "summer vulgarism." These include "bare backs," loud chatterings, and singing late in the night in the streets.—Central News.

GLORIOUS FOURTH IN MOKANSHAN

Washington and Lincoln Compared

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Mokanshan Che., July 6.

America was all out at Mokanshan to celebrate the glorious Fourth The moods of the weather, however, were grey and unresponsive, and the mists of the valleys gave us of their best. The Fourth of July is synonymous of Independence, and it would have taken more than the vicissitudes of wind and weather to damp the ardour of a jolly group assembled to honour the 160th anniversary of a declaration which established them a new people and a new world.

The Mokanshan Assembly Hall resounded with the spirit of cheer and good will. The typical generous hospitality was again manifest in a bountiful supply of "Eats" and everyone was welcome. It was a pleasure to be present with this jubilant throng, and they drew out our smiles and good wishes as, once again, the seal was set to "a pledge of no little friendship" with the people of other nations.

It is on such an occasion as this the mind visualizes the historical setting of those brave men who went forth in pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. Never was there a nation that could boast of such a group of men of genius round its cradle as the United States. It has been said that if we could stand in a line all the Presidents, the two who were the tallest in inches were also the greatest—Washington the English aristocrat and Lincoln the plebeian American.

The Greatest Presidents

They were the greatest because they had the rarest of all human qualities; the more power was given them, the more unselfish they became. Historical reflections of Independence Day wing the thoughts to that beautiful manor in Northamptonshire, the home of the Washingtons. It is surprising so many American tourists to England fail to visit this delightful spot. The quaint little church, where some of the good old English stock are buried, the gravestones of the Washington family can be seen, with their coat-of-arms and a miniature Stars and Stripes neatly portrayed on the tomb. This charming countryside is the ancestral home of the greatest American patriot who, in turn, became one of the most unique leaders in history, both as a military man and a statesman. He was encircled with a glowing flame of enthusiasm, unswerving in rectitude of action and speech and never drifting from the mental moorings and inward resolve.

A letter of his, which recently came to light, gives rather an amusing insight into his character which would brook no baffling. Washington knew exactly what he wanted, and, in writing for a new pair of trousers, the terms and phrases in which he commissions his friend to order the garment are incisive and well chosen. "I shall thank you for reiterating my request that they be made roomy in the seat....the measure enclosed is the size I would have, not what they could be brought to by stretching." Here's a hint to the men-folk when visiting their tailor to adopt the Washington manner and firmness.

Not so Many Visitors

The opening of the Mokanshan summer season is lacking in the usual thrill and vigour. The registration of visitors, I am told, is unusually small, for this time of the year. The only things that seem to be triumphant are the hydrangeas, and they are certainly a pleasure and a joy to behold. Everything else just speaks of dripping rocks and misty mountain tops. Generally, at this period, the village street, called, "the shady hill," hums with life and business, but little is doing in the elements of commerce these days. A shopkeeper put it tersely in this way, "the political situation is bad: the weather is bad: our luck is bad," and he ought to know, for his shop sign proclaimed," our reputation for trustworthiness is known throughout the world."

Guests are slow in taking up residence this year, and almost at every turn the eye meets the sign, "To be let." One Chinese house owner has hazarded an announcement in English—there is a pretty comfortable residence. Rooms and furniture are perfectly well. But also is swimming pool, tennis court and plenty flowers. We shall be glad to let you have right charge.

Religious Endeavours

The activities connected with the Summer Resort Association are being boomed, and it is hoped there will be a big enrolment. The Sunday services at the Conference Hall opened yesterday and the morning Sunday School made a fair register. A series of lectures on the Hebrew prophets is announced for the senior class, conducted by Dr. H. B. Hipps. professor of Religious Education at the University of Shanghai. The subject of the first of the series was "Elijah," the mountain man in the garb of a shepherd. A very profitable hour was spent in discussing this rugged character, who denounced a king, and brought a nation to the point of decision.

The evening preaching service was conducted by the Rev. F. Clarke, a graduate of Princeton University and a member of the China Inland Mission. His topic was "the joy of the Christian life and service."

HOPEI AND SHENSI ENDANGERED

Yungting and Yellow Rivers Both Overflowing

Paoting, July 12.

Several portions of the Yungting River dykes, in northern Hopei, have been breached as a result of the pounding of the swollen waters caused by the copious rainfall during the past few days. The most serious breaches extend over 200 feet. The section of the Grand Canal in southern Hopei also is rapidly rising. Yesterday, it showed a rise of 7 ft. within 24 hours.

A telegram from Sian, the provincial capital of Shensi, states that, in consequence of the overflow of the mountain freshets in the upper reaches, the Yellow River registered a rise of 2 metres and is rushing with a velocity of 4,300 cubic feet per second.—Kuo Min.

Yangtze Overflow Unlikely

Nanking, July 11.

Unless there is abnormal rainfall during the next two months, no danger of an overflow is likely along the Yangtze River this year.

Although, owing to frequent rains during the spring season, the river and its tributary, the Han River (in Hupeh province), rose considerably during the latter part of May and early in June, the current is now gradually returning to normal and shows no signs of a further rise, a spokesman of the Yangtze River Conservancy Commission pointed out.

Referring to conditions on the River at various points, the spokesman said that the water level at the important section between Hankow and Yochow (Hunan) is 7 metres below the maximum and 8 metres below the embankments. The river is 4 metres lower than the embankments at the Kiukiang (Kiangsi)-Anhwei section and 3 metres below the banks on the Wuhu (Anhwei)-Nanking section. The water mark along the Han River is 5 metres below the maximum of last year, he added.—Kuo Min.

NANKING IS LEFT WITHOUT WATER

Burst Main Stops Entire Supply of City

Nanking, July 10.

The main pipe of the city waterworks burst this morning, resulting in the stoppage of the water supply of the entire city at the height of the heat wave, causing the greatest inconvenience and discomfort.

The water supply, which it was expected would be off until tomorrow, was resumed this evening, after Mr. Ma Chao-chun, the Mayor, personally had supervised the repair work. Every available worker was impressed for the job, which Mr. Ma directed from a truck.—Reuter.

TOKYO ARMY CHANGES

Responsible for Failure to Stop February's Mutiny

Tokyo, July 10.

Leading officers of the Tokyo Garrison directly responsible for the failure to prevent the mutiny of Feb. 26 were to-day placed on the retired list.

The list, announced by the War Office in a special communique this afternoon, included four lieutenants-general, four majors-general and five colonels.

The retired lieutenants-general included Kohei Kashii, former commander of the Tokyo Garrison; Takeo Hori, former Commander of the First Division, which contributed the bulk of the mutineers; Toranosuke Hashimoto, former Commander of the Imperial Guards Division, and Kokuro Iwasa, former Commander of the Tokyo Gendarmerie.—Domei.

NANKING TO HEAR THEFT REPORT

Museum Director Leaving to Explain Losses

Peiping, July 9.

Mr. Ma Heng, director-general of the Palace Museum, left for Nanking yesterday afternoon to make a report to the Executive Yuan on the recent theft of some 70 objects of art from the Museum. Before his departure, he acted as joint host with Dr. Chiang Mon-lin, Chancellor of the National University of Peking, at a luncheon to the new directors of the Museum, General Sung Che-yuan, Mr. Liu Cheh and General Chin Teh-chun.

During the luncheon Messrs. Ma and Chiang urged Generals Sung, Chin and Mr. Liu to assume office as members of the board of directors of the Museum as soon as possible. The three men acceded to the request. Measures for safeguarding the treasures of the Museum were also discussed.

The suspects arrested in connection with the theft case are still being held in the Bureau of Public Safety for examination, but will be shortly transferred to the Peiping District Court for trial and punishment. The original intention of the authorities to hand over the suspects to the headquarters of the Pacification Commissioner of Hopei and Charhar has been abandoned.—Reuter.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HSINKING

Partial Abolition of Japan's Extraterritoriality

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hsinking, July 3.

In connection with the partial abolition of Japanese extraterritorial rights in Manchoukuo which took effect on July 1, the Department of Finance has announced that Japanese and Korean business-tax payers in Manchoukuo at present comprise 11,270 individuals and 529 corporations.

In accordance with the signing of the Japan-Manchoukuo Treaty governing this partial abolition which took place on June 10, all business relative to the residence and taxation of Japanese nationals in Manchoukuo were formally transferred from the Japanese Residents' Association to the Hsinking Special Municipality at the Japanese Consulate-General here yesterday.

The Minister of Communications, Mr. Li Shao-keng, has at last succeeded in getting a holiday and, for the first time in his life, is paying a visit to Japan. As President of the Chinese Eastern Railway, he never had a minute to spare and when the railway was sold, and he expected to get six months' holiday after many years' arduous labours, he was again disappointed, as he was made Minister of Communications and had to settle down to work without any leave of absence. Born in Manchuria and a self-educated man, speaking both English and Russian fluently, he has been studying Japanese for some time, and his visit to Japan will enable him to become acquainted with the people and the country. He is visiting all the large cities, industrial centres and the beauty spots. His courtesy and tact are known to all with whom he comes in contact.

Hsinking Chamber of Commerce

The construction of a new three-storey building to house the Hsinking Chamber of Commerce has commenced. The cost of the new building will be approximately $80,000. There will be special rooms for the commercial section and others for the industrial section. It is hoped that the building will be ready to open by the end of this year.

In accordance with a decree issued in the name of the Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo on June 28, sale of a popular Japanese phonographic record entitled "Don't Forget me ever, Dear," has been suppressed here by the Kwantung Bureau. It is understood that the step has been taken because it is alleged the song is of such a nature as to corrupt public morals, a thing that should be avoided especially in these extraordinary times.

The second anniversary of the Manchurian Islamic Society is being held here to-day and to-morrow, It is the largest Mahomedan organization here and maintains 158 chapters and fourteen branches in various parts of the country.

EMPEROR HIROHITO GOING TO HOKKAIDO

Tokyo, July 6.

In the first Imperial visit to the Hokkaido in 56 years, Emperor Hirohito will tour the island this autumn following the annual grand Army manœuvres, the Imperial Household Ministry announced to-day.—Domei.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAI NEWS

A JAPANESE SHOT OFF DIXWELL ROAD

Landing Party Turn Out in Fighting Kit: Mystery Surroundings Clerk's Death

A young Japanese clerk was shot from behind and fatally wounded early on the night of July 10 by an unknown assailant in Chapei, and, as a result of the crime, the Japanese Naval Landing Party turned out in large numbers, in full campaign kit, in manner reminiscent of the early days of the Nakayama case last November.

The victim, Kosaku Kayau, a 32-year-old employee of the Mitsubishi Trading Company, was shot through the back of the head at 8.15 o'clock in Asia Li, Chi Mei Road, just a few steps north of Dixwell Road. He was carrying a tiny Japanese infant at the time of the attack, the child of a friend living in the neighbourhood. Only one bullet was fired, lodging in the left frontal lobe of the brain, and blood issued from the wound so as to stain the baby's clothes.

Two Witnesses

The infant's brother, aged five, also was with Kayau at the time, and may prove an important witness of the attack. Neither child was injured. A Japanese woman who was in the poorly lighted lane, only a few yards from the scene of the crime, saw the flash from the would-be murderer's gun, but she did not get a good look at the assailant himself and was not even able to say whether more than one person participated in the attack.

Settlement police from the Dixwell Road Station, close by, were the first to be called to the scene. A Chinese physician was summoned by a foreign sergeant and he at once realized the seriousness of the wound. Kayau was conveyed in a rickshaw to Foo Ming Hospital and attended there by Japanese physicians and Dr. T. M. Burton. The taking of X-ray photographs showed that the bullet, probably of .38 calibre, had traversed the brain

Kosaku Kayau

from the back of the head and come to rest near the forehead. The victim did not regain consciousness, and he was given only a few hours to live. Dr. Tokuji Yoshida, of the hospital staff, definitely declared that Kayau "would probably die."

Landing Party On Scene

After the Settlement Police, the Japanese Naval Landing Party were the first to get to the scene, and, in steel helmets and with fixed bayonets, they threw a cordon about the place, several score of Marines being posted in the neighbourhood. Next arrived the Japanese Consular Police and the Chapei Police, the latter actually having jurisdiction. The Chapei Police asked for the assistance of the Settlement Police, which was immediately granted, and high uniformed and detective officials, including Mr. S. Uyehara, Assistant Commissioner, attended.

In a few minutes Dixwell Road was humming with activity. Japanese naval patrols were riding up and down, instructions were shouted and men posted at strategic points.

Motor Accident Results

As an indirect result of the turnout, a serious motor accident occurred at the intersection of Dixwell Road and Pao An Road, a block from Chi Mei Road, within twenty minutes of the crime, when a westbound Japanese motor-cycle patrol and an eastbound roadster, driven by a foreigner, collided head-on. The two Japanese marines with the motor-cycle and sidecar were seriously injured, especially the marine in the sidecar, whose chin was crushed against the machine-gun carried on the framework. They were taken to the barracks of the Naval Landing Party in Kiangwan Road.

The foreigner, who was not injured, was questioned by police from Dixwell Road Station. According to the Japanese press, the driver was a Mr. Brooke, British, attached to the Chinese Customs.

Immediately after the accident, further Marines from the Landing Party Barracks were posted about the scene and the ground marked with chalk to indicate the paths of the two vehicles. Chalk marks showing the path which Kayau took from Dixwell Road through Chi Mei Road to Asia Li had been drawn at the scene of the attempted murder earlier in the evening.

Consular Interest

Mr. Arata Sugihara, acting Japanese Consul-General here, told Domei late last night that he has asked Gen. Tsai Ching-chun, Director of the Bureau of Public Safety of Greater Shanghai, to leave no stone unturned in his search for the assailant and he warned Gen. Tsai to take stricter steps for the protection of Japanese residents in Chinese territory.

A similar communication was addressed by Mr. Sugihara to Major F. W. Gerrard, Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

"It was only yesterday," Mr. Sugihara said, "that I called on Gen. Wu Te-chen, Mayor of the Shanghai Municipality, to exchange promises of co-operation in the promotion of Sino-Japanese amity through the prevention of untoward incidents."

Admiral Warns Authorities

The murder of Kosaku Kayau, young Mitsubishi Company clerk, remained unsolved on July 11 although the three police agencies investigating the incident were admittedly working on important clues.

The serious view of the incident taken by the local Japanese authorities was revealed by a series of events on July 11. Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Commander of the Japanese Third Fleet, on July 11 cancelled sailing orders for his flagship the Izumo, which was to have left for Formosa. Rear-Admiral Eijiro Kondo, Commander of the Japanese Landing Party, called on Mr. O. K. Yui, Secretary-General of the City Government, in the afternoon and conveyed to him his views expressed in an earlier statement to the press regarding both the Kayau and the Nakayama cases.

In that statement, Rear-Admiral Kondo referred to the seriousness of the two incidents and warned that the Japanese Landing Party may be compelled to take any steps it considers necessary at any time that it should find that the Chinese authorities lack the good faith or ability to maintain order and to protect the lives and property of Japanese residents.

Meanwhile, the police authorities are exhausting every resource to trace the murderer of the young Japanese. As the shooting took place in Chi Mei Road nearly 150 feet from Dixwell Road, the Chinese Bureau of Public Safety is in charge of the case. The officers of the Bureau are being assisted by the Japanese Consular Police and detectives of Dixwell Road Station (Municipal Police). Statements of a woman witness and persons living in the neighbourhood were taken during the day.

Kayau, who was shot through the back of the head, probably at close range, died in the Foo Ming Hospital at 1.05 a.m. on July 11, four and a half hours after the attack. As he never regained consciousness he was unable to throw any light on the circumstances which led to the murder. An autopsy was performed in the afternoon of July 11 and the bullet removed from the brain, where it had lodged above the left eye. It was a .32 calibre missile and it was sent to the police laboratory for possible identification.

Meanwhile the spot where Kayau slumped to the ground in the dark Chi Mei Road at Asia Li was being carefully guarded by Japanese military and Chapei police. The martial display of July 10 in the night, to be sure, had been called off, but enough Japanese Marines remained posted to prevent the curious from nearing the scene of the crime, which was marked out with chalk in Japanese fashion. Unlike Friday night, when steel helmets and bayonets were much in evidence along Dixwell Road and neighbouring streets, the sentries on July 11 carried only side-arms and wore cloth caps. None except Japanese photographers were allowed to take pictures of the scene.

Northern Area Quiet

Although the Japanese press expressed concern over "the increased threat to the safety of local Japanese residents" and reported that Japanese naval officers were "conferring on steps to cope with the situation," there was apparently no situation to cope with. All remained quiet in the Dixwell-North Szechuen Road area, Hongkew and other districts where many Japanese reside. There was no exodus of Chinese residents, nor any outward sign of unrest. A Japanese source reported that considerable anxiety was being felt by Japanese residents of the area and that the latter chose to stay within their houses after dark for fear of further attacks.

The investigation into a traffic accident on Dixwell Road, one block east of Chi Mei, in which two Japanese marines were injured when their motorcycle and sidecar collided with an automobile, continued and statements were taken from the foreign driver of the motor-car and other witnesses. This accident occurred about an hour after the shooting, when Dixwell Road was alive with Japanese naval cars and police cars, and one of the marines was critically injured, his jaw being shattered from contact with the machine-gun on the sidecar.

Mr. Mitsugu Fukuyama, head of the Japanese Consular Police, on July 11 called on Insp. Liang Fu-chu, chief of the North Station Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety, and asked that a thorough investigation into the murder be instituted, the place of the shooting being in Insp. Liang's district.

Miss Sue Nakamura, 20, who told police on the night of July 10 that she saw two figures fleeing in the darkness after a shot had been fired, was taken to the headquarters of the Japanese Consular Police at 10 a.m. on July 11 for further questioning.

Mrs. Shigozo Sugiyama, mother of 4-year-old Haru Sugiyama, who was being led by the hand when a bullet felled Kayau, was also examined.

Miss Nakamura, who lives at No. 2 Kweiyang Lane, Yang Ka-Pang Road, told Japanese reporters that she was standing at the entrance to the alley when she heard a muffled report. This was followed by the cries of a little girl, who Miss Nakamura said, was "shouting as if she was on fire."

She saw two men running about two yards away from her. One was wearing white trousers and a dark coat.

"Of course they were Chinese," she was quoted by the "Shanghai Nippo" as saying.

Miss Nakamura added that she could not remember the events clearly.

The autopsy on Kayau was performed at the Public Mortuary, Fearon Road, at 1 p.m. on July 11 by Dr. Hiroshi Tongo, director of Foo Ming Hospital.

A reward for the capture of the slayer of Kayau will be offered by the Chinese authorities should the investigations into the case fail to produce tangible clues within two or three days, Mr. Arita Sugihara, acting Japanese consul-general, was informed by Mr. O. K. Yui, secretary-general of the City Government of Greater Shanghai in an interview on July 11.

According to a statement made to the Japanese press by Mr. Sugihara, Mr. Yui accepted without reservation the Japanese request for the prompt apprehension of the murderer and for the provision of adequate protection to Japanese residents in Chinese territory.

Mr. Hidenari Terasaki, consul, called on Major F. W. Gerrard, commissioner of the Settlement police, with a similar request, Mr. Sugihara revealed.

Mr. Yui added that the Chinese authorities considered the slaying of Kayau as "highly regrettable" and that they had instructed the Bureau of Public Safety to arrest the slayer within a "certain specified period," according to Mr. Sugihara.

Chinese Witness Questioned

Following a house-to-house search in the vicinity by the Chinese Police immediately after the murder, a Chinese witness by the name of Sun Chun-san, a rickshaw puller, was found in an unnumbered house in Chi Mei Road. He was sent to the Bureau of Public Safety on July 11 for questioning.

According to the puller, a Chinese police officer said, the Japanese clerk was walking in Chi Mei Road from Dixwell Road together with a boy about eleven or twelve years of age. The witness was walking in an opposite direction. As they were about 20 steps away from each other, the Japanese collapsed with the back lying on the ground. The witness thought he had suffered from an acute attack of a kind of summer disease. He did not hear any report, nor had he seen any assailant.

Soon two Japanese women appeared, apparently called to the scene by the Japanese boy. One of the women carried a baby. The witness was reported to have assisted the women to put the Japanese clerk on to a rickshaw.

Chinese Police had found no evidence which might be of assistance to the investigation. Even the cartridge could ot be located on July 11.

Seriousness Stressed

A warning that the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party may be "compelled to take steps it considers necessary at any time that it should find that the Chinese authorities lack the good faith or the ability to maintain order to protact the lives and property of our residents" was issued on July 11 by Vice-Admiral Eijiro Kondo, Commandant of the marine force, in a statement commenting on the Kayau slaying.

Recalling that eight months had elapsed since the killing of Warrant Officer Hideo Nakayama on Darroch Road, the statement remarked that the Chinese officials were unable even to arrest the criminal—This had to be done by the the Shanghai Municipal Council authorities.

"In the course of the trial of the criminal, we had to serve several warnings upon the Chinese in view of their apparent failure to appreciate the seriousness of the case and to deal with the issue conscientiously and with the necessary care. The Nakayama case, representing as it does an insult to the Imperial Navy, is the subject of deep indignation not only among the officers and men in the Service but among our people as well.

Attitude of Navy

"By restraining our emotions and maintaining a calm attitude, we have awaited the just action of the Chinese judiciary. However, should an attempt be made to bury this case, I fear that the Imperial Navy will be unable to watch such a move in silence.

"Under these circumstances, the Kayau case assumes an extremely serious aspect. It goes without saying that, should this case be regarded lightly, similar occurrences of the same nature are bound to happen. The Special Naval Landing Party, charged with the important duty of protecting Japanese lives and property, finds itself unable to watch the situation with equanimity and sincerely hopes that the Chinese authorities will exhibit their good faith and speedily arrest the criminal," the statement said.

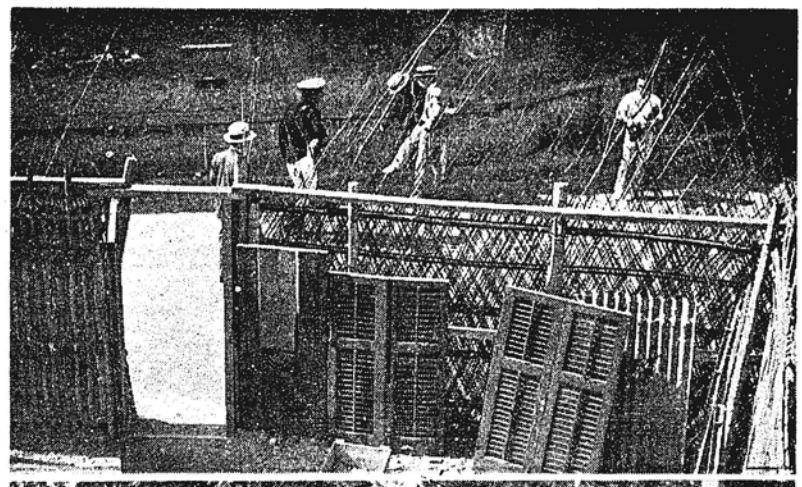
Residents in Conference

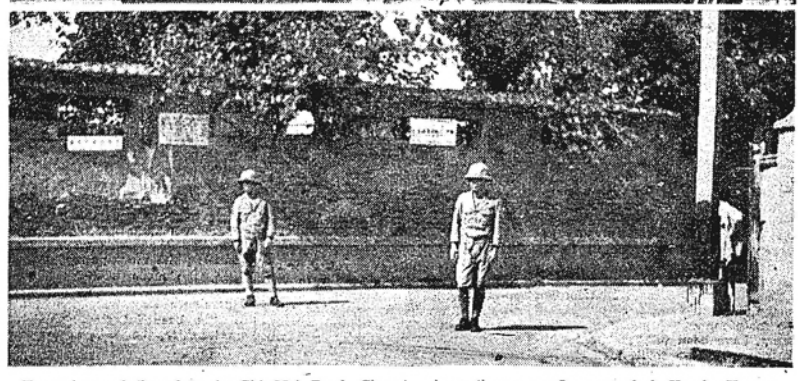
Calling on Mr. Arata Sugihara, acting Japanese Consul-General, on July 11, Mr. Masusaburo Amano, president of the Japanese Residents' Corporation, asked that measures "designed to remove the unrest existing among the Japanese community," following the murder be taken by the Consulate-General at once.

Mr. Amano later summoned to an emergency conference, members of

WHERE JAPANESE CLERK WAS MURDERED

"N.-C. Herald" Photos.





Two views of the place in Chi Mei Road, Chapei, where the young Japanese clerk, Kosaku Kayau, was shot by an unknown person on the night of July 10. Japanese marines are seen on duty.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

the standing committee of the Corporation's councillors and the members of the foreign relations committee of the organization.

A general meeting of the Federation of Amalgamated Japanese Street Unions in Shanghai was called for 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon by the standing committee of the organization following an emergency conference on July 11.

Theory of Love Triangle

With no very definite leads, the police on July 12 examined various theories offered to account for the murder of Kosaku Kayau, a young Japanese clerk, in Chi Mei Road, on Friday night. Witnesses were re-examined by the various authorities investigating the crime, but at the end of the day no important conclusions apparently had been reached.

Kayau was shot through the back of the head in the dark road at about 8.20 p.m. His assailant, it is believed, came up from behind after having waited in the shadows for him to appear. He fired one bullet from a .32 calibre pistol, but neither the weapon nor the empty shell has been found. Kayau fell, mortally wounded, at a point next to the high wall of the adjoining Japanese Garden, about 140 ft. from Dixwell Road. A Japanese woman, who was a few yards from the scene, although not facing it, told the Japanese investigators she thought she saw two men, dressed like Chinese, run from the spot after the shooting.

The search for the motive continues. A theory has been advanced that Kayau was interested in a Korean dancing-girl and that the girl's sweetheart plotted the attack because of jealousy. It is understood this theory has been seriously investigated.

Similar Attack Fails

Some importance also seems to attach to the supposition that the shooting of the young clerk might have been connected with another attack on a Japanese in the same neighbourhood on July 6. On that evening, Kintaro Kurimoto, a barber, was walking in Dixwell Road at almost the same hour, when he heard two sharp sounds coming from behind him. In a flash he recognized them as the clicks of a pistol trigger which had been pulled. A few moments later, according to his report to the police, a Chinese in a long black gown ran past him, turned sharply and aimed at him with a dark object which resembled a gun. There was another trigger click, but still no shot. The Chinese, Kurimoto said, dashed into a lane adjoining the Japanese Garden, and a subsequent search failed to produce him.

Chinese Woman Questioned

Chinese police continued to comb the district on July 12, in the hope of securing some clue to the mysterious murder. In addition to Sun Chun-san, who was found on July 11 the police questioned on July 12 a new witness, a woman named Chen Chen-sze, residing in Heng Yang alleyway off Chi Mei Road, who said she heard a shot on the night of July 10. A police officer subsequently declared that neither of the two witnesses was of much help to the police, as neither actually saw the murder. Sun arrived on the scene after the shooting and assisted in putting the Japanese clerk into a rickshaw, while the woman heard the report in her house but never went out to see what had happened. Neither the weapon used in the murder nor the empty cartridge case was discovered.

For the purpose of expediting the investigation, Inspr. Liang, of the Paoshan Road Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety, who is in charge of the case, called for daily meetings with inspectors in charge of substations in his district. Progress of the inquiries is being reported to the Bureau of Public Safety in Nantao from time to time, and officials of the Bureau also are paying particular attention to the case.

Relieved of Routine

At a meeting of inspectors of substations on July 12, Inspr. Liang again urged them to exert their best efforts in the investigation. All the inspectors are understood to have been relieved of routine duty, so as to be able to devote their full time and energy to the case. Inspr. Liang himself is concentrating all his efforts on the case. It is learned from reliable sources that a reward for the arrest of the murderer will be offered by the Chinese authorities.

Although the Japanese marines guarding the scene of the murder had been withdrawn, Chi Mei Road, one of the main thoroughfares of the Civic Centre, was still closed to traffic on July 12. The marines, with the exception of one, left the place at 8.30 p.m. on July 11. By 9 p.m., no marine was posted in the vicinity, the place being guarded by Chinese policemen on July 12. The district generally was quiet, and the activities of the police in searching for clues attracted little attention.

Reward for Rickshaw Men

The Shanghai Rickshaw Owners Association is looking for the pullers who conveyed the Japanese clerk and his relatives to the Fooming Hospital in rickshaws on the night of the murder. The Association offers a reward of $5 to each puller who gives details of what he saw that night. The puller already located by the police merely assisted in putting the clerk into a rickshaw after the shooting. He did not convey anyone in his rickshaw at that time.

Japanese Patrols Increased

An increase in the number of patrols sent out by the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party to tour districts in Shanghai thickly populated by Japanese residents was put into effect on July 12. It was also announced that the Landing Party would seek to establish new branch patrol offices in the eastern and western cotton mill districts, the Dixwell Road area, and the Hongkew district.

Domei states that feeling appeared to be based with the realization that the Chinese, Settlement, and Japanese military and diplomatic authorities were sparing no effort to solve the slaying and prevent the recurrence of similar events. Mr. Arata Sugihara, Acting Consul-General, was quoted by the "Shanghai Mainichi" as having counselled Mr. Masusaburo Amano, president of the Japanese Residents Corporation, against allowing his organization to be stampeded into supporting a movement for the calling of a mass meeting of Japanese residents to discuss the situation.

Attache's Statement

Incidents involving Japanese lives and property will recur as long as the "existing underground conditions remain unaltered," Major-Gen. Seiichi Kita, military attaché, told Domei on July 13.

This view was expressed as a comment on the assassination of Mr. Kisaku Kayau on the night of July 10. Gen. Kita revealed that Mr. Kao Tung-Wu, Director of the Asiatic Affairs Bureau of the Waichiaopu, called on him on July 12 to convey to him the Chinese Government's regrets over the murder of Mr. Kayau.

Measures to prevent the recurrence of incidents involving local Japanese residents were decided at an emergency meeting of the Federation of Amalgamated Japanese Street Unions, held on July 13 at the Japanese Club.

Following a heated debate, the body also passed a resolution urging the local Consulate-General to approach the Nanking Government with a request for the safeguarding of peace and order in the city.

Three Measures Advocated

The measures agreed upon at the meeting included:

1. Japanese residents on extension roads and in Chinese territory are urged to refrain from going out into the streets at night.

2. All Japanese residents who have failed to register themselves with the Consular authorities are urged to do so at once.

3. Hereafter, all incidents involving Japanese residents and Chinese are to be reported either to the Consulate-General or to a Japanese street union.

Accepting the advice of the Consulate-General, the meeting decided not to convoke for the time being a general meeting of all Japanese residents here.

The Council of the Japanese Residents' Corporation on July 13 heard a report from Mr. Masusaburo Amano, head of the corporation, on the results of his interview regarding the "Kayau case" with Mr. Sugihara.

No Clues Yet

As the investigation into the murder of Kosaku Kayau, a salesman employed by the Mitsubishi Trading Company, continued on July 13 with renewed vigour, various witnesses were re-examined but apparently nothing of vital importance was revealed and the investigators were at a loss to account for the crime, which was committed on the night of July 10, in ill-lighted Chi Mei Road about 140 feet from Dixwell Road.

A mass of theory has been proffered, only to confuse the case, and no official explanation has so far been advanced. Kayau, the victim, was shot from behind at a time and place which gave the murderer a good opportunity to escape—and he did escape. Apparently only one person, a young Japanese woman, was close to the scene at the time, but owing to the fact that she did not face it when the fatal shot was fired, she was not what might be termed a first-class witness. At any rate her testimony was still believed to be exclusively in the hands of the Japanese Consular Police on July 13.

Although no insistence was made on the point, the theory which seemed the most plausible on July 13 was that which saw a relationship between the murder and an attempted murderous attack on another Japanese in the very neighbourhood at the same time of the evening on July 6 last. A Japanese barber named Kurimoto reported that night that some-one tried to shoot him outside the Peace Apartments, a house occupied by Japanese near the corner of Dixwell and Chi Mei Roads, but missed fire. Reports of this incident were made to both the Settlement Police at Dixwell Road Station and the Japanese Consular Police, but the alleged culprit was not found.

Rewards Offered

That the Chinese municipal authorities are sparing no efforts in co-operating with other agencies in solving the murder of Kayau, is supported by the fact that rewards have been offered by the local Bureau of Public Safety for the arrest of the murder. Reward notices were posted on July 13 in important streets of Chapei and Nantao.

According to the order issued to the Public Safety Bureau on July 13, the city Government instructed that rewards of $2,000 and $1,000 each should be given respectively to any person or persons who guide the police in the arrest of the culprit and to any person or persons who supply information leading to the apprehension of the murderer.

In order to expedite the investigation, several high officers of the Bureau of Public Safety have been specially assigned to handle the case. Witnesses were being questioned, the latest being the two pullers who conveyed the fatally-wounded clerk and a Japanese woman to the Foo Ming Hospital in rickshaws. The Shanghai Rickshaw Owners Association, in looking for the pullers, had offered $5 to each to report to them.

In view of a persistent rumour, the "North-China Herald" was specially requested by the Chinese officer in charge of the case to deny reports of the finding in Chi Mei Road of the pistol believed to have been used in the killing. No weapon had been found in Chi Mei Road or in the vicinity and the rumour is without the slightest foundation, the officer stated.

The bullet which killed Kayau was removed from his brain on July 11 and sent to the S. M. Police laboratory for observation. It could not be identified. The cartridge case was never found.

Witnesses Sought

Several officials of the Shanghai City Government are engaged in making inquiries and daily contacts with the Japanese Consular Police and the Settlement Police, who have agreed to render assistance in the investigation.

Among the witnesses questioned by the Chinese Police were Sun Chung-san, a rickshaw puller, who assisted in putting the Japanese clerk into a rickshaw, a Chinese woman, Chen Chen-sze, and a vegetable hawker, Wang Chi-ping.

According to a Japanese report, Wang had told the Police that he was passing through the street on his bicycle on his way home from the Sansin Market, Dixwell Road, when he saw a group of about ten persons. He dismounted and saw a body, whose hand was still gripped by a child of about eight years. Two other children, the witness said, were holding each other and crying loudly. When Wang continued on his way, he saw three or four Japanese women standing at the entrance of an alley near by. Knowing one of them, who was a customer at the Sansin Market, Wang told her that a Japanese accompanied by three children had collapsed in the street. All of the women except a girl of about 17, Wang told the Police, rushed to the scene.

Official Regrets Voiced

Regrets of the Chinese Government over the assassination of Kosaku Kayau were conveyed to Mr. Shigeru Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China, by Mr. Kao Tsung-wu, Director of the Asiatic Affairs Bureau of the Waichiaopu, on July 12.

The Chinese official, who was sent here specially for the purpose from Nanking, also assured the Japanese envoy that the Chinese authorities would make every effort to apprehend the murderer and to safeguard the lives of local Japanese residents.

Later in the day Mr. Kao called on Japanese military and naval officials in Shanghai.

Two further branch patrol offices of the Japanese Naval Landing Party started to operate on July 13. Both are in the area "north of the creek," one being at the Japanese Girls' School in Scott Road and the other at the intersection of Tiendong and Dixwell Roads.

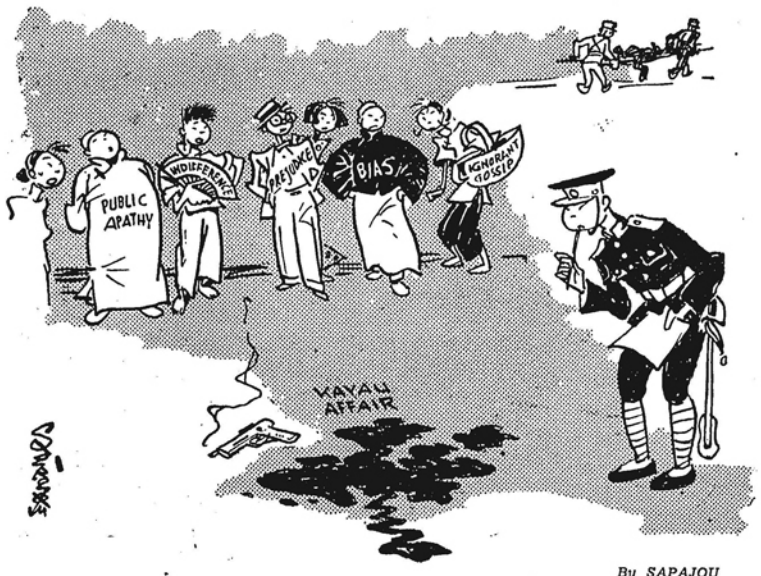
"Implicit Confidence"

Tokyo, July 13.

Describing Mayor Wu Te-chen of Greater Shanghai as "a man of great sincerity," a spokesman of the Gaimusho to-day said that the ministry placed "implicit confidence" in Gen. Wu's ability and willingness to secure a fair settlement of the Kayau and Nakayama cases.

Press messages from Nanking reported that Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Consul-General, has filed a protest with the Chinese Government against the murder of Mr. Kayau and called the Government's attention to the recrudescence of anti-Japanese agitation in China.—Domei.

ACCORDING to the "Shun Pao," the Bank of Communications, one of the three big government registered banks issuing legal tender notes, will have is capital increased from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000 by the addition of private shares to be raised among Chinese merchants.



By SAPAJOU

POLICEMAN'S HANDICAP

JAPANESE OFFICERS IN CONFERENCE

Military Attaches Discuss Anti-Japanese Feeling

Anti-Japanese sentiment in China, the relations between Nanking and the Southwest and the attitude of the Chinese Government towards Japan were the main subjects discussed at the opening session of the two-day conference of Japanese military attaches and resident officers which opened in Shanghai on July 11.

While details of the meeting could not be learned, a spokesman for the office of the military attache described the conference as "short but significant," in that it was being held simultaneously with the Second Plenary Meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.

The gathering was convened by Major-Gen. Seiichi Kita, military attache, on the occasion of the visit to China of Major-Gen. Hisao Wayari, Director of the Second Bureau of the Japanese Army General Staff, the spokesman said.

"There have been reports that differences of views existed between the representatives of the Army and the Foreign Office in China in questions of policy. Such rumours are entirely unfounded for there exists a complete agreement between the War and the Foreign ministries. Ambassador Kawagoe has invited the assembled officers for an exchange of opinion during their stay here," he added.

The officers gathered here are: Lieut.-Col. Tan Takahashi, chief of the China section of the Army General Staff, Tokyo; Major Naokata Utsunomiya, and Major Shigeki Sakata, assistant military attaches; Major Takeo Imai, assistant military attache, Peiping; Lieut.-Col. Tatsumi Amemiya, resident officer, Nanking; Lieut.-Col. Sakon Watari, resident officer, Hankow; Lieut.-Col. Nanzo Usuda, resident officer, Canton; Lieut.-Col. Yoshio Ishii, Staff officer, Japanese Garrison in North China; Major Junosuke Hamada, also of the Tientsin Garrison; and Major Hiroshi Tamura of the Formosan Army.

A KAOCHIAO BEACH BATHING TRAGEDY

Foreigners' Futile Efforts to Rescue Japanese

Mr. Mitsuo Kamei, aged 29, cashier of the Domei News Agency in Shanghai, is believed to have been drowned while swimming off Kaochiao Beach, on July 12. Efforts to effect his rescue, made by three foreigners, two unidentified, were unsuccessful.

Mr. Kamei, who, with two companions from his office, Mr. Ryuji Hironaka and Mr. Toyeo Kuga, had been swimming throughout the afternoon, was seen signalling for aid when about 80 yd. from the shore. His two companions were ashore, dressing preparatory to going home.

Mr. D. Aronovich, a Russian, residing at 396 Rue August Boppe, answered the appeals of Mr. Kamei, but his progress was impeded by choppy waves, caused by a brisk shoreward breeze, and finally he was forced to return. Mr. Kamei had then disappeared from view according to witnesses.

According to Mr. Tang Ching-huang, chief of the branch station of the Bureau of Public Safety, the motorboat used at the beach for life-saving purposes was engaged at the time in helping the crew of another vessel that had become waterlogged off the beach. A report of the happening was made by Mr. Tang to Capt. Liao Fu-chen, of the North Station Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety.

Mr. Yuzo Shimojo, assistant branch manager, Mr. Toru Shobara, news editor, and two other Domei staff members proceeded to Kaochiao at 6 p.m., accompanied by two members of the Japanese Consular Police. By 11 o'clock, no trace of the missing man had been found, according to a telephone message from the beach. Mr. Kamei joined Rengo, which was merged into Domei on January 1 this year, about 4 years ago.

THE French Municipal Council's health report for the week ending July 4 shows a total of seven foreign deaths and 135 Chinese deaths. As in the case of the International Settlement, no cases of cholera were reported. Deaths among foreigners included one from tuberculosis, and five from various unreported causes, and among the Chinese one from diptheria, one from tuberculosis, and 133 from various unreported causes.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

CHINESE FLAGS ARE STANDARDIZED

Official Explains Reason of Movement

The movement for the standardization of Chinese national flags, which has been practically concluded in districts under the jurisdiction of the Shanghai City Government, is expected to be launched in the Settlement and French Concession after a meeting of representatives of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, the Citizens' Federations of the two districts and Chinese official organs.

The purpose of the movement according to an official, is to educate the people in the meaning of hanging flags. It is desired that flags of a uniform size be purchased. The flags sold by the Government designated factory are all of one piece, signifying the integrity of the Chinese sovereignty. They are of fast colours, signifying perseverance and the spirit of the Chinese people.

Although the majority of Chinese national flags found in Shanghai before the standardization movement were passable, those found in the interior were not only of different sizes but of poor quality, according to the official. Some flags were made of different pieces sewed together and utterly unpresentable.

First Launched in Nanking

The movement was first launched in Nanking in early May, when tender from a factory in Shanghai was accepted for the manufacturing of Party and Government flags at a standard size and cost throughout the country. The business part of the movement is therefore taken care of by the factory, while the authorities are mainly concerned with the promotion of the use of standard flags.

Under instructions from the Government, a Shanghai National Flag Standardization Promotion Committee was formed in June with representatives from the following organizations: the Shanghai District Kuomintang, Shanghai City Government, National Aviation League, Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Educational Institute, Chinese Ratepayers' Association, First and Second Special District Citizens' Federations, Chinese Ratepayers' Association in the French Concession, Bureaux of Public Safety, Social Affairs and Education, Agricultural Association, Labour Union, and the Headquarters of the Shanghai and Woosung Garrison Commander.

From June 18, when the movement was first launched in Shanghai, and up to July 9, over 40,000 national flags have been sold, mostly to shops and residences in Chapei and Nantao. During the July 8 and 9, when flags were displayed in celebration of the Northern Expedition, over 4,000 flags were sold each day.

Voluntary Purchases

The purchases were made voluntarily, according to a member of the Committee. During a recent inspection tour, the Committee members advised those who had no flags to buy standard sizes and those whose flags were of a very inferior quality and queer size were likewise asked to do so. There are ten different sizes of standard flags. Chinese ship owners will also be urged to buy standard flags for their vessels.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION

Hunan Puts Back to Port After Mishap in Yangtze

The China Navigation ss. Hunan, which left Shanghai for northern ports at 12.30 p.m. on July 11, returned to Shanghai shortly after 11 o'clock that night, having sustained some superficial damage in a collision with the French liner Felix Roussel. Both the Hunan and the Felix Roussel were outward bound, the Hunan going to Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin, and the French liner, for European ports.

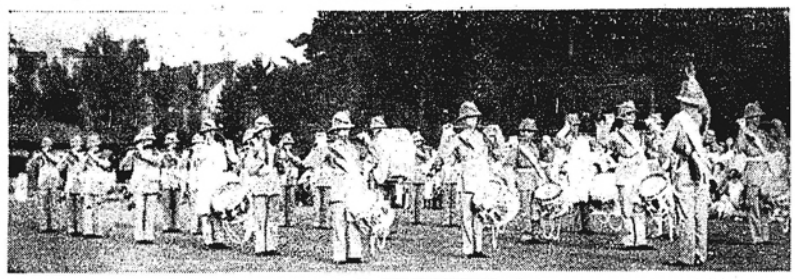
A message was received last night by the local office of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire from the master of the Hunan, saying that there had been a collision with the Felix Roussel and the Hunan was returning to Shanghai. The message added the Hunan did not require any assistance.

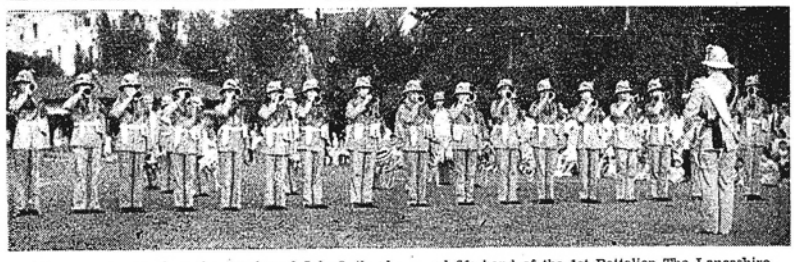
When the Hunan berthed alongside the French Bund Wharf, officials of the company made a careful survey of the vessel and it was found that only superficial damage had been sustained.

According to the Hunan's passengers, the collision took place about four or five hours after the Hunan had left Shanghai when the French liner was overtaking the Hunan.

"BEATING THE RETREAT" AT JESSFIELD

"N.-C. Herald" Photos.





Before a large crowd on the evening of July 8, the drum and fife band of the 1st Battalion The Lancashire Fusiliers rendered a "Beating the Retreat" performance. In the lower picture, the fifers are seen drawn up in a single line before the bandmaster, sounding the "Retreat" on their bugles to the rolling accompaniment of the drums. Altogether, eight selections were rendered by the band at Jessfield Park.

CIRCLING WORLD IN SEVENTEEN DAYS

Journalist Making Tour Entirely by Air: Many Connections Have Been Missed

Globe trotting around the world by air in the scant time of seventeen days, but held up by the slight indescrepancies of various aeroplane companies, Dr. Bolivar L. Falconer, a feature writer of the North American Newspaper Alliance—a syndicate — arrived in Shanghai on July 9 in the ss. President Jefferson. He is staying here until a clipper ship will take him from Macao to San Francisco.

His main difficulty, not only now but all through his journey from Dallas in Texas to Shanghai, has been the matter of making proper aero connections. He was lucky in making the maiden eastward trip of the Hindenburg to Europe, but he was not so lucky in getting an aeroplane to take him across the Pacific to America. He was lucky in contacting the Imperial Airways Service from Penang to Hongkong. He was also lucky in contacting a K.L.M. 'plane from Amsterdam to Penang.

Hard Luck Met

But all in all he has met with very hard luck, this man who wants to travel around the world in seventeen days, the fastest time that any "passenger" has done the globe circling trip before. Due to the infancy of the various companies that are providing air transportation, and the fact that they have not yet been able to provide round the world transportation entirely by air, in co-operation with various other companies, Dr. Falconer has been held up considerably.

Yet he has come from Dallas to Hongkong in the remarkably short time of ten days. He left Dallas on May 8. That evening he was in New York. There followed an exasperating wait of three days before he could make contact with Germany's giant new airship—the Hindenburg.

Amid all the excitement of her successful maiden voyage westward and the anticipation of the maiden voyage eastward, Dr. Falconer climbed on board the Hindenburg and reached Amsterdam in 49 hours and three minutes. Two days there. Then on board a fast K.L.M. 'plane to Penang. He had a five day wait when he arrived in the British port off the peninsula.

But finally he managed to make contact with an Imperial air Service 'plane in Penang and fly to Hongkong—only to discover to his chagrin that he could not at that time take a clipper 'plane to America. So he is now making a leisurely tour of the Far East waiting for the time to come when he can at last hop on board the China or the Philippines Clipper and make his way to San Francisco—from which it will be a matter of a day to Dallas by one of the various American air lines.

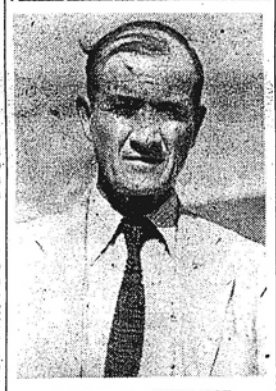
Two Months' Wait

He has two months to wait, he estimated yesterday. It will not be before September 1 that the clippers will be taking passengers across the Pacific. So he is taking a little trip around China and Japan before returning to Hongkong.

When he returns there he will charter a 'plane to Macao for two pounds, fly from Macao to San Francisco by clipper. His total trip around the world by air will cost his firm U.S. $3,355—and it will all be done in seventeen days. He will be the first passenger to do the trip in that time.

While on his trip across the Atlantic with Dr. Eckener he had long talks with the distinguished German scientist. Dr. Eckener declared that Zeppelin travel across the Atlantic was practical. He cited the fact that the Graf Zeppelin had made 104 trips to South America and had carried 30,000 passengers—all without a single mishap.

He stated further that it was planned by the Germans to build three sister ships to the Hindenburg and run them across the Atlantic. Dr. Eckener, according to Dr. Falconer, was exceedingly confident regarding the future of Zeppelin aviation.



AIRMINDED JOURNALIST

Dr. Bolivar L. Falconer, globe-trotting journalist of N|A|N.A., is now making his fourth trip around the world this time by air. He arrived on July 9 in the ss. President Jefferson.

DELAYED SALVAGING OF SUNKEN TUG

Actual work on the raising of the tug St. Aubin, which sank on July 4 when rammed by the ss. Ping An off the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Company's Pootung Wharf, will not begin as rapidly as was expected. Preliminary surveys are being made, but before actual work begins, it will be necessary to determine who will do the salvaging.

Tenders now are being made to the Shanghai Tug & Lighter, Co., operators of the tug, by various salvagers. The tug is lying off the wharf about 10 yd. distant, and interferes with any ships that may want to dock there.

MYSTERY ARREST ON FUSHIMI MARU

Man Taken Off Charged with Aiding Feb. 26 Rebels

Complete mystery to-day shrouds the case of "Mr. X", a Japanese passenger aboard the Fushimi Maru, bound from London homeward, who was taken off the ship by the Japanese Consular Police immediately on its arrival here on July 7.

The "Shanghai Nichi Nichi" gave the man's name as Ichiro Shima, 41, "resident official in London of the South Manchuria Railway Co." He was detained, the journal added, on a suspicion of having been involved in "certain grave case."

The "Shanghai Mainichi" named the man Jyuro Minami, admitting that it was not his correct name. "Mr. X", said the journal, will be examined on a suspicion of having violated the provisions of the Japanese Peace Preservation Law.

Information obtained by Domei from reliable sources indicated that the man will be taken to Dairen this morning aboard the Dairen Maru.

Manchurian Official

His name was given as Ichiro Shima, chief of the Antung Hsien office of the South Manchuria Railway Company, who was returning from a business trip to London.

He is alleged by the same sources to have sent a message of encouragement to the mutinous troops, which on June 26 assassinated three of the highest Japanese statesmen.

The man, Domei was further informed, may be later taken to Changchun to undergo examination by the officials of the Kwantung Army and the Japanese Embassy in Manchoukuo.

The warrant for Mr. Shima's arrest was issued by the Japanese authorities in Manchuria.

Reliable reports received here from Changchun said that the Kwantung Army is continuing a vigorous investigation into the allegations that a number of S.M.R. officials have expressed sympathy with the aims and tactics of the Tokyo mutineers.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE ON THE RIVER

The Japanese consular authorities are baffled by the mystery surrounding the alleged suicide of a young man who shot himself on a sampan and fell into the Whangpoo River at dawn on July 9. Notified by the water police, Japanese consular policemen went to the Wayside Public Jetty, and, in a sampan tied up there, they found an empty box of a cheap brand of cigarettes, two match-boxes, and a crumpled copy of a local paper dated July 3.

According to the boatman, two youths in Western clothes appeared at the jetty about 4.30 in the morning. One of them boarded his sampan and told him to proceed to the Mutsui wharf, on the Pootung side. Halfway across, the youth changed his mind and ordered the boat back. Suddenly, the passenger whipped out a pistol, shot himself twice and fell over into the river.

INDUSTRY MISHAPS TOTAL 175

Eleven Dead in Such Accidents in June

One hundred and seventy-five industrial and occupational accidents were reported to the Shanghai Municipal Council during June. Of these eleven were fatal. The causes of 165 are known with sufficient accuracy. Ten women were involved. The causes of 106 were investigated and instruction in preventive measures was given.

Classified according to industries, 55, six fatal, took place in the machinery and metal products trade: 13, one fatal, on buildings under construction: 12, one fatal, in chemical trades: 17, two fatal, in textile trades. Forty accidents were associated with machinery moved by mechanical power, but none had fatal consequences. Sixteen persons were injured in fires, five fatally. Seven received injuries from electrical causes, one fatally. Seventeen were injured through falls, three fatally: and 33 were hurt by falling objects, though not fatally.

A worker received burns from which he died when he attempted to pour alcohol from a partially empty five-gallon tin on to a small stove. The presence of an air-alcohol mixture in the tin, ignited by fire, caused an explosion which burst the tin and inflicted severe and subsequently fatal burns on the worker. Two other workers were severely burned when alcohol was being heated over a charcoal brazier preparatory to being used with essential oils to form a mixture for spraying and perfuming tobacco.

A woman worker in a textile mill was injured on the head by a flying shuttle. Four such accidents have occurred within the past two months. Managements of the factories concerned have been advised as to preventive steps.

Man Electrocuted

Two workers were injured, one fatally and the other severely, from electrical causes. A worker in a tinsmith's shop mounted a ladder to fix the wiring at the ceiling rose. He had not turned off the main switch, though he had turned off the wall switch. He was electrocuted. It was later found on testing that the wall switch had been wrongly installed on the neutral wire. In the second case an apprentice was holding a handlamp of an unsatisfactory type with a brass shield on a wooden handle. Though heavy rubber covered flexible cable quite suitable for a temporary lead was in use, one of the connections within the lampholder came loose and "shorted" against the holder shell which was in contact with the brass shield. The victim received a shock, falling to the ground. Another worker knocked out the wall plug, thus breaking the circuit. Though he escaped possible death the worker sustained severe burns and concussion of the brain.

During reconditioning of a flour mill the transmission machinery was being subject to complete overhaul with replacement and additions. During a test run a badly welded bracket adjacent to the main driving pulley broke, thus bringing down some thirty feet of shafting and pulleys. Fortunately only one person was injured though but a few moments before there were several workmen in the room.

One apprentice had one arm crushed so that it had to be amputated, and the other arm fractured when his apron caught in a fast-running shafting from a motor placed low near a buffing machine. In his effort to free himself both his arms became caught in the belt.

FRENCH ENGINEER DROWNED IN POOTOO

Word of the drowning, at Pootoo on July 5, of M. Jean Michaux, young French engineer and aviator, was received in Shanghai on July 8. The body has not yet been recovered.

M. Michaux, who was 29 years old, arrived in Shanghai on June 22 in the ss. Conte Verde and on July 3 went to Ningpo, with other foreigners, to attend the bridge opening. He was the guest of Monseigneur Defebvre, the Vicar Apostolic, while at Ningpo. On July 5 he went to Pootoo with some of the French missionaries to spend the day on the beach. He was the only member of the party who could swim and he went out into deep water alone. Soon his companions heard his cries for help and they attempted to save him by throwing him a life-ring. He was submerged, however, before he could grasp it. Efforts to find the body on that afternoon proved futile.

Born at Champagnole, in the Jura mountains, M. Michaux studied engineering at Ecole Centrale. He was a lieutenant in the French aviation reserve and had done geodetic work in Africa.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

CHIEF INSP. GROVES GOES HOME

Popular Police Officer Ends Long Service Here

With the retirement of Chief Insp. A. G. W. Groves, who sailed for Home on July 14, the Shanghai Municipal Police have lost one of their most popular senior members well known in the community.

Two presentations were made to the departing police inspector at Hongkong Police Station, of which he had charge at the time of his retirement. In the morning the Chinese staff gave Chief Insp. Groves a handsome silver cigarette case, and in the afternoon the Foreign Branch of the Force presented him with an inscribed gold watch with gold-and-jade pendant.

Capt. E. R. Kennedy, Assistant Commissioner of Police, made the presentation pointing out that the large gathering attested the esteem in which Chief Insp. Groves was held by his fellow policemen and that the recipient's many tenures as officer in charge of Settlement police stations reflected his great efficiency and trustworthiness. When a station needed a good chief, Mr. Groves was promptly sent there.

32 Years in the East

"Happy" Groves has spent 32 years "out East," partly in Egypt, partly in Shanghai. He joined the Municipal Police in January, 1913, and rose through the various grades to the rank of Chief Inspector. He has been in charge of Hongkew, West Hongkew, Yangtszepoo, Kashing Road, and Sinza Stations and is noted for his sangfroid and conscientiousness.

Those who attended yesterday afternoon's function included Mr. E. C. Baker, Capt. Smyth and Mr. R. W. Yorke, Assistant Commissioners; Supts. J. Sinclair and R. J. Crouch; Chief Inspectors W. McGillivray, J. Knight, D. B. Ross, and C. Bishop; Inspectors E. A. Eva, V. Sharman, W. D. McGillivray, J. A. Isaacs, C. G. Phillips, O. B. Perkins, A. H. Chamberlain, F. E. Dudley, G. J. Bennett, A. Telfer,

Chief Insp. Groves

R. F. Tabrum, W. Duncan, and J. Moir; and Sub-Inspectors H. Willgoss, J. W. Taplin, V. Woolley, T. Hill, W. T. Ware, P. T. Goffe, J. Montgomery, G. N. Moore, A. Turner, J. J. Gavan, N. Bell, J. G. Crighton, W. H. Biggs, W. R. Parker, T. Coyne, J McPhee, I. V. Goloobkoff and H. G. Biggs.

SHANGHAI INVADED BY BEGGAR ARMY

Two Injured When Over 30,000 Fight for Charity

The crossing of Lloyd and Thibet Roads, a few steps from Nanking Road, one of the busiest streets in Shanghai, was packed to overflowing at dawn on July 7, when over 30,000 beggars fought their way to the Ningpo Residents Association in Thibet Road, in the hope of receiving twenty cents each from Mr. Yu Yaching, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday anniversary. Although there was no traffic to speak of at this hour, such huge crowds thronged the streets that contingents of police had to be called out to disperse them, for fear of an untoward happening. As a result of a general flight which started on the arrival of the uniformed men, an aged man and woman were knocked down and had to be conveyed to hospital in an ambulance.

It was reported that hundreds of beggars received twenty cents each on July 6 and this led to the belief that the distribution would be continued on July 7.

By SAPAJOU

Mr. C. P. Ling

Founder and Proprietor of the China Commercial Advertising Agency, 1926-1936

CHINESE MISSION RETURNS

Mr. K. P. Chen Tells of Recent Washington Agreement: Sino-American Formula for Co-operation

Mr. K. P. Chen, who negotiated the Morgenthau-Chen silver agreement, arrived in Shanghai on July 11 on board the ss. Potsdam. He was accompanied by Dr. P. W. Kuo, director of the Bureau of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Industries. The latter willingly talked to newspaper reporters, but the former confined himself to a written statement upon his arrival.

The statement follows:

"The Chinese Monetary Mission to Washington representing the Ministry of Finance was charged with the task of conferring with the officials of the U.S. Department of Treasury regarding the possibility of co-operation between the two governments toward the solution of monetary problems of mutual interest. Soon after our arrival in Washington we entered into conversations with Secretary Morgenthau and his colleagues who extended to us every courtesy and conferred with us in a spirit of sympathetic understanding and co-operation.

Formula To Co-operate

"After lengthy conferences and consultations, covering a period of almost seven weeks, our Ministry of Finance and the U.S. Treasury Department found a formula to co-operate with each other as contained in the official announcements of Minister Kung and Secretary Morgenthau: namely, China agrees to enlarge the use of silver and continue to maintain an independent system of currency while the U.S. agrees to purchase substantial quantities of silver from China and to provide facilities in dollar exchange.

"These arrangements thus made and being carried out will further increase our gold and foreign exchange reserve with which to defend the external value of our new currency, and ensure the success of our monetary reform, thereby ushering in a new era of economic prosperity. They will also help toward the stabilization of the value of silver in which both China and the U.S. are interested, and pave the way for future economic co-operation between these two friendly nations.

"During our sojourn in Washington, President Roosevelt manifested a keen interest in our conversations and was highly gratified over the results achieved. It was a source of encouragement that the authorities in Washington including the President, the officials of the Treasury and State Departments as well as congressional leaders such as Senator Pittman, all showed a deep interest over the progress in currency reform our Ministry of Finance has achieved and were anxious to be of assistance to us. The sentiment of the American people toward China is also very friendly and sympathetic.

Central Bank Re-organization

"As the arrangements were made with the view to further strengthen China's currency, China has the obligation not only to carry out the commitments made but also to complete and perfect the machinery through which the management of the currency is to be conducted, including the completion of the re-organization of our Central Bank of China to become the sole controller of currency and credit.

"During our spare moments in Washington and while we were travelling, we availed ourselves of the opportunities offered to make some observations and investigations regarding world tendencies in economics, banking and foreign trade. We will try our best to make good use of the results obtained in connection with the work with which we are identified for the benefit of our country and people."

When questioned as to the truth of certain press reports alleging that the mission has made an agreement in London limiting the purchase of silver from China to the Central government, members of the Mission informed the press representatives that owing to the necessity of immediate return to China the Mission did not have time to visit London and therefore has nothing to do with the alleged report.

STE. MARIE HOSPITAL HELPS THOUSANDS

Report Made on Work Done Since January 1st

The growing scope of the work performed by Ste. Marie Hospital, in the French Concession, is reflected in a report on the first half of the present year, issued on July 10.

The hospital department received 2,171 indigent Chinese during the six months period and treated them free of charge.

In the dispensaries 25,580 persons were given treatment, including 9,901 in the eye department.

The relief department accommodated 1,711 persons, 962 of whom were brought in by the French Police.

The hospital department provided 54,092 days gratis or at reduced rate for Chinese in poor circumstances.

NEW JAPANESE CONSUL FOR SHANGHAI

Canton, July 9.

Mr. K. Nakamura, Japanese Consul-General at Hoichow, will succeed Mr. T. Kawai as Consul-General at Canton at the end of this month, and Mr. Kawai will assume the post of Consul-General in Shanghai.—United Press.

AUSTRALIAN M. P. ON PRIVATE VISIT

Passes Through Shanghai En Route to Japan

Passing through China and Japan on a private trip during the Australian Parliamentary recess, Mr. C. A. S. Hawker, M.A., M.P. (S.A.), arrived in Shanghai on July 7 on board the ss. Fushimi Maru from Singapore, and will continue on to Japan in that vessel when she sails this evening. Mr. Hawker, who was the Australian Minister of Commerce in 1932, is to remain in Japan until July 16, when he is to fly to Manchoukuo and North China, returning here for a two or three day stay preparatory to sailing for Hongkong in the ss. Empress of Asia, and thence home to Australia.

Mr. Hawker is a grandson of the late Mr. G. C. Hawker, sometime speaker of the South Australian House of Assembly, and was born in Bungaree, Clare, South Australia. He received his education at the Geelong Grammar School, Victoria, and obtained his degree of M.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge. He joined the Somerset Light Infantry in August, 1914, and served in France and Belgium from 1915 to 1917, being wounded three times and finally invalided from the army with the rank of captain.

Mr. Hawker is a pastoralist, an Australian term for those who own a "station" with large areas of land used for grazing, as opposed to an agriculturist. He was elected to the House of Representatives for Wakefield, South Australia, in the general elections of 1929, 1931, and 1934. He held the post of Minister for Markets and Minister for Repatriation from January 6 to April 13, 1932, and on alteration of the title of the Department of Markets to Department of Commerce, held the position of Minister for Commerce from that date to September 23, 1932.

Mr. Hawker, who is unmarried, makes a habit of travelling abroad during the annual summer recess, and last year visited Russia in this manner. His visits, however, are merely private ones, and he is not travelling in his official capacity.

MRS. MACGILLIVRAY ENTERTAINED

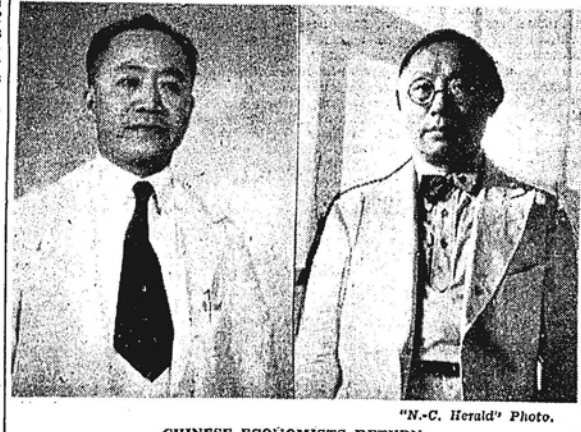
To bid farewell to Mrs. Donald MacGillivray, the widow of the late Dr. MacGillivray who for many years was general secretary of the Christian Literature Society for China, directors, officers and staff members assembled in the society's hall at 128 Museum Road on July 8 at an enjoyable tea party.

Mrs. MacGillivray, who has been active in the society as well as in social service work for the British Women's Association, and other organizations, is sailing in the ss. Empress of Canada on July 26. She is retiring from active work in the C.L.S. and intends to spend some time in Canada before going on to England where she will reside for an indefinite time.

NEW JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL ILL

Mr. Arata Sugihara, acting Japanese Consul-General, will delay his departure for Japan pending the arrival here of Mr. Tatsuo Kawai, consul-general at Canton, who has been appointed successor to Mr. Itaro Ishii, the "Shanghai Nichi-Nichi" said on July 6.

Mr. Kawai, who is recuperating from a serious attack of typhoid fever in the southern city, will require about 40 days before he is able to travel. Mr. Sugihara assumed the post of acting consul-general following Mr. Ishii's departure for Japan on July 5.



"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

CHINESE ECONOMISTS RETURN

Mr. K. P. Chen, who recently has been in Washington conferring on economic matters with Mr. Morgenthau, the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, returned to Shanghai on July 11 in the ss. Potsdam. He was accompanied by Dr. P. W. Kuo.

LOCAL YACHTSMEN TOWED BACK

Japanese Ship Stands by Until Launch Comes

Answering distress signals hoisted by the Shanghai yacht Eunice II, the N.Y.K. Rokko Maru stood by the distressed vessel off the Kiutoan lightship, 25 miles outside Woosung, until assistance to the yacht was rendered by a launch which was escorting a Foochow junk. The launch saw the steamer standing by the disabled sailing craft and went to the latter's assistance, towing her back to Shanghai.

After running aground and pounding for two and a half hours on the shoals off the Sheng Tang Beacons, Eunice II, sailed by W. D. Neil as skipper and with W. J. Richmond, R. W. Edwards and H. E. D. Adams on board, broke the head of her rudder and became helpless in the nasty sea that was running. When the flood made, the yacht floated off the shoal, and being well out of steamer lanes, headsails were set and she made out to the channel, where she anchored. Distress signals were hoisted, and though several steamers passed her, the N.Y.K. "Rokko Maru" was the first to answer her signals. This ship stood by and signals were exchanged. Eventually a roving Chinese launch, in attendance to a Foochow junk, saw the yacht's plight and left her escort to come to the aid of the Eunice II.

Dangerous Tow

With the launch in attendance, signals were exchanged between Eunice II and the Rokko Maru, and the Japanese ship continued on her course. The launch took Eunice in tow and a long and dangerous tow took place to bring the yacht back to Woosung. In the short and nasty sea, brought about by the high winds over the area, Eunice II, without steering way, was completely out of control and the tow line parted on no fewer than five occasions, but at 8 p.m. on July 12, the yacht and her escort arrived back in port.

Eunice II had set out on the morning of July 12 to take part in the cruiser class race of the S.Y.C. and ran inshore under the Sheng Tang Beacons. She was below the shoal when she went inshore on the starboard tack, and when she put about to come out again, she crossed the shoal and stuck hard and fast. Attempts to drive her over the shoal proved fruitless and she was aground for two and a half hours, during which time she took a terrific pounding. It was during this period that her rudder head broke.

Eunice II was not the only yacht which suffered damage from the typhoony windo sn July 12. Eve and Nidaros, taking part in the 50 mile race outside Woosung, also went aground on the Shen Tang shoal, but they only grounded on the outer edge but got off before any damage was done. These three yachts had gone inshore in an endeavour to escape the strength of the ebb tide which was running strongly in midstream.

Smaller Boats in Trouble

The smaller "A" class yachts, sailing in the Fair Cup race over a course outside Woosung to Blockhouse buoy, opposite Kaochiao beach, met with as much trouble. Albatross, a converted Byrne boat sailed by Mr. and Mrs. Bohlmann, ran ashore off Kaochiao beach and capsized. Fortunately she was in shallow water, and there was no immediate danger from drowning, but the yacht was badly damaged. Ingomar, Viking and Mignon went to her assistance. The first-named two, being keel boats could not go into the shallow water, but Mignon hoisted up a part of her her centre board and stood by. Mignon's crew, Commander Skyrme, R. Currie and F. E. Flory, rendered valuable aid to the Albatross, and with assistance from coolies recruited from the shore, the twisted centreboard of this yacht was pulled up and the yacht beached. Bohlmann stayed with the yacht until two junks were brought from Woosung and Albatross was brought back to Woosung on the morning of July 13. Considerable damage was done to the yacht and a good part of her fittings were lost.

Winsome sailed by P. O. G. Wakeham also went hard and fast on the stone causeway, off Hellespont, by the Kaochiao beach, and she remained here for two hours pounding on the causeway. The flood took her off, but she must have strained her bottom timbers and her rudder post came up through the deck. Baling all the way back, Winsome returned to Woosung to complete the race. Mignon stood by until the Albatross was beached and lost two anchors apart from bending her centreboard. She also returned to complete the race.

THE Ministry of Industry has decided to send delegates to America to investigate the silk trade and also the sales of Chinese silk.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

FACTORY AGREEMENT NOT APPROVED

Consular Body Suggests That Amendment Be Made

A modification of the factory-inspection draft agreement, which was approved by the Shanghai Municipal Council, has been proposed by the Consular Body. Sir John Brenan, Senior Consul, in a letter sent to Mr. H. E. Arnhold, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, said that as the agreement purported to apply Chinese law to all factory interests in the Settlement regardless of nationality, the effect would be the partial abrogation of treaty privileges of nationals possessing extraterritorial rights.

The suggestion was made by Sir John, on behalf of the Consular Body, that the draft agreement be amended making it clear that its provisions applied only to factory interests within the Settlement which are subject to Chinese jurisdiction. It was also pointed out that there would be no objection to a clause stating that the Council would, with the consent of the authorities concerned, apply similar inspection procedure to other factories by means of the powers vested in the Council by the Land Regulations.

The full text of the letter reads as follows:—

"In reply to the letter of June 25 from the Secretary-General, I have the honour to inform you that the draft agreement for the application of portions of the Chinese Factory Act within the International Settlement has been carefully considered by the Consular Body, and my colleagues now desire me to reply that while they have every sympathy with the Council and the Chinese authorities in their efforts to reach a satisfactory settlement of this question, there is one important respect in which they must ask for an amendment of the draft.

"The agreement purports to apply Chinese law to all factory interests in the Settlement regardless of nationality. That in effect would mean the partial abrogation of the treaty privileges of nationals possessing extraterritorial rights. The Council, however, must be aware that it is not within their power to make any such concession, which would be a matter for negotiation between the Governments concerned and the Chinese Government.

"The Consular Body requests, therefore, that you will endeavour to secure an amendment of the draft agreement making it clear that its provisions apply only to factory interests within the Settlement which are subject to Chinese jurisdiction. On the other hand, there would be no objection to a clause stating that the Council will, with the consent of the authorities concerned, apply a similar inspection procedure to other factories by means of the powers vested in the Council by the Land Regulations."

FOREIGN WOMAN HURT IN FIRE

Several Others Rescued from Balcony

A Russian woman is lying in hospital seriously injured and a Chinese servant has died following a disastrous fire at 481 Kiangse Road, a house occupied by several foreign women, in the early hours on July 7. Miss E. Manarenko, the injured woman, aged 25 years, in order to escape the flames jumped 20 ft. to the ground from a balcony. She was taken to the General Hospital, suffering from a fractured spine, legs, and wrist.

Four other women had a narrow escape. With the staircase a roaring inferno, they clustered, scantily clad, on the balcony, shouting, and were rescued by a caretaker of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., who brought a ladder and propped it against the balcony. Others were taken from their perilous position by firemen.

The Chinese servants of the house got out by the back of the building. Tsze Voi-ling, the dead man, was the one exception. He, on account of the warm weather, was not sleeping in the servants' quarters but on a landing. Finding himself trapped by the flames, he made a dash down the staircase, was severely burned and died later in the Lester Chinese Hospital.

Four other women, who live in the house, were fortunate to be away at the time of the fire. They, including the owner, had driven out to the Rubicon Inn. On their arrival, they learned by telephone that the house was on fire and returned immediately.

The fire is believed to have started on the ground floor, possibly caused by a discarded cigarette. With a through draught from the basement up to the first floor by the staircase, in a short while flames and smoke were pouring up the staircase. Five fire engines from Central and Tiendong Road stations were on the scene at 6 o'clock, but it took 1½ hours before the flames finally were extinguished. The part of the building near the staircase was gutted but several of the bedrooms on the upper storey were saved by a stout centre wall.

Fire extinguishing operations were conducted by Capt. J. Gordon Dyson, Chief Officer of the Shanghai Fire Brigade.

By SAPAJOU

MORE HEAT SUGGESTIONS

TEMPERATURE DROPS 11 DEGREES

Cool Weather Follows Hottest Day of the Year

Just as Shanghai had begun to resign itself to the really hot weather, imagining that, after a short cool spell, it would be too much to hope the temperature would remain low for very long, a day's welcome relief from the warmest weather experienced this year was provided on July 12. Curiously enough, this sudden and unexpected break in the weather occurred just after the hottest day, which occurred on July 11, when 97.2 degrees Fahrenheit was recorded by the Siccawei Observatory, as against a previous highest recording this year of 96.6 degrees.

A striking drop in the temperature was noticed on July 12, when the highest recorded by the Siccawei Observatory was only 86.7 degrees, with a minimum of 81.3 degrees. There was a very marked difference between these recordings and those at Holy Trinity Cathedral, where the thermometer registered 94 degrees Fahrenheit as the highest temperature during the day, and 80.5 degrees as the lowest.

After a night in which sleep for most people was made difficult by the sweltering heat, it was refreshing on the morning of July 12 to find a strong west-northwesterly wind sweeping across the city, providing a welcome change from the stiflingly hot weather of the previous day, when there was scarcely a breath of air to offer relief from the heat. The breeze prevailed for most of the day, accompanied by a sun which was not uncomfortably warm, while later in the day a few spots of rain made themselves felt. Shanghai yachtsmen took advantage of the ideal weather conditions, and had some brisk and exciting sailing in a stiff breeze, while other sportsmen found the cooler conditions made tennis, cricket, baseball, etc., very much more comfortable than when the thermometer is hitting 95 degrees and more. The heat on July 12 was at no time uncomfortable, and for the most part the weather was delightfully cool, and very different from the intense heat of the previous few days.

DISTURBING NEWS FROM CHAPOO

Soldiers and Labourers Said to be Responsible

Those who bought land in Chapoo, built houses, paid taxes to the Chekiang Provincial Government, and then were ordered to leave the district, as it was to be turned into a military zone, now have a new worry. Soldiers and labourers in the area are reported, in one particular instance, to be occupying the premises and to be demolishing all the household goods. Although it is only known for certain that this has happened in one house, it is feared others may suffer as well.

When landowners left Chapoo in July, 1934, following an order by the provincial authorities, many left behind all their household possessions. They had paid a land tax of $150 a mow and the understanding was that, as soon as the fortifying of the zone was finished, they would be permitted to return. They were given receipts in return for the tax money paid, but title deeds proving ownership of the land were not forwarded as promised.

It is believed that soldiers and labourers previously have made use of the evacuated houses, but, up to now, they have always shown consideration for property belonging to others.

The possibility of Chapoo becoming a summer resort for Shanghai grew apace in 1933. Many motorists visited the area and a syndicate built a café at the head of the beach. In 1934, the Chekiang Provincial Government, on the threat of confiscation, ordered all landowners to pay a tax. Those who paid were given tax receipts and promised they should receive title deeds in due course. These title deeds never were issued and on July 10, an ultimatum was issued, ordering everyone out of the district, as it was to be turned into a military zone. It was understood at that time that, as soon as the fortification of the zone was completed, the area once again would be opened to the public.

From those who have visited the area since it has been learned that some concrete pill-boxes, about 6 ft. square, have been constructed on the hillsides overlooking the sea. Nothing else has been done beyond throwing a barbed wire entanglement round the hills. Foreigners and Chinese are denied entry into the area, except a few farmers who, having land inside the barbed wire, are allowed to continue cultivation.

An organization which suffered severely from the closing of Chapoo was the Automobile Club of China, which had begun building a clubhouse before the evacuation order was issued.

SHANGHAI WARNING TO REACTIONARIES

Unruly Persons Prohibited Appealing to Nanking

A warning has been issued by the Shanghai and Woosung Garrison Commander's Headquarters, prohibiting unruly persons and reactionary elements making appeals to the Government relating to the political situation. The notification is believed to be issued against the "people's delegates" who were held up in Hongkong. The notification, signed by Lieut.-Gen. Yang Hu, reads:—

"The districts under my jurisdiction and protection are located in a strategic area and include places for the transaction of business by foreigners and Chinese. In view of this, the maintenance of peace and order in the locality is a very important matter. At this time of national crisis, many rumours are rife. Fearing that undesirable elements from outports, falsely claiming to be representatives of the people, may come here under the pretence of submitting petitions to the Government, but in reality to spread dangerous propaganda and conspire with reactionary elements to create disturbances, I am co-operating with the Shanghai City Government and have instructed my various subordinates to make a vigorous search for such elements as a precautionary measure. This notification is issued for the information of the general public."

JAPANESE BUSINESS LOOKING UP

Better Times in Sight for White Collar Workers

Happy days are here again for the Japanese white collar workers, the "Shanghai Mainichi" said on July 6. The wheels of big business, insofar as Japanese firms were concerned, showed a distinct slowing-up over the week-end as employees, old and young alike, wasted company time and company paper to figure out what they would do with the mid-year bonuses that just have been distributed.

While exact figures are unavailable, the paper said, the Shanghai Cotton Spinning Company apparently was the most generous, paying out amounts equivalent to eight months' salary. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha led the field in enterprises of its kind with gifts corresponding to four months' pay. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the D.K.K., the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, and the K.K.K. rewarded their employees with extra pay envelopes about three times heavier than usual. This was in addition to the usual May salary. The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, having apparently recovered from the effects of the anti-Japanese boycott, also returned to the "three-month" class, according to the "Mainichi."

In the "four-month" category came most spinning companies and banks, with large import and export firms gave out sums equivalent to five months' pay.

Dealers in cotton yarn and goods fared badly receiving a two-month bonus, the paper said.

ENJOYABLE GARDEN PARTY

British Universities Club Hold Second of Series

Brigadier-General E. B. Macnaghten was host at the weekly garden party held by the British Universities and Schools Luncheon Club at 425 Avenue Haig on July 7.

Tennis, croquet and lawn bowls were provided for the benefit of guests. The hosts at last week's garden party were Mr. and Mrs Singloh Hsu and Dr. and Mrs. Szeming Sze, while the hosts for the remainder of the month will be Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Sun and Mr. and Mrs. James Chow, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Cassels, and Mr. and Mrs. Z. U. Kwauk. The series of parties will be continued throughout the summer.

CONTRACTOR SHOT BY ROBBER

Mr. Zung Chua-sun, an S.M.C. contractor, was waylaid by two robbers on July 10 outside his office at 1301 Penang Road, shot and seriously wounded by one of the men and then robbed of about $800 in bank-notes.

Mr. Zung arrived at the address by automobile at 10 a.m., carrying a pay roll of $917, mainly coolies' wages. As he stepped from his car he was confronted by two strangers, one of whom pointed a pistol at him. A shot rang out and Mr. Zung slumped to the ground with a bullet wound in the abdomen. His assailants stole all the bills they could find on him and decamped. They escaped over a waste ground adjoining the office building.

A Fire Brigade ambulance took Mr. Zung to Paulun Hospital, where an emergency operation was performed. His condition remained serious that night.

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

RESIDENTS RETURN

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Horton, who have been absent from Shanghai for the past six weeks, returned from Hongkong on July 9 in the ss. President Jefferson.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SIKH RIOT BROKEN UP BY POLICE

Four Injured, Whilst Twelve Are Arrested

A serious development of the long quarrel between the Malwas and the Mahjas, the two sections of the Sikh community in Shanghai, took place on July 12, at Miller Road, near Tiendong Road, when representatives of the rival parties met in a hand-to-hand struggle fought with murderous-looking weapons. A number of these afterwards were seized by the police, for the most part consisting of lengthy sections of iron piping, heavy walking sticks, batons, and wooden poles. Fortunately firearms were not included.

As soon as news of the fracas reached Hongkew Police Station, a general alarm was raised, and the whole station personnel turned out and hastened to the scene. When the two bodies of Indians, who were lashing at each other savagely with their heavy weapons, heard the approach to the police, they made off in all directions. Boarding trucks and lorries, the police gave chase, and succeeding in arresting twelve of the Indians, who were placed in custody in Hongkew Police Station. Four others, who were injured in the affray, were conveyed to the General Hospital, and subsequently were removed to the police hospital.

Outnumbered

It is believed the Malwa section was represented only by about ten men, while the Mahjas were in an overwhelming majority, as about forty of their men took the field. The battle took place before a crowd of about 1,000 spectators, who gathered around in the roadway and on the pavements to obtain a close view of the fierce fighting which took place between the parties. The immediate cause of the fight is not known, but it is believed it may have been arranged deliberately to take place on a Sunday, which day is a holiday for the participants.

The affray was not by any means the first serious and disorderly incident in the rivalry between the Malwas and the Mahjas. A series of assault cases has occupied the attention of Mr. C. H. Haines, the Registrar, in H.M. Police Court recently—and Mr. G. W. King was similarly engaged over a lengthy earlier period—while only a short time ago a case came before Judge P. Grant Jones in H.M. Supreme Court, in which the two elements were opposed over the dismissal of a Granthi, or priest, by members of the Gurdwara.

TSINPO ROAD AGAIN CLOSED

Ditch Dug Across Highway Stops Traffic

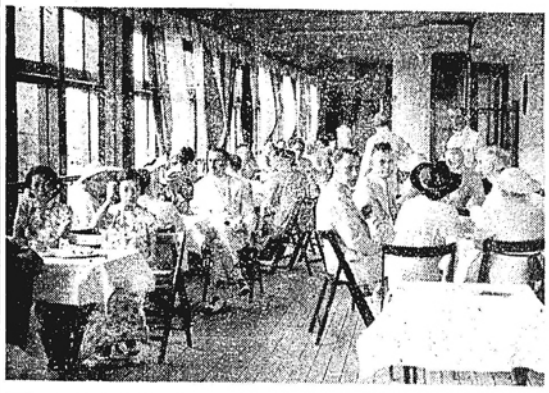
The Tsinpo Road, which commences at the end of the Hungjao Road, to the south of the aerodrome, and continues as far as the city of Tsinpo, has once again been closed, and traffic from Shanghai is prevented from using the road by a ditch which has been dug across it. The road, which was opened a few months ago, has been found unsuitable for the amount of traffic now using it, and this, together with the heavy rains of the past few days, has made it dangerous to motorists and other road users.

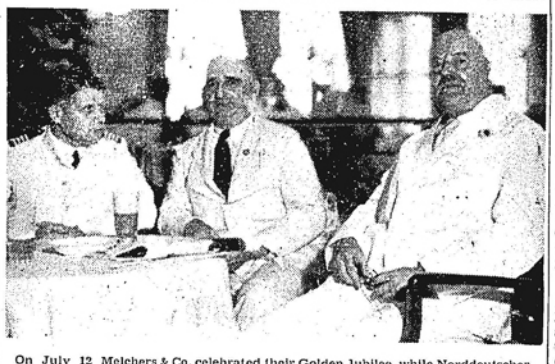
As a result of correspondence exchanged between the Kiangsu Provincial Government and the Shanghai City Government, a ditch was dug across the road near the aerodrome by the Public Works Department of the latter body a few days ago. It is unknown how long the road will remain closed, but the work of laying a firmer and stronger foundation and a better surface is expected to commence in a few days, the repair work being conducted at this end by the City Government and at the other end by the provincial government.

This is the third time that the road has been closed. The Tsinpoo Bus Co., for which it was primarily built, endeavoured to collect a toll from private car owners shortly after it was built. Representations were made to the authorities by the Automobile Club and other interested parties, and as tolls were officially abolished some years ago all over China, the bus company was informed that this fee could not be charged, and a ditch which was dug in the interim was filled in. Later, in the course of negotiations concerning a proposed subsidy for the bus company, another ditch was dug, but this again was filled in. Car owners who endeavoured to motor out to the Shanghai Hills recently were confronted with the same difficulty, but this time it could not be helped.

JUBILEE RECEPTION

"N.-C. Herald" Photos.





On July 12 Melchers & Co. celebrated their Golden Jubilee, while Norddeutscher Lloyd celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in the Far Eastern Service. On July 12 a joint reception was held on board the ss. Potsdam. Above is a general view of the reception. Below are seen left to right, the commander of the ship, Lt.-Col. Kriebel, German Consul-General, and Mr. A. Widmann, Shanghai manager of Melchers.

WEDDINGS

Ginsbourg-Kasarnovsky

The wedding of Miss Deborah Kasarnovsky, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Kasarnovsky, and Mr. Samuel J. Ginsbourg, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ginsbourg, took place on July 6, at the Oheil Moishe Synogogue. Later, a reception was held at the home of the bridegroom's parents at 1426 Yangtszepoo Road for members of the two families and intimate friends.

The bride wore a dress of white crepe romaine, made with a high cowl neck and very full three-quarter sleeves; a wide skirt cut on the bias, with two pleats in front, and a train at the back. The long veil was held in place by a halo of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white gladiolas.

Miss Smera Kasarnovsky, the sister of the bride, was the bridesmaid. She wore a dress of pale pink organdy with matching taffeta sash and halo. She carried a bouquet of pink gladiolas.

Mary and Reva Katz, the flower-girls, wore pink organdy dresses in a deeper shade, with wreaths of pink flowers in their hair. Rev. Katz acted as train-bearer, while Mary Katz preceded the procession, strewing rose petals in the path of the bride and bridegroom as they left the Synagogue.

Mr. Mark J. Ginsbourg, the brother of the bridegroom, was the best man.

The bride's mother wore a dress of heavy ribbed silk crepe with matching accessories, and the bridegroom's mother wore a printed georgette with a spray of deep red flowers.

The honeymoon will be spent in Mokanshan. For her going-away costume the bride wore a white two-piece ensemble with navy blue lacings and white accessories.

Stzepensky-Gringut

Because of a recent bereavement in the bridegroom's family the wedding ceremony of Miss Ida M. Gringut and Mr. Alesis Stzepensky took place very quietly on July 10 at the home of the bride's mother. Chaplain M. M. Witherspoon officiated.

The bride is the daughter of the late Mr. Moses and Dr. B. P. Gringut of Liban, Latvia. The bridegroom is the son of the late Dr. and Mrs. V. Stzepensky of Kerch, Crimea. The bridegroom is with the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company.

The bride was given away by Mr. F. S. Ramplin and Mrs. Ramplin attended as matron of honour. Mr. L. Smoliansky was the best man.

The bride wore an ivory satin dress made with a draped skirt, a short train and raglan sleeves, wide at the top and tight fitting from the elbow. She wore a veil of net and tulle lent her by Mrs. E. Williams whose daughter, Mrs. H. Bohlmann, wore it at her wedding in Shanghai a year ago last spring. She carried a bouquet of cream coloured carnations.

The matron of honour wore yellow georgette and a corsage of pink roses. The bride's mother, Dr. Gringut, wore a frock of grey georgette with cap sleeves of lace and carried a bouquet of flowers in mauve shades.

For her going-away costume the bride wore a two piece ensemble of grey linen with a lavender organdy blouse and white hat and accessories.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother for a few intimate friends. The honeymoon will be spent in Mokanshan.

Pan-Chu

Miss Rose Chu, daughter of Mr. P. F. Chu, of the Ministry of Railways, and Mrs. Chu, became the wife of Mr. Pan Lien-fu, of the Shanghai Power Company, at a pretty ceremony held in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. building, Boulevard de Montigny, on July 11. Dr. J. Usang Ly, President of the Chiao-Tung University, officiated.

The bride was attended by Miss Helen Chu, daughter of Mr. P. K. Chu, Secretary-General of the World's Chinese Students Federation, while the bridegroom had as his best man Mr. Yen. Immediately after the ceremony, a reception was held in the same building. Mr. P. K. Chu, uncle of the bride assisted in receiving guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Pan Lien-fu will spend their honeymoon in Peiping where the parents of the bridegroom reside.

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF BUDDHIST TEMPLE

A 200-page book will be issued this year by the local Higashi Honganji Buddhist Temple, Wuchang and Chapoo Roads, in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of its founding on August 20, the "Shanghai Nippo" reported.

The volume will open with an essay on Sino-Japanese relations through Buddhism from the pen of Mr. Sosen Fujii, of the Sino-Japanese Buddhism Society.

The administration of the Temple has extended an invitation to Count Kocho Ohtani, Chief Abbot of the Higashi Hinganji Temple in Kyoto, to attend memorial services to be held here next spring. Countess Ohtani, who will also be invited, is a younger sister of Empress Nagako.

OBITUARIES AND FUNERALS

Mr. E. P. Hudson

There are many old residents who will regret to learn of the death of Mr. Eric Pollard Hudson in Kenya on May 17 last. Mr. Hudson arrived in Shanghai about 1895 from Calcutta as manager of the local Branch of the New Zealand Insurance Company. He left here in 1905 to take charge of the Company's Branch at Capetown and a few years later was appointed London manager and Underwriter. Upon his retirement from the Company's service in 1919, he became secretary and vice-chairman of the Institute of London Underwriters which position he held until 1930.

Mr. Hudson was keenly interested in the Amateur Dramatic Club during his residence here, serving on the Committee and as hon. treasurer of the Club for a number of years. He took part in many of its productions and was an excellent actor, especially in character parts, his *nom de theatre* being Mr. Eric Pollard. Among his successful performances were the parts of J. Briginshaw in "Liberty Hall" (1901) and the Lord Chancellor in "Iolanthe" (1902). In the burlesque "The Coolies of Looneyville" produced in 1900, the lyrics being the work of "Tungchia" (Mr. J. O. P. Bland), following the production of "Les Cloches de Corneville" during the preceeding year, Mr. Hudson appeared as "The Bailie's Shadow" and was made up humourously to resemble the then Police Traffic Inspector. Mr. Hudson sang comic songs very well and was a welcome performer at smoking concerts which were in vogue in those days.

Mr. Hudson served as a private in "A" Company (The Mih Ho Loong Rifles) for several years and was awarded the China Medal following the Boxer Rebellion of 1900. He was one of the leading tennis players during his earlier years in Shanghai.

Mrs. Hudson, who was also very popular in society during their residence here and was connected with many of the most successful performances of the Amateur Dramatic Club, died in Kenya in 1933. Mr. Hudson's eldest son is manager of the Union Insurance Society of Canton at Sourabaya, while his married daughter and younger son are in Kenya.

Dr. Richard Wagner

In the presence of many friends a funeral service was held on July 6 at the Chapel of the International Funeral Directors, Kiaochow Road, for the late Dr. Ing. Richard Wagner, who died last Thursday at the Paulun Hospital. Prof. Wagner has been in the Far East for the past seven years and was associated with the Tung Chi University at Woosung. During the services, which were conducted by the Rev. E Krueger of the German Church, a guard of honour from the Storm Troops stood at attention around the casket, upon which rested a bouquet of flowers from the widow, Mrs. Ella Wagner. At the conclusion of the religious services, words of appreciation of the life work and character of the late Prof. Wagner were expressed by the Consul-General, Col. H. Kriebel, Director Ong Tsze Lung of Tung Chi University, Mr. T. Hannig representing the Nationalist Socialist Group, and Dr. A. Oppitz of Tung Chi University.

Mrs. Etelvina A. Robarts

A requiem mass was held on July 11 at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, for the late Mrs. Etelvina Augusta Robarts, with the Rev. Father J. A. Lennon celebrating the mass. Father Lennon conducted the last rites at the Bubbling Well Cemetery in the afternoon where interment took place. Mrs. Robarts died at the Shanghai General Hospital last Friday morning following a short illness. She is survived by her stepson, Mr. C. A. Robarts of Shanghai.

The casket was carried to the grave by Messrs:—C. F. Ribeiro, W. Goulbourn, J. P. Butt and P. Maher.

June Mar. Garet Edith Silber

In the presence of the family and a few intimate friends a service was conducted at the chapel of the International Funeral Directors, on Kiaochow Road, on July 11, according to the rites of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, for little June Margaret Edith Silber, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Silber, who died suddenly at her home on Friday evening. A beautiful cross of white flowers from "Mummy and Daddy" rested upon the casket.

Mrs. Alexia Maria de Sousa

A funeral service was held on July 9 for the late Mrs. Alexia Maria Simoes de Sousa, with a Requiem Mass, celebrated by the Rev. Father F. X. Farmer, at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Father Farmer later conducted the last rites at the Pahsienjao Cemetery, where interment took place in the afternoon. A beautiful spray of roses from the children, Dickie, Honey, Wicky, Vasco, Mickey, and Joey, rested upon the casket, which was carried to the grave by Messrs. E. A. Garcia, L. A. M. Ozorio, A. M. Souza, F. M. F. Gutierrez, J. Pereira, and A. M. S. Aquino.

Mrs. M. L. Royere

Amid many manifestations of sorrow, the remains of the late Mrs. Marie Louise Royere, wife of Mr. Albert Royere, Chief of the French Fire Brigade, were laid to rest in Lokawei Cemetery on July 7. At 8.30 a.m. Mass was celebrated by Fathers Moulis and Germain in the Church of Saint Pierre, Avenue Dubail, which was taxed to capacity by the very large attendance of friends. The chief mourners were Mr. A. Royere, the husband, Miss Jacqueline, daughter, Mr. Pierre and Mr. Albert Royere, sons.

Mrs. Chun Bing-him

The condolences of his many friends, including leading members of the Cantonese community of Shanghai, were expressed to Mr. Chun Bing-him, compradore of Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons, on the occasion of the death of his wife at her home in Range Road, on July 9.

Mr. Charles S. Maitland

A funeral service was held on July 7, at the Hungjao Road Cemetery, for the late Mr. Charles Stanislaus Maitland. The rites of the Roman Catholic Church were conducted by the Rev. Father F. X. Farmer, of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and the casket was carried to the grave by Messrs. R. Davie, H. Klyhn, J. Harvey, S. Harvey, H. E. Moy, and A. Gray.

NEW SHAFORCE HEAD ON WAY HERE

London, July 6.

Brigadier A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett, the new Commander of the British troops in Shanghai, sailed for Shanghai to-day in the P. & O. ss. Rajputana to take up his post. He is succeeding Brigadier F. S. Thackeray, who has been Commander of the troops in the Shanghai area since 1935.

Brigadier Telfer-Smollett, who was formerly Commander of the Highland Light Infantry at Glasgow, was educated at Sandhurst, and joined the Army in 1904. He served with distinction in the Great War, and was awarded the Military Cross, the Distinguished Service Order, and the Croix de Guerre. Fifty-two years of age, he is married and has three sons. —Reuter.

PERSONAL NOTES

DR. W. S. Parsons left in the President Coolidge early on July 14 for Canada on long leave.

The new French Ambassador, M. Naggiar, had his first interview with the Chinese Foreign Minister, Gen. Chang Chun, in Nanking on July 7.

Major-Gen. Seiichi Kita, Military Attaché to the Japanese Embassy, returned on July 7 from a week's tour in North China, flying from Tientsin to Shanghai.

LADY Brenan left on July 12 in the Empress of Asia for Japan where she will spend a short holiday returning to Shanghai at the end of September. Sir John Brenan, according to present arrangements, will leave on August 9 to join her.

THERE was a total of ten foreign deaths and 336 Chinese deaths within the Settlement and on outlying municipal roads during the week ending at midnight on July 4, according to the weekly returns of the P.H.D. no cases of cholera were reported, but the three foreign cases of beri-beri proved fatal, while fourteen out of the 21 Chinese cases of tuberculosis, and sixteen out of the seventeen of typhoid fever, similarly resulted in death; there were five foreign cases of tuberculosis registered.

CHINA UNITED
Residential
Opposite the Race Course

Tastefully furnished rooms and suites, with well appointed bathrooms.
Telephone 90010
Cable Add: Hochun
Manager, M. T. STAUDT

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report with Closing Quotations, July 10, 1936

REPORT No. 27/1936 for week ending July 10, compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

Comparative Opening Cash Prices: This Friday Morning July 10, 1936			Last Friday Morning July 3, 1936			Business Recorded During Week Closing To-Day. Friday Morning: Highest			Lowest			STOCK	Authorised Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value (or Face Value)	Fin. year ends	Last Dividends, etc.	Paid or due	Business Done Year 1935: Highest	Lowest	Business Done Year 1936: Highest	Lowest	Total No. of Shares Done for: Last Week	This Week	Total Amount of Sales Reported Jan. 1—July 8: 1935	1936
Buyers	Seller	Nom.	Buyers	Seller	Nom.	Cash	July	Aug.	Cash	July	Aug.															
												Banks, Finance Companies														
....	....	14	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	Central Properties, Ltd.	5,000,000	180,000	$10	Dec.	Div. 10% 1935	24-2-36	14 Nov	13.50 Nov	15 Feb	15 Feb	....	....	....	400
....	....	13	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Bond & Share Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	200,000	100,000	$10	Dec.	Div. 6% 1935	12-3-36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	Spec. Tax Div. Tls. 0.27½ = $0.39. 1931	14-3-32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	*1,587.50	....	....	*1,587.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Int. Div. £2-10-0 a/c 1936 Less I/T	Pending	1,605 Jan	995 May	1,587.50 Jun	....	7	....	103	334
....	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China, Ltd.	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	Div. $0.75, 1934 (Nil 1935)	4-5-34	9 Feb	9 Feb.	....	....	....	....	100	....
....	....	3	....	....	3.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.25 a/c 1934 (Nil 1936)	25-2-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	20	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	Union Mobiliere	100,000	100,000	$20	Dec.	7% for 1935	21-4-36	24 Apr	23 Apr	20 June	20 June	....	....	400	200
....	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	517,500	T10	Mar.	Divd. $0.60 1934 (Nil 1936)	4-5-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
												Insurances														
....	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.40, 1934 (1935 Nil)	15-5-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	50	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Asia Life Insurance Co.	100,000	40,000	G$5	Dec.	Div. 15% = G.$0.75, 1934 (1935 Nil)	27-12-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fcs.	....	90	....	....	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	Div. 5%, 1934	14-5-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	3.25	....	....	3.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	International Assurance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	600,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.30, 1933 (Nil 1935)	18-5-34	4.75 Jan	2.50 Nov	3.25 Jan	....	....	....	2,300	600
....	....	*522	*522	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Div. £1-10-0 a/c 1935	22-5-36	572.50 Dec	347 June	578.40 Jan	500 May	....	....	325	806
												Lands														
....	....	250	....	....	250	....	....	....	....	....	....	Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Fin. Div. $10 (Mkg. $14 a/c 1935-36)	24-4-36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord.)	20,000	15,904	$100	Dec.	Div. 7% 1932	6-2-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "B"	150,000	52,812	$20	Dec.	Div. 7% 1932	6-2-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Final 2% = $0.28 (Mkg. 6% 1933) (Nil 1935)	5-4-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	800,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $0.15 a/c 1934	20-2-35	10.90 Jan	5.60 Jan	....	....	....	....	800	....
....	....	190	....	....	190	....	....	....	....	....	....	Foncicre et Immobiliere de Chine	20,000	20,000	T100	Dec.	Div. $7. a/c 1935	12-3-36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	500,000	39,800	T10	Sept.	Div. $0.80, 1934 (Nil 1935)	28-11-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "B"		155,018	T10	Sept.	Div. $0.80, 1934 (Nil 1935)	28-11-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A"	5,000	3,648	$100	Dec.	Fin. 2½% (Mkg. 4½%, 1934)	19-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "B"	150,000	147,892	$10	Dec.	Fin. 2½% (Mkg. 4½%, 1934)	19-3-35	7 Feb	7 Feb	....	....	....	....	360	....
....	....	14	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	San Sing Properties, Ltd.	2,000,000	805,007	T10	Mar.	Div. 2% = $0.28, 1933	16-3-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	68	....	....	68	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1,404,000	1,404,000	T5	Dec.	Fin. 4% = $0.28 (Mkg. Tls. 0.50 1934) (Nil 1935)	25-4-35	24 Jan	20.50 Feb	....	....	....	....	2,550	....
....	....	....	....	....	1.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	120,000	64,231	$50	Dec.	Final 2% (Mkg. 8% 1935)	28-2-36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	West End Estates, Ltd.	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7% = $0.98 1926	23-4-27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
												Docks, Wharves and Transport														
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc. Shanghai	200,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	3.50	....	....	3.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.)	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42, 1933 (Nil 1935)	14-3-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	95	....	....	95	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr.	Div. 3% Tls. 1.50 = $2.10, 1934-35	25-7-35	....	....	100 Apr	100 Apr	....	....	....	....
....	....	205	....	....	205	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T100	Dec.	Fin. Div. $5- (Mkg. $7.50, 1935)	29-4-36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50
....	....	9	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	215,432	T10	Mar.	Int. Div. $0.50, 1935-36 (Final Nil)	16-10-35	13.90 Jan	13.25 Jan	....	....	....	....	1,000	....
												Utilities														
....	....	9	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	200,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.96 = $1.26, 1930	25-2-31	12 Feb	12 Feb	....	....	....	....	191	....
....	....	9.50	....	....	9.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	700,000	415,492	$10	Dec.	Div. 4% 1935	24-4-36	10 Sept	9.50 Nov	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	59	....	....	73	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Telephone Company	400,000	115,142	T50	Dec.	....	....	70 Jan	69 Feb	70 Feb	70 Feb	....	....	306	14
....	....	38	37.25	....	....	38	....	....	37.75	....	....	S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	700,000	670,000	£1	Dec.	Fin. 9% (Mkg. 13% 1935) Coupon 51	20-4-36	43 Nov	30 July	38.75 Feb	36.25 June	211	685	210	5,036
....	....	38.25	....	....	37.75	38.25	....	....	37.75	....	....	do. "Bear"							43 Nov	28 Mar	39.75 Mar	37.50 Apr	800	1,670	9,980	49,745
....	....	602.50	....	....	602.50	602.50	....	....	602.50	....	....	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Fin. 23/9d (Mkg. 38/9d, 1935) Coupon 44	30-3-36	602.50 July	450 June	602.50 July	....	....	55	121	860
....	....	24	....	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "B"	359,280	108,505	£1	Dec.	Fin. 9.45d (Mkr. 1/6.45d, 1935) Coupon 17	30-3-36	21 Dec	17.78 May	23.50 May	22 Feb	....	....	2,114	1,542
....	....	24	....	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "C"		250,000	£1	Dec.	Fin. 44%-10.2d (Mkg. 1/7.2d, 1935) Coupon 13	30-3-36	22 Dec	20 Feb	24 June	21.50 Feb	....	....	750	7,281
												Miscellaneous														
....	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	150,000	115,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. $0.60, 1933 (Nil 1934)	5-4-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B"	50,000	49,912	$10	Dec.	Final $0.30 (Mkg. $0.80, 1934) (Nil 1935)	11-3-35	15 Jan	14.50 Jan	....	....	....	....	400	....
....	....	65	....	....	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	B.A.T. (Securities) Co. Ltd. "A" (ord.)	100,000	88,662	$100	Jan.	2nd Int. Div. 1% a/c 1935-36 (Coupon 29)	14-4-36	83 Jan	77 Mar	....	....	....	....	110	....
....	....	16	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1 for 1935	14-4-36	21 Jan	21 Jan	....	....	....	....	300	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.	200,000	20,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 1 = $1.40 for 1930	8-4-31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	13	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	500,000	216,000	T10	Feb.	Div. $1.15 a/c 28-2-34 (Nil 1935)	31-5-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	8.80	....	....	8.80	....	....	....	....	....	....	Chinese Emp. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Int. 2½% 1932-33 Free of I/T Coupon 42 (F/NIL)	6-10-33	13 Jan	9 June	12 Feb	8.20 June	....	....	1,264	870
....	....	9	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	750,000	600,000	£1	June	Final 44d (Mkg. 3/- a/c 1934)	12-10-34	....	....	10.50 Feb	10.15 Mar	....	....	....	5,400
....	....	30	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	40,000	40,000	T10	June	Div. $1, 1934-35	27-11-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	30	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	Champ Course Francais French	30,000	30,000	$20	Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1935)	1-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	30	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	(French Race Course) non-French				Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1935)	1-3-35	60 Jan	60 Jan	....	....	....	....	15	....
....	....	60	....	....	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. Founders		6,490	Fror.	Dec.	Div. $4.62 a/c 1934 (Nil 1935)	1-3-35	120 Jan	120 Jan	....	....	....	....	5	....
....	....	12	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	Hall & Holts, Ltd.	28,000	26,342	$20	Feb.	Div. 5% = $1, 1934-35 (1935-36 Nil)	30-5-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	*4.80	....	....	*4.80	....	....	....	....	....	....	Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,500,000	1,193,867	H$7.50	Dec.	Div. H.$0.40 on Old: H.$0.20 on New, 1932 (Nil 1935)	22-3-33	....	....	5.10 Feb	4.50 Apr	....	....	....	....
....	....	19	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	75,000	45,000	$10	Feb.	Fin. $1- (Mkg. $1.50 a/c 1935-36)	24-6-36	22 Feb	20 Feb	....	....	....	....	500	1,000
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	2,500	2,500	$100	Dec.	Bonus $6, 1932	27-6-32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	8	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	100,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 2½% = $0.35, 1934	11-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	$4	Dec.	....	....	1 Feb	1 Feb	....	....	....	....	300	....
....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T8.50	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, a/c 1932	21-4-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	3.25	....	....	3.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	600,000	597,251	T2.50	Dec.	Div. $0.21, 1934	12-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	7.50	....	....	7.50	7.50	....	....	7.50	....	....	S'hai Vacuum Cleaning & Storage Co., Ltd.	35,000	23,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. 6% = $0.70 (Mkr. Tls. 1, a/c 1935)	6-2-36	13 Jan	13 Jan	7.50 July	7.50 July	....	50	200	....
....	....	1.30	....	....	1.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	500,000	301,765	T1	Dec.	Div. 8% (= $0.11) 1935	17-3-36	3.60 Feb	2 June	....	....	....	....	5,734	....
....	....	9.50	....	....	9.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Union Brewery, Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.25, 1933 (Nil 1935)	27-5-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United Theatres, Inc.	1,000,000	600,000	T5	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
												Bonds and Preferences														
....	....	90	....	....	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4% = $5.59 for ½ year ended Dec. 31, 1934	31-12-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	75	....	....	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. Cum. Pref. 7%	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½% = $4.89 for ½ year ended 31-3-35	1-4-35	129 Jan	129 Feb	....	....	....	....	23	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Asia Realty Co., Pref. "A" 8%	10,000	10,000	$100	Dec.	8%, for year 1934	31-12-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. Pref. "B" 6%	50,000	16,752	$100	Dec.	3%, for half year ended Dec. 31, 1934	31-12-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	15.25	....	....	15.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	100,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 8% = $1.12 for 1935	14-4-36	16 Feb	13 June	15.25 May	14.25 Mar	....	....	4,800	1,900
....	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%	600,000	205,125	T5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1933	30-12-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	90.50	....	....	94	90	....	....	90	....	....	City Loan 7% 1932 (20 years)	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	$100	..	3½% for half year ended Dec. 1935	15-12-35	96.50 Jan	82 Aug	94.50 May	88.50 Jan	....	3,300	96,600	157,100
....	....	85	....	....	87.50	85	....	....	85	....	....	City Loan 7% 1934 (12 years)	$3,500,000	$3,500,000	$100	..	3½% for half year ended Dec. 1935	31-12-35	95 Jan	82 Oct	91 May	85 July	....	2,000	46,600	107,700
....	....	158	....	....	158	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Div. Tls. 8 = $11.19, 1935	8-4-36	160 Fov	138 Oct	165 Jan	152.50 Mar	....	....	787	90
....	....	5.25	....	....	5.25	4.75	....	....	4.75	....	....	New Eng. & Shipbg Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, 1933 (1935 Nil)	4-4-34	6.60 Jan	6.60 Jan	6 Apr	4.75 July	....	100	125	39,375
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Realty Invest. Co., 7½% cum. pref. "A"	400,000	106,238	$5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. 7½% p.a.	1-4-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	122	....	....	119xD	122	....	....	119	....	....	S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	230,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	2nd Quarterly Div. Tls. 1.50 = $2.0979, 1936	3-7-36	134 Jan	98 Aug	128 Apr	111 Jan	43	309	9,179	14,471
....	....	68	....	....	68	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref.	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	Tls. 3.50 = $4.89 1935	30-3-36	72 Nov	69 Apr	70 Mar	65 May	....	....	30	2,798
....	....	16	....	....	16	16	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½% = $0.49 for half year ended 31-12-35	30-3-36	16.25 Feb	14 July	16 June	14.50 Jan	....	650	2,290	2,270
....	....	14.90	....	....	14.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. 6½% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½% = $0.45 for half year ended 31-12-35	30-3-36	16 Jan	13.50 Sept	15 June	14.25 Jan	500	....	5,455	3,000
												Cottons														
....	....	8	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	2,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.25 1935	8-4-36	10.60 Nov	8.40 Apr	11 Jan	8 June	500	200	16,802	17,267
....	....	68	....	....	69	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	240,000	120,000	$50	Oct.	Div. $2.50 & Bonus $0.50 for half year ended 30-4-36	28-5-36	75 Dec	70 Apr	73 Jan	68 Mar	....	....	300	1,185
....	....	40	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. (New)		120,000	½ pd. $25	..	Div. $1.25 & Bonus $0.25 for half year ended 30-4-36	28-5-36	43 Nov	43 Nov	41 May	40 June	....	100	....	910
....	....	16	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150,000	T10	June	Div. $0.80 a/c 1934-35	11-10-35	15 Dec	9 June	18 Apr	16 Apr	....	....	200	850
												Plantations														
12	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Int. Div. $0.30 a/c 1935-36 ($0.75, 1934-35)	10-6-36	10.50 Dec	10.50 Dec	13 Feb	11 Feb	1,300	....	....	3,021
5.90	....	....	5.50	....	....	6	....	....	5.80	....	....	Anglo-Dutch (Javas) Plantations Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s (T44)	Dec.	Div. $0.20, 1935	18-5-36	5.90 Dec	5.40 Dec	6.75 Feb	5.50 Apr	....	1,250	....	8,359
8.75	....	....	8.40	....	....	9	....	....	8.50	....	....	Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	800,000	400,000	10s	Dec.	Div. $0.30, 1935	7-5-36	9.75 Nov	7.00 Mar	9.60 Feb	8.25 June	500	1,350	3,025	22,799
....	....	3.70	....	....	3.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	35,499	T1	Sept.	Int. Div. $0.10 a/c 1936 ($0.21, 1935)	8-6-36	3.25 Dec	2.70 Jan	4 Apr	3.10 Feb	....	....	3,400	13,542
0.56	....	0.56	0.59	....	....	0.57	....	....	0.56	....	....	Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.	Div. $0.01 1935	31-3-36	0.56 Nov	0.45 Nov	0.61 June	0.45 Jan	16,500	5,000	2,000	77,050

0.72½	....	....	0.70	....	....	0.75	....	....	0.75	....	....	Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	8[illegible],000	T0.10	Dec.	Div. $0.03 a/c 1935	21-4-36	0.75 Nov	0.60 Nov	0.86 Feb	0.68 Jan	....	5,000	15,500	102,076
0.52½	0.55	....	0.47	....	....	0.53	....	....	0.50	....	....	Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,0[illegible],438	T0.10	June	Div. $0.02, 1934-35	26-9-35	0.55 Nov	0.44 Nov	0.59 Feb	0.42 Jan	....	11,700	5,000	86,650
3.10	....	....	2.90	....	....	3.10	....	....	3.10	....	....	Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	48[illegible],837	T0.75	Dec.	Div. $0.12 1935	20-4-36	3.25 Nov	2.75 Nov	3.60 Feb	2.50 June	....	2,500	....	27,670
....	....	3.70	....	....	3.70	3.70	....	....	3.30	....	....	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	20[illegible],000	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.07 1935	3-4-36	3.75 Nov	3.75 Nov	4.30 Feb	3.30 July	....	1,060	....	18,285
22.25	....	....	....	....	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 5% 1935, less I/T 4/6d. in £ (Coupon 32)	3-4-36	17 Dec	12.50 May	21.25 Jan	21 June	....	....	380	680
1.30	....	....	1.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Div. $0.04, 1935	4-6-36	1.62 Jan	1.30 Dec	1.55 Feb	1.25 May	....	....	3,000	36,170
11	....	....	....	....	13.50	11	....	....	11	....	....	Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Div. $0.25 a/c 1935	13-3-36	0.56 Nov	....	11 July	10 Feb	....	500	....	650
1.75	....	....	1.57½	....	....	1.80	....	....	1.65	....	....	Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	500,000	461,804	T0.75	June	Div. $0.05 a/c 1934-35	27-9-35	1.60 Dec	1.20 Nov	1.80 July	1.25 Jan	220	15,000	....	73,595
0.59	....	....	0.55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.	Div. $0.02 1935	12-5-36	0.75 Nov	0.58 June	0.73 Feb	0.55 June	....	....	69,000	198,000
....	....	11	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	Langkat	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Div. Tls. 0,50 = $0.70, 1928-29	3-3-30	12 Dec	11 Nov	11 Jan	11 Jan	....	....	....	200
....	....	0.85	....	....	0.70	0.85	....	....	0.75	....	....	Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Div. $0.05 1935-36	Pending	1 Nov	0.75 Feb	0.90 Jan	0.62½ June	5,000	14,000	2,000	27,750
....	....	0.75	....	....	0.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	350,000	317,219	$1	Oct.	Div. $0.15, 1934-35	28-2-36	....	....	3.50 Feb	3 Apr	....	..	....	748
0.49	....	....	0.45	0.50	....	0.47	....	....	0.47	....	....	Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests. Ltd.	1,350,000	1,350,000	T0.10	Dec.	Div. $0.03, 1934 (Nil 1935)	3-4-35	0.65 Jan	0.50 Nov	0.60 Feb	0.50 Jan	....	3,000	4,000	34,500
3.20	3.50	....	....	....	3.25	3.30	....	....	2.70	....	....	Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	541,000	T1	Sept.	Div. $0.15, 1935	29-11-35	4 Nov	3.60 Nov	4 May	2.70 July	....	16,500	9,250	18,713
0.25	....	....	0.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	1,011,000	T0.10	Sept.	..	....	0.35 Nov	0.29 Nov	0.33 Mar	0.28 May	....	....	1,500	32,000
....	....	0.42	....	....	0.42	....	....	....	....	....	....	Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	900,000	900,000	T0.10	Dec.	..	....	0.38 Dec	0.32 Nov	0.47 Feb	0.40 Apr	....	....	....	37,850
0.55	....	....	0.52	....	....	0.57	....	....	0.57	....	....	Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921) Ltd.	1,140,000	1,140,000	T0.10	Jan.	Div. $0.02, 1935	16-6-36	0.70 Jan	0.55 Dec	0.65 Feb	0.50 June	5,000	1,000	15,000	55,010
4.10	....	....	3.90	....	....	4.20	....	....	4.20	....	....	Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Int. $0.07 a/c 1935-36 ($0.20 a/c 1934-35)	22-5-36	3.50 Nov	3 Nov	4.20 July	3.50 Jan	....	1,000	....	11,375
....	....	0.28	....	....	0.27	0.28	....	....	0.28	....	....	S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.	1,400,000	1,400,000	T0.10	Dec.	..	....	0.28 Nov	0.22 Feb	0.29½ Feb	0.22 June	2,000	5,000	57,500	111,700
....	....	0.55	....	....	0.55	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.05 = $0.07 (Mkg. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1929)	11-3-30	0.70 Jan	0.45 Dec	0.55 Feb	0.52½ Feb	....	....	2,000	7,000
....	....	12	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Malay Rub.) ord.	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70 (Mkg. Tls. 1 = $1.40, 1929)	31-3-30	....	....	5 Feb	5 Feb	....	....	....	142
....	....	18	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ests., Ltd.) 8% cum. part. pref.	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	8% = $1.12, 1930	29-4-35	....	....	8 Mar	8 Mar	....	....	....	77
1.82½	1.87½	....	1.55	....	....	1.85	....	....	1.60	....	....	S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	300,000	235,900	T1	June	$0.03 a/c 1934-35	20-9-35	....	1.15 Nov	1.85 July	1.30 June	....	3,000	....	11,200
....	....	1.25	....	....	1.25	1.25	....	....	1.25	....	....	S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.05, 1935	20-3-36	1.30 Nov	1.14 Nov	1.37½ Feb	1.25 July	....	3,000	....	8,800
....	....	11	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Div. $0.40 a/c 1933-34 (Nil 1934-35)	15-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
0.80	....	....	0.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.06 = $0.08, 1928	5-1-29	0.90 Nov	0.85 Dec	1.05 Feb	0.70 June	....	....	....	27,750
3.25	3.50	....	3	....	....	3.30	....	....	3.05	....	....	Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	180,000	180,000	T1	Mar.	Div. $0.14 a/c 1935-36	2-6-36	....	....	3.30 July	2 Jan	....	2,000	....	53,238
18.25	....	....	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Int. Div. $0.40 a/c 1935-36	30-4-36	....	....	18.50 Feb	16.50 Feb	....	....	....	1,650
1.60	1.65	....	1.50	....	....	1.65	....	....	1.60	....	....	Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Div. $0.07 a/c 1935-6	17-6-36	1.75 Nov	1.45 Dec	1.80 Feb	1.40 Jan	3,500	7,000	13,500	73,150
0.57	....	....	0.55	0.60	....	0.57	....	....	0.57	....	....	Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	4,000,000	4,000,000	T0.10	Jan.	Div. $0.03 a/c 1935-36	12-6-36	0.65 Nov	0.45 Oct	0.61 Feb	0.50 June	....	5,000	49,700	142,150
8.85	....	....	8.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s. (T4.12)	Dec.	Div. $0.40 1935	2-6-36	9 Nov	7 June	9.50 Feb	8.25 Jan	....	....	2,000	20,000

*Quoted in Hongkong Dollars

Rubber Output Statistics

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lbs.)	Output for month of May 1936 (lb.)	Output from start of last and present financial years up to and including May: Last Fin. Year	Present Fin. Year*
Alma	$ 881,119	30-9-35	480,700	27,000	320,000	272,000 (8)
Anglo-Dutch	" 2,202,797	31-12-35	946,542	96,561	579,700	468,477 (5)
Anglo-Java	" 2,927,288	31-12-35	2,096,688	240,962	1,252,500	1,078,970 (5)
Ayer Tawah	" 469,229	30-9-35	640,000	—	435,000	— (8)
Batu Anam	" 134,266	31-12-35	410,800	31,000	172,000	151,000 (5)
Bute	" 494,682	31-12-35	457,500	39,000	179,000	197,000 (5)
Chemor United	" 111,888	31-12-35	442,990	31,000	188,000	165,000 (5)
Cheng	" 147,054	30-6-35	451,100	30,000	411,000	322,000 (11)
Consolidated (1914)	" 508,570	31-12-35	1,112,172	49,950	458,700	347,300 (5)
Dominion	" 279,720	31-12-35	600,299	44,400	265,661	201,264 (5)
Gula-Kalumpong	£ 665,000	31-12-35	3,039,000	—	—	—
Java Consolidated	$ 909,249	31-12-35	541,851	42,329	339,300	201,942 (5)
Kapayang	" 206,993	31-12-35	166,770	13,000	69,000	62,000 (5)
Kota Bahroe (1921)	" 484,410	30-6-35	648,580	48,500	591,690	553,250 (11)
Kroewoek	" 307,692	31-12-35	700,026	66,138	389,600	318,124 (5)
Langkat	" 2,552,448	31-10-35	889,581	25,000	508,000	297,500 (7)
Padang	" 699,301	30-4-35	349,615	20,500	22,142	20,500 (1)
Permata	" 316,902	31-10-35	116,668	8,237	73,988	57,515 (7)
Repah	" 188,811	31-12-35	494,700	32,000	204,000	173,000 (5)
Samagaga	" 141,399	30-9-35	363,393	21,000	217,000	194,000 (8)
Semambu	" 125,874	31-12-35	301,300	27,000	122,000	126,000 (5)
Senawang (1921) {Ord. {Pref.	" 206,913	31-1-36	540,400	32,000	171,000	138,000 (4)
Shanghai Kedah	" 419,580	30-9-35	717,680	38,800	497,240	311,008 (8)
S'hai Kelantan (1925)	" 195,804	31-12-35	280,807	19,500	124,395	86,620 (5)
Shanghai Klebang	" 438,620	31-12-35	129,155	9,000	52,000	51,000 (5)
Shanghai Malay {Ord. {Pref.	" 802,517	31-12-35	517,231	39,000	209,000	177,000 (5)
Shanghai Pahang	" 329,930	30-6-35	378,600	28,900	343,900	338,520 (11)
Shanghai Seremban	" 454,545	31-12-35	274,990	17,000	110,000	94,000 (5)
Shanghai Sumatra	" 538,154	31-10-35	495,500	44,000	322,000	191,500 (7)
Sua-Manggis	" 377,622	31-12-34	217,000	14,200	76,900	62,300 (5)
Sungala	" 252,000	31-3-36	272,300	—	42,200	— (2)
Sungei Duri	" 475,524	30-6-35	528,000	48,000	477,000	430,700 (11)
Tanah Merah (1916)	" 1,818,182	31-3-36	976,750	74,100	174,089	144,000 (2)
Tebong	" 559,441	31-1-36	1,160,000	83,000	380,000	307,000 (4)
Ziangbe	" 1,440,619	31-12-35	920,808	87,743	524,000	394,182 (5)

*Numbers in brackets indicate the number of months under comparison in said totals.

Rubber Prices

July	3rd	4th	6th	7th	8th	9th
London Spot	7.11/16d	CLOSED	7.3/4d	7.3/4d	7.3/4d	7.3/4d
August	7.11/16d		7.3/4d	7.3/4d	7.3/4d	7.3/4d
September	7.11/16d		7.3/4d	7.3/4d	7.3/4d	7.3/4d
Market	Fair business done		Moderate business done	Steady	Steady	Steady
Singapore Spot	26.5/8	26.7/8	26.7/8	27	26.7/8	27.1/8
Oct./Dec.	27.1/8	27.3/8	27.3/8	27.3/8	27.1/4	27.3/8
Market	Steady	Quiet	Very quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet steady
New York Futures						
July	16.33	CLOSED	16.50	16.44	16.50	16.57
September	16.48		16.60	16.52	16.60	16.66
December	16.57		16.68	16.65	16.70	16.77
January	16.60		16.73	16.67	16.75	16.79

Forward Settlements for 1936

July 27th, Monday
August 25th, Tuesday
September 22nd, Tuesday
October 27th, Tuesday
November 24th, Tuesday
December 22nd, Tuesday

Debentures

*From 1st May

OPENING PRICES July 8th, 1936					Buyers	Sellers	Nominal	Last Done: Price	Last Done: Date	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of	Total amount of sales reported Jan. 1—July 8*: 1935	1936
Shanghai Municipal Council	6%	1925 (10/30)	Tls.		101	..	..	100½	4-7-36	Tls. 5,600,000	June-Dec.	Tls. 41,900	Tls. 534,700
" " "	6%	1926 (")	"		101	..	..	100½	4-7-36	4,800,000	do.	59,400	346,800
" " "	7%	1927 (10)	"		..	..	100½	100½	4-7-36	2,187,500	do.	67,400	27,700
" " "	5%	1934 (10/30)	$		..	..	97½	97½	3-7-36	$10,404,700	do.	599,700	1,894,400
" " "	5½%	1936 (10)	"		100¾	..	..	101	26-6-36	$5,000,000	*do.	—	532,000
French Municipal Council	6%	1911 (10/30)	Tls.		..	..	100	99	2-3-36	304,900	May-Nov.	—	1,800
" " "	5½%	1914 (")	"		..	..	97½	97½	12-6-36	457,500	June-Dec.	—	3,700
" " "	5½%	1916 (")	"		..	..	97½	100½	31-4-34	316,200	do.	—	—
" " "	8%	1921 (")	"		..	..	103	103	25-5-36	1,956,300	do.	20,100	7,000
" " "	6%	1923 (")	"		..	..	100	100½	9-6-36	800,000	May-Nov.	—	8,200
" " "	7%	1924 (")	"		..	..	102	102	26-6-36	800,000	Mar.-Sept.	46,800	42,700
" " "	6½%	1925 (20/30)	"		..	..	102	102	7-7-36	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	30,500	31,000
" " "	6½%	1926 (")	"		..	..	102	102½	16-5-36	1,000,000	Jan.-July	42,000	10,400
" " "	6%	1930 (10/25)	"		..	..	100	101	24-4-36	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	1,200	64,000
" " "	6%	1931 (")	"		..	..	100	100	12-6-36	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	20,300	93,800
" " "	6%	1933 (10/30)	"		..	..	100	100	10-6-36	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	6,200	34,100
" " "	5%	1934 (")	$		..	..	93	93	10-7-36	$5,000,000	July-Jan.	40,100	76,500
American Club	7%	1933 (5/20)	Tls.		..	88	..	89	19-5-36	750,000	1/4-1/10	23,900	26,400
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co.	6%	1931 (10/20)	"		..	..	98	98	26-6-36	1,000,000	June-Dec.	5,000	11,900
Asia Realty Co.	6%	1930 (10/30)c	"		..	..	90	90	7-2-35	1,360,200	1/3-1/9	} 17,800	—
" " "	6%	1930 (10/30)r	"		..	..	90	90	7-2-35	3,000,000	1/4-1/10	}	
Cathay Land Co.	6%	1930 (5/20)	"		..	..	75	75	28-5-36	3,000,000	June-Dec.	10,000	25,500
" " "	6%	1932 (10/20)	"		..	..	75	98	31-1-35	1,000,000	do.	—	—
" " "	6%	1933 (")	$		..	..	75	75	23-5-36	$1,500,000	do.	4,000	10,000
Central Properties	5½%	1934 (10)	"		88	..	..	90	8-7-36	$18,000,000	do.	18,900	219,000
China Realty Co.	8%	1930 (5/10)	Tls.		..	..	40	40	26-6-36	3,000,000	1/4-1/10	} 135,900	173,800
" " "	8%	1931 (")	"		..	..	40	40	26-6-36	4,500,000	1/4-1/10	}	
China Transport	8%	1931 (4/20)	"		..	..	100	100	15-5-34	600,000	June-Dec.	—	—
Columbia Country Club	7%	1933 (1/12-20)	"		..	..	95	95	4-5-36	350,000	do.	—	25,600
Country Club	6%	1901 (Perpl)	"		..	..	98	103	25-10-34	122,100	do.	—	—
Fonciere & Immobiliere	(6%	1930 (10/15)	"		..	..	93	105	9-10-34	1,000,000	do.	} —	—
" " "	(6%	1933 (10/15)	"		..	..	93	105	9-10-34	1,000,000	do.	}	
" " "	6%	1934 (")	$		..	..	93	90	19-9-35	$2,000,000	do.	1,000	—
French Club	7%		Tls.		..	..	90	90	15-4-36	500,000	do.	500	7,750
International Investment Trust	6%	1930 (10/25)	"		..	..	81½	81½	4-6-36	2,000,000	1/4-1/10	} 5,000	104,000
" " "	6%	1931 (")	"		..	..	81½	81½	4-6-36	1,000,000	1/4-1/10	}	
G. E. Marden & Co.	6%	1930 (10/15)	"		..	..	91	91	26-3-36	500,000	June-Dec.	6,000	12,000
Metropolitan Land Co.	6%	1933 (10/20)	$		..	..	95	95	1-5-36	$2,000,000	do.	6,500	26,700
Race Club	6%	1934 (10/25)	"		..	..	93	93	4-7-36	$2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	112,400	100,000
Realty Investment Co.	6%	1934 (10/30)	"		..	..	90	102	6-11-34	$500,000	June-Dec.	—	—
Shanghai Land Investment Co.	6%	1926 (20/30)	Tls.		..	..	97	92	16-12-35	500,000	Mar.-Sept.	22,000	—
" " "	5%	1930 (15)	"		..	..	90	90	8-6-36	5,000,000	31/5-30/11	—	23,500
" " "	6%	1931 (10/20)	"		..	..	97	97	4-7-36	3,000,000	June-Dec.	84,000	6,000
" " "	6%	1933 (5/20)	"		..	..	97	97	4-7-36	1,000,000	do.	4,000	2,000
" " "	5%	1934 (5/40)	$		..	..	90	90	16-5-36	$2,800,000	Apr.-Oct.	2,000	4,200
Shanghai Power Co.	5½%	1933 (10/40)	"		..	..	91	91	10-7-36	$88,000,000	10/2-10/8	1,172,880	3,165,900
Shanghai Telephone Co.	6%	1932 (10/25)c	Tls.		..	..	99½	99½	8-7-36	5,000,000	1/2-1/8	} 225,500	474,770
" " "	6%	1932 (10/25)r	"		..	..	99½	99½	8-7-36		1/2-1/8	}	
" " "	6%	1933 (9/21)c	$		..	..	99½	99½	8-7-36	$10,000,000	1/2-1/8	} 586,000	771,300
" " "	6%	1933 (9/24)r	"		..	..	99½	99½	8-7-36		1/2-1/8	}	
Tientsin Land Investment Co.	7%	1929 (12/22)	Tls.		..	..	99	103½	22-12-33	1,422,100	June-Dec.	—	—
Shanghai Waterworks Co.	6%	1925 (10/30)	"		..	..	102½	103	5-6-36	500,000	do.	—	2,000
" " "	6%	1932 (")	"		102	..	..	102	6-7-36	2,800,000	do.	615,900	59,600

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE:
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Official Selling Rates (T/T) Opening 10th July, 1936
London £1 at Exch. 1/2¾ = Sh.$16.70. New York G.$100 at Exch. 29¾ = Sh.$336.13. Hongkong $100 at Exch. 92½ = Sh. $108.11

Chinese Government External Bonds

		London Nominal Prices July 2nd	July 9th
5	per cent Reorg. Loan 1913, British Issue	£ 86 10 0	£ 86 0 0
4½	" Gold " 1908	£ 96 0 0	£ 96 10 0
5	" Gold " 1912	£ 72 0 0	£ 72 5 0
6	" Gold $ Loan 1925, stamped (Per G.$500)	£ 91 15 0	£ 93 0 0
5	" Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£ 69 0 0	£ 69 0 0
5	" Hukuang Railway Bonds	£ 44 0 0	£ 44 0 0
5	" Tientsin-Pukow Railway Bonds 1908	£ 42 0 0	£ 42 0 0
5	" " " " 1910	£ 41 0 0	£ 41 0 0
5	" Honan Railway Bonds 1905	£ 52 0 0	£ 52 0 0
5	" Lung Tsing U Hai Railway Bonds	£ 29 0 0	£ 29 0 0
5	" Sterling Notes 1925 (Vickers)	£ 20 0 0	£ 20 5 0

Company's Notices

The Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.—The 26th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 20 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, July 16th at 11.30 a.m. when a dividend of $0.05 per share will be recommended to shareholders. The Transfer Books will be closed from July 11th to 16th, both days inclusive.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—The Register of Shares will be closed from July 27th to August 8th, both days inclusive, during which period no transfers of shares can be effected. As all transfers of shares on the Shanghai Register have to be effected in Hongkong, it is essential that all applications for transfer reach the Shanghai Office not later than July 20th, 1936.

Share Report

Share Market Report: (Up to Friday noon).—Increased activity in Rubbers accounted for a much larger turnover for the week under review, which totalled 112,879 shares as against 37,075 last week. Prices have also been very firm and upward.

Shanghai Power 6% Prefs. advanced from $119 (ex div.) to $122 or 50 cts. per share higher than they were "cum div." on June 30th. Shanghai Trams (of which over 2,350 shares were done) continue very firm @ $38 for "Regd" and $38.25 for "Bearer." Shanghai Waterworks "A" were done @ $602.50 and their 7% Prefs. (650 Share) @ $16.

Transactions in Rubbers totalled 109,360 shares as against 35,520 last week. Practically all local counters were handled and prices have shown appreciable advances in almost every share. Compared with last week's prices

Anglo-Javas have firmed from	$8.40	to $9.00
Kota Bahroes	" $1.60	to $1.77½
Padangs	" $0.70	to $0.85
Senawangs	" $0.53	to $0.57
Tanah Merahs	" $1.52½	to $1.65

Business was also recorded in Butes (10,500 shares) @ $2.45/$2.50; in Chengs (11,700 shares) @ 50 cts./53 cts.; in Rubber Trusts (16, 500 shares) @ $2.70/$3.25; in Tebongs (5,000 shares) @ 57 cts.; in Batu Anams (5,000 shares) @ 57 cts./56 cts.; in Repahs (3,000 shares) @ 47 cts.; in Pahangs (3,000 shares) @ $1.60/1.85; in Kelantans (5,000 shares) @ 28 cts.; in Sungalas (2,000 shares) @ $3.05/3.30; in Anglo-Dutch (1,250) @ $5.80/6; in Serembans (3,000 shares) @ $1.25; in Chemors (5,000 shares) @ 75 cts.; in Consolidateds (2,500 shares) @ $3.10; in Dominions (1,060 shares) @ $3.70 and in Kapayang (500) @ $11.

Debentures have been in good demand throughout the week with buyers generall unsatisfied at the close. The debenture turnover for the week was $116,000 as against $214,500 last week. Shanghai Power 5½% have risen from $89½ to $91. Business was recorded in Shanghai Telephone 6% @ 99½; in Shanghai Land 1931 and 1933 6%'s @ 97; in Race Club 6%'s @ 93 and in Central Properties 5½%'s @ 90. In Municipals (which were scarce throughout the week) S.M.C. 6%'s (1925 and 1926) were done at 100½ and a small lot of Tls. 300 S.M.C. 7% at the same rate. Tls. 8,000 F.M.C. 6½% 1925's changed hands @ 102.

Rubber Review, Chinese Government Bonds, etc.

Rubber Review.—The following information has been courteously supplied by Reuter:—

London and Liverpool stocks of rubber on July 4th totalled 120,587 tons, showing a decrease of 1,843 tons during the week. Deliveries during the week totalled 2,465 tons compared with 2,185 for the previous week. The following are the usual comparative weekly prices:—

	London Spot	London September	Singapore Spot	Singapore September	New York Futures July	Sept.	Dec.
July 2	7.11/16	7.11/16	26¾	27	16.25	16.35	16.46
July 9	7¾	7¾	27¼	27¾	16.57	16.66	16.77
	Steady	Oct/Dec.	Quiet steady				

Chinese Govt. External Bonds in London have been rather featureless during the week, with practically no fluctuations in rates.

The Information above given, though not guaranteed, has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable.

Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested kindly to notify J. P. BISSET & CO. 12 The Bund, Shanghai (Compilers of this Report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange) of any errors or omissions.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1936

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES

London—tel. transfer C.S.$1 .....1/2⅜
New York—tel. trans. C.S.$100..U.S.$29¾
Paris—demand C.S.$100 ....Francs 453
India—demand C.S.$100 ...Rupees 79
Batavia—demand C.S.$100..Gulden 43¾
Hongkong—demand C.S.$100 ...Hk.$92½
Yokohama—demand C.S.$100..Yen 102⅛
Singapore—demand C.S.$100..Sing. $56¾

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2⅜ $16.70
U.S. $100 @ 30 .....$333.33

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 1/16 .....$16.623
U.S. $100 @ 30¼ $330.58
London—demand 1/2 1/16
4 months' sight credits 1/2 11/32
4 months' sight docts 1/2 13/32
6 months' sight credits 1/2½
6 months' sight docts 1/2 15/32
New York—demand .....U.S.$30¼
4 months' sight credits 30⅜
Paris—4 months' sight docts Fcs. 473

CLOSING RATE

Sterling .....1/2⅜ U.S. $30 1/16

Canadian Exchange

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China opening selling rate yesterday:—

Can. $100 at 30=C.$333.33

National City Bank of New York

MARKET SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.$3.3473 Stg. £1=C.$16.842

MARKET BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.$3.2990 Stg. £1=C.$16.587

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 3.78=C.$1 Swiss F. .91¼=C.$1
Tourist Lire 4.91 .....=C.$1

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 1.77=C.$1 Belgas 29.60=£1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin-H'burg T.T. C.$100=Rm. 74.25

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

Courtesy of the Bank of China

Domestic exchange for other parts of China have been stabilized under the Nanking currency reforms, remittances being made by the approved banks at a fixed rate. Market rates of exchange for Canton and Swatow Dollars on Shanghai on July 14 were:—

From Conton $1768 for Shanghai $1000
From Swatow $1300 for Shanghai $1000

Central Bank of China

Equalization duty	3 per cent.

	London	New York
Bar silver spot	19 11/16	44¾
Bar silver forward	19¾	—
Bar Gold, per fine oz.	£6.18.8½	U.S.$35.00
Native interest		.08

Customs gold unit $2.239
" " " versus £ Stg. 32.46875 Pence
" " " versus U.S. $ 68.00 Cents

Central Bank's opening official rates for T.T.

London ...	1/2½	Berlin	75¼
New York .	30	Japan	103
Paris	458¾	Hongkong .	93½

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

Kiangnan silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$83.33.
Canton silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$83.33.
Copper:—a.m. 300 coppers=$1
5 silver 20cts. and 36 coppers=$1
26 coppers=10cts. silver
10cts. silver and 3 coppers=10cts. big money.

LOCAL EXCHANGE REPORT

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK AUGUST DELIVERY

£	Highest 1/2 5/16	Lowest 1/2 5/16
U.S. G.$	29 13/32	29 13/32
Yen	102⅛	102⅛

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

Cash

	SELLING		BUYING
£ T.T.	1/2⅜	4 m/s. l.c.	1/2 13/32
G.$ T.T.	30 1/16	4 m/s. l.c.	30¼
Fcs. T.T.	454	4 m/s.	468
Rs. T.T.	79¼	7 d/s.	79⅞

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	19 11/16	19¾
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	44¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	48.13	—

Bombay offtake 150 bars. Market quiet.

London silver was ⅛ up ready and forward at 19 11/16 spot and 19¾ forward. It was reported that India bought, speculators sold, buyers were satisfied, and the market was quietly steady. After the official fixing, the markot was idle, with sellers at the fixed rate. Buyers were satisfied. New York silver was unchanged at 44¾, and Bombay silver was also unchanged at Rs.48.13.

The local exchange market opened with sellers for cash at 1/2⅜ sterling, 30 1/16 U.S.$ and 102½ yen. Later, there were sellers of U.S.$ at 30⅛ cash. This was practically the only change, during the day, the market being quietly steady.

H. & S. BANK DIVIDEND

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation are in receipt of telegraphic advice from their head office that an interim dividend of £2.10.0 per share, subject to deduction of income tax, will be payable on August 10 next.

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Shanghai, July 11.

At the close of business on the 9th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 1,335,000 and $140,-750,000.

These figures include Tls. 1,335,000 and $138,360,000 in Chinese banks in which there were no bars.

BAR SILVER

There were no movements.

SYCEE

There were no movements.

DOLLARS

Imports—Nil.
Exports—$11,900,000 to New York.

Silver

London quotations come to-day at 19 1/16d. ready and forward, a drop of 1/16d. in ready and ⅛d. in forward as compared with last week.

Exchange

The official T.T. rate remains unchanged at 1/2⅜d.
Selling T.T. 1/2 13/32d. U.S. $30 1/16.
Buying 4 m/s. l.c. 1/2 13/32d. U.S. $30 5/16.

LONDON STOCKS

Monday's Closing Quotations

By courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz through Reuter

	July 10	13
War Loan, 3½% (Red.)	£106⅛	106½
JAPANESE BONDS		
Japan 5% Stg. Loan, 1907	76¼	76½
Japan 6% Stg. Loan, 1924	86¼	86⅜
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS		
Allied Ironfounders	34/3	34/3
Associated & Elec. Indus.	48/9	47/10½
Austin Motors, ord.	52/6	53/1½
Boots Pure Drug	54/-	54/-
Bristol Aeroplane, ord.	54/6	54/9
British-American Tob.	116/10½	116/10½
Cammell, Laird, ord.	13/6	13/10½
Courtaulds	49/4½	49/3
Distillers	102/-	102/-
Dunlop Rubber	34/6	34/4½
General Electric (England)	77/9	77/9
Guinness (A) Son & Co.	156/6	156/3
Hawker Aircraft	28/4½	28/6
Imp. Chemical Industries	38/10½	38/10½
Imp. Tobacco	159/4½	159/4½
Marks & Spencer, "A" ord.	86/3	85/7½
O.K. Bazaars	47/6	47/3
Rolls-Royce	172/6	172/6
Tate & Lyle	89/6	89/6
Turner & Newall	91/6	92/-
United Steel	32/3	32/7½
Vickers, ord.	29/6	30/-
Woolworths	136/3	136/6
MISCELLANEOUS		
Anglo Dutch	28/6	28/4½
Rubber Plantation Invest.	32/10½	33/-
MINES		
Burma Corp.	9/7½	9/9
Commonwealth Mining	9/9	9/6
Marsman Investments	27/9	27/3
Randfontein Estates	80/-	77/6
Springs Mines	42/6	42/6
Sub-Nigel	245/-	245/-
Tanami. Gold Mining	1/7½	1/7½
OILS		
Anglo Iranian	81/3	81/3
Burmah	92/6	93/1½
Mexican Eagle	24/7½	23/10½
Shell Trans. & Trade	96/3	95/7½

Benjamin & Potts, J. P. Bisset & Co.; S. E. Levy & Co. Swan, Culbertson & Fritz through Reuter

CHINESE EXTERNAL LOANS, ETC.	July 10	13
4½% Bonds, 1898	£101	101
4½% Loan, 1908	96½	96½
5% Loan, 1912	72¼	72¼
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	86	86
5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47	93	93
5% Shanghai-Nanking Rly.	69	69
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. Brit.	42	42
5% " " Ger.	42	42
5% " " (Supl. Loan) Brit.	41	41
5% " " (Supl. Loan) Ger.	42	42
5% Honan Rly., 1905	52	52
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	44	44
5% Lung Tsing U. Hai Rly.	29	29
8% Sterling Notes, 1925	20½	20
Union Ins. Soc. of Canton	32½	32½
Shanghai Waterworks "A"	33½	33½
Shanghai Elec. Constr.	44/-	44/-
Chinese Eng. & Min.	11/6	11/6
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	101	101
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	14⅜	14½
Chosen Corp.	13/9	15/-
Pekin Syndicate	2/10½	2/9
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	27/6	28/1½

CHINA COMMODITIES

Yesterday's Quotations

		Opening	Closing
Cotton, July	pic.	49.60	49.65
December		43.75	43.45
Yarn, 20's C.K. July	bale	213.20	214.10
December		215.60	215.10
Flour, G. W. July	bag	3.05	3.05
December		—	—
Soya-bean, July	pic.	—	—
Wheat, July	pic.	4.51	4.49
December		5.20	5.17
Bean-oil, July	pic.	22.90	22.70
December		19.85	19.55
Bean-cake, July	piece	2.27	2.2375
Sesamum, July	pic.	—	—
		Chi.	Saig.
Rice, best retail	pic.	11.90	11.20
good retail		11.10	10.60
ordinary retail		10.40	9.90

DOMESTIC BONDS

Yesterday's Quotations

	Opening	Closing
Consolidated "E," July	60.50	60.25
August	57.65	57.05
Consolidated "D," July	60.50	60.45
August	57.55	57.60
Consolidated "C," July	60.60	60.90
August	57.85	57.90
Consolidated "B," July	63.85	64.20
August	60.90	61.30
Consolidated "A," July	66.70	67.15
August	63.70	63.85
17th Yr. Currency	—	—
96 Million, July	9.35	9.35
August	9.45	9.50

SHANGHAI MARKETS' WEEKLY REVIEW

Cotton and Yarn Appreciate: Local Piece Goods and Yuenfong Auction Prices Higher

Shanghai, July 11.

The feature of the week has been the rise in price of cotton and yarn, which has been influenced by similar appreciations abroad, particularly in America. Chinese cotton advanced $2.50 to $2.75 over last week and yarn prices were $6 per bale higher. This increase resulted in locally manufactured piece goods advancing five to ten per cent. in two days, while the weekly auction market showed big gains. There is not much to report in other markets. Tea showed activity in certain lines and rice prices advanced slightly. Speculation in the Shanghai flour market has been stopped by regulation of prices.

PIECE GOODS

In the Piece Goods market, locally manufactured goods advanced between five and ten per cent. in the last two days. This is due to the rise in price of local cotton which have followed the increased price of American cotton. With regard to imported cotton piece goods, there is still nothing doing.

Yuenfong Auctions

Twenty cases were sold at this week's auction and once again considerable activity was shown all round resulting in the following substantial increases: Black Italians 66 cents per piece, Black Venetians $1.42 per piece, Black Velvets $2.30 per piece, and Black Coatings 62 cents per piece.

COTTON AND YARN

(Weekly report by courtesy of Messrs. J. Spunt & Co.)

Chinese Cotton:—The market during the past week has been firm and active and prices advanced by $2.50 to $2.75 higher than that ruling in the previous period. This was due to speculators' heavy buying stimulated by the bullish aspect of the American and Indian markets. Spot business was quiet and offerings were very light. Weather conditions have so far been very favourable for the domestic crop and if nothing untoward intervenes during this and the following month a bumper crop may be looked forward to. It is estimated that taken on the average local spinners have sufficient stocks to carry on until the new season cotton comes on the market, except that some of the mills may in the meantime require small quantities of certain grades for mixing purposes. The trend of the market for the future will, therefore, depend entirely on the movements in the foreign markets as well as the climatic conditions in the cotton belt of this country.

Yarn: In sympathy with the advance in the raw material, yarn values appreciated about $6 per bale higher than last recorded. While the demand for actual consumption has not been on a great scale, the production by the mills was more or less reduced to a certain extent, as usually happens during the summer time. The major portion of the speculators interested in purchases of yarn, comprise gold-bar and bond and stocks merchants.

SHANGHAI MARKET

Shanghai, ex-mill	$55.00
Tungchow, ex-mill	$57.00
Shensi, ex-mill	$56.50
Ningpo, ex-mill	$51.00
Tientsin, rough, ex-wharf	$50.00
Lingpao, ex-mill .....$58.00 to	66.00

Tone of the market:—Firm.

WHEAT AND FLOUR

World wheat markets are very firm on account of drought in the U.S.A. Wheat prices have also advanced in China. There is no business doing in foreign wheat.

In the Shanghai flour market maximum prices have been fixed which more or less curtail normal business. Arrivals of native wheat are becoming larger.

RICE

Rice prices have risen again since last week. The wholesale price of Chinese rice ranged from $10.60 to $12.10 per picul yesterday and the retail prices quoted by local shops were as follows:—

Chinese rice: Best quality $12.20, Good quality $11.40, Ordinary quality $10.70. Saigon rice: Best quality $11.30, Good quality $10.20, Ordinary quality $9.40.

SILK

Native speculators dominated in the raw silk market during the week. They are paying prices which are completely out of line with prices quoted in other producing markets or in the consuming markets of Europe and America. Business for export, therefore, is at a standstill with the exception of a few transactions where holders are willing to meet the prices of foreign buyers.

TIMBER

A particularly dull week was experienced in the timber market. There were no inquiries, no demand for forward cargo, and no clearances from local stocks. Pacific Coast prices are continuing steady.

PRODUCE

Quiet conditions prevail in all produce markets. Only a few small transactions took place during the week.

PAPER

Little change has occurred in the paper market. Business is small and little interest is being shown. Prices at home are generally firm with the exception of Parchmym for which counter offers are considered. There has been a slight improvement in deliveries.

TEA

Black Tea: Keemun. A fair business was done amounting to 5,900 half-chests, a renewed inquiry having started by the arrival of market samples in buying centres. The local market, however, is now very quiet. Prices for clean tea are firm.

Ningchow. A small business was reported totalling 1,150 half-chests.

Hankow. Little tea changed hands during the past week and stocks now amount to nearly 88,000 half-chests.

Green Tea. Chunmee. There was a good demand for the finest teas and 9,500 packages were settled during the week. Lower grades are neglected.

Sowmee. A steady business continues with 2,900 half-chests reported settled during the week. Demand remains concentrated on the best teas to be had and prices for these are firm to rather dearer.

Gunpowder. The market remains very strong, particularly for top lines. During the week 2,000 half-chests were settled but business is now slowing down on account of higher prices.

NETHERLANDS BANK CUTS RATE AGAIN

Amsterdam, July 6.

De Nederlandsche Bank has again reduced the bankrate to-day, this time by ½ per cent. to 3 per cent. The last reduction, also of a half per cent., was made on June 29.

The fact that the Nederlandsche Bank is following the policy of slowly dropping the bankrate towards the level before the last French Franc crisis, i.e. 2½ per cent., indicates that the Netherlands moneymarket has grown steady again.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

TRADE PARLEYS TO OPEN AT SIMLA

Tokyo, July 10.

A proposal to open Indo-Japanese trade pourparlers in Simla on July 20 was received by the Foreign Office to-day through Mr. Kikuji Yonezawa, Consul-General in Calcutta.

The head of the Indian delegation to the conference, which will draft a new commercial agreement between the two countries, will be Mr. Alexander Stewart, Secretary of the Commerce Depatment of the Indian Government-General.—Domei.

U.S. SILVER POLICY INJURIOUS

Expense Involved Greater Than Panama Canal

Washington, July 5.

Silver purchases of the United States were assailed to-day on the grounds of excessive expense and injurious effect upon this country as well as the rest of the world. The criticisms were made in the report of an impartial survey conducted by the Foreign Policy Association under the direction of Mr. John P. Young, a member of the faculty of Occidental College.

Silver purchases, the survey reported, have cost more than the construction and maintenance of the Panama Canal, and have been economically injurious to the United States and the whole world.

On the basis of the price prevailing when the silver was purchased, the report declared, "the Treasury must have spent by the end of June, 1936, about $575,000,000 in acquiring metal which was not needed by the Government and which no one wants at the present time."

Since this country is not on the silver standard, the survey pointed out, "the silver reserves are as useless as the hoarding of any other commodity" by the Government. The survey said that, instead of encouraging foreign nations to utilize more silver, as intended, the United States purchase programme compelled China to abandon silver entirely and forced Mexico to substitute the use of paper money for silver.

"China," the report continued, "may now assume a role similar to India and throw quantities of surplus metal on the market. It will then be too late for China to go back on silver."

Commenting on China's experience with managing her currency since the abandonment of the silver standard, the report termed it "thus far satisfactory." Management of currency at a relatively stable level, the investigators declared, is not easy for any nation, but the report added that "China should find it no more difficult than attempting to do business on the basis of a metal whose international value fluctuated like that of silver."

The United States Treasury, by June, 5 acquired 885,970,959 ounces of the white metal in the course of its purchase programme, the survey estimated, exclusive of the foreign silver bought since December 27, 1935. On the basis of gold reserved valued at nearly $10,500,000,000, the survey estimated that the Treasury must still acquire 1,114,030,000 additional ounces of silver before attaining the required one-fourth ratio with gold stipulated by the terms of the Silver Purchase Act.—United Press.

NEW BANK AIDS EXPORT FROM U.S. TO CHINA

Washington, July 9.

Exports of the United States to China have been materially aided by operation of the Export-Import bank, the biennial report of the bank revealed to-day. Among the commodities whose transfer was financed through the Government agency were cotton, railroad equipment and a variety of machinery. Large scale exports to Europe and South America were also expedited by the Bank, the report showed.—United Press.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of Members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony.)

CAPITAL:

Authorized	$50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up	20,000,000
Hongkong Currency Reserve Fund	10,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:	
Sterling	£6,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
London Branch: 9 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3
Shanghai Branch: 12 THE BUND
Shanghai Sub-Agency: 65 BROADWAY
New York Agency: 72 WALL STREET

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

LOCAL BILLS discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in America, Australia, China, Europe, India and Japan.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES to rent.

SAVINGS BANK OFFICE Accounts will be kept in Dollars Local Currency.

Full particulars on application

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

T.-P. RAILWAY LOAN SERVICE COMMITTEE

Mutual Understanding and Goodwill Expressed

Nanking, July 9.

The first meeting of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Loan Service Committee was held this afternoon, at the Ministry of Railways, presided over by Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, Minister of Railways. Others present were Messrs. Jabin Hsu, Chai Ping-fan, Yang Ching-hsun, Wu Yung-chang, W. C. Cassels, Alec Davidson, and Paul Witting.

The chairman emphasized the spirit of mutual understanding and goodwill that had made possible the successful settlement of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway loans, which, he hoped, would continue in the Loan Service Committee, so that the railway's credit would be maintained to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Cassels, who represented British bondholders, promised to give his continued support, as he had hitherto given, to insure the success of the committee, and Mr. Witting, for German bond-holders, expressed identical sentiments.

Rules of procedure governing the Loan Service Committee were submitted by the chairman and adopted with modifications. Budget estimates for expenses of the committee also were adopted. The committee will meet again on August 20.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the members of the committee were invited to tea at Mr. Chang's residence.—Reuter.

U. S. FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

New York, July 9.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, in their report for the week ended July 9 respecting the entire body of reporting member banks of the system, reveals no change in bills bought as compared with the previous week, but a decrease of $2,000,000 from the corresponding period last year.

United States securities held showed no change from both last week and the corresponding period last year, while the Federal Reserve Ratio gained 0.1 per cent. over the previous week and 4.6 per cent. over the corresponding period last year.

Credit outstanding to the Federal Reserve, as compared with last week and the corresponding period last year, showed a loss of $1,000,000 in both instances. Monetary gold stocks were higher by $10,000,000 from the previous week and by $1,499,000,000 from the corresponding period last year.

Industrial advances by the Federal Reserve declined by $285,000,000 from the previous week, and by $1,325,000,000 from the corresponding period last year.

Bills bought during the period under review totalled $3,000,000; U.S. securities held $2,430,000, while the Federal Reserve Ratio was placed at 79 per cent.

Credit outstanding to the Federal Reserve amounted to $2,472,000,000; monetary gold stocks $10,622,000,000 and industrial advances $29,500,000,000.

Loans on security to brokers in New York by the reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ended July 8 totalled $960,000,000 an increase of $77,000,000 over the corresponding week last year.

Loans to brokers during the previous week totalled $1,004,000,000 or $44,000,000 higher than the amount recorded for the period under review.—Reuter.

SUDDEN RELAPSE OF FRANC

London, July 11.

The sudden relapse of the franc in terms of sterling, after a period of comparative firmness, is at present puzzling dealers in foreign exchange.

Some of them are inclined to attribute the reaction to a feeling of extreme nervousness over the outcome of the "baby bond" venture of the Minister of Finance, M. Vincent Auriol.

M. Auriol, they point out, has virtually admitted that failure of the issue would entail drastic measures, even possibly devaluation.

On the other hand, other brokers express the opinion that it is too early at present to judge how the issue is faring. They are more inclined to attribute the easiness of the franc to technical causes in connection with the two-day holiday occasioned by the July 14 celebrations.—Reuter.

JUNE RUBBER OUTPUT

	lb.
Bute Plantations (1913) Ltd. ..	44,000
Consolidated Rubber Est. (1914)	55,200
Dominion Rubber Company, Ltd.	50,700
Kelantan	20,000
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921) Ltd.	51,700
Padang Rubber Company, Ltd. ..	20,800
S'hai Kedah Plantation, Ltd. ..	43,400
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate Ltd.	30,962
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate Ltd.	45,000
Tanah Merah Estates (1916) Ltd.	74,500

NEW YORK STOCKS

By courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Shanghai, July 11.

The increasing seriousness of the rought and the prospect of labour troubles in the steel industry combined to cause a heavy tone on the New York stock market when it reopened on Monday after the Independence Day holiday and by the end of trading on Tuesday the Dow-Jones averages had registered their widest two day recession since early June and were back to their levels of nearly three weeks ago. Steel shares were notably weak while farm equipments and the granger rails were under pressure. These losses were, however, generally recovered in a rally which began on Wednesday and continued the following day. In fact, at the close on Thursday the utility average was within .01 of its highest figure for the year while rails were at their best level since the April reaction got under way. The volume of trading expanded encouragingly on the advance and 1,290,000 shares changed hands on Thursday, the largest single day's turnover for two weeks.

The commodity markets were again the centre of speculative interest and many traders are reported to be operating thereon in preference to the security exchanges. An exceptionally strong tone was evident and the Dow-Jones index established another new high for the year on Thursday. As a result of the drought, wheat advanced the full limit of 5 cents on Monday while corn rose 4 cents and another 3 cents on Tuesday. Cotton reached its best price for more than a year on Wednesday when the Government report put acreage as of July 1 at 30,621,000, nearly 1,000,000 acres less than the average of private estimates. Pool holidings are said to have been entirely liquidated but this selling was easily absorbed by good trade buying. Rubber was steady reflecting the firmness of primary markets.

The market in figures:

	Thursday July 2	July 9	Change
D. J. Average for 30 Industrials	157.51	157.71	up .20
D. J. Average for 20 Rails	47.84	49.18	up 1.34
D. J. Average for 20 Utilities	32.99	33.75	up .76
D. J. Average for 40 Bonds	102.55	102.89	up .34
D J. 11 Commodity Index	62.44	65.25	up 2.81
Amer. & For. Power $7 Pfd.	38¼	42⅝	up 4⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	59⅝	65½	up 5⅞
Distillers Corp.-Seagrams	20⅝	23	up 2⅜
Douglas Aircraft	58	62⅜	up 4⅜

Commodity prices:

	Thursday July 2	July 9
Chicago Wheat	102	106¼
Winnipeg Wheat	84	91
Corn	71¾	79
Cotton	11.70	12.49
Rubber	16.47	16.77
Hides	11.30	10.92
Copper	8.42	8.40
Montreal Silver	45.20	45.25

Business:

	Previous	Latest
"N.Y. Times" Index	102.4	99.8
Steel operations (% of capacity)	74.0	67.2
Carloadings (carloads)	691,000	714,000
Electric power production (k.w.hrs.)	*2,030,000	*1,940,000
Automobile output (cars)	99,695	100,697
Average daily oil production (bbls.)	2,969,000	2,892,000

*000 omitted.

Stock Outlook.—Weekly comments on the stock market must necessarily be chiefly concerned with near or intermediate term prospects. Otherwise during a major bull movement such as it is now generally accepted is under way there would be nothing to say except to reiterate that considerably higher prices are confidently to be expected in the long run. The short term outlook is always much more difficult to forecast. The fundamental trend of business is upward, credit conditions are favourable and some excellent second quarter earnings reports will start coming out within the next week or so. On the other hand, it is as yet too early to appraise accurately the effects of the drought, labour disputes seem liable to increase and the probability of President Roosevelt's re-election tends to curb confidence. The recent action of the market indicating its appraisal of all these conflicting factors is still inconclusive and will probably continue so until the averages again test their April highs.

Monday's Closing Quotations

	July 11	13
Adams Express	12½	12½
Amer. Can	135	135½
Amer. Cyanamid "B"	33¾	33½
Amer. & For. Pwr.	8⅛	8
" " $7 pfd.	42	40½
Amer. Locomotive	26	26½
Amer. Radiator	20⅜	20½
Amer. Rolling Mill	20½	20⅞
Amer. Smelting	78	79
Amer. Sugar Ref.	55	55
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	169½	169½
Amer. Tobacco "B"	101½	101⅞
Amer. Waterworks	25	24½
Anaconda Copper	36⅞	36⅞
Atchison, T. & S. Fe	78⅞	80½
Atlantic Ref. Co.	30	29½
Atlas Corp.	12⅞	12⅞
Auburn	30½	30
Baltimore & Ohio	19½	19⅞
Bethlehem Steel	51½	51
Boeing Airplane Co.	22½	22½
Borden Co.	30½	30½
Bklyn-Manhattan Trans.	48½	48
" " $6 cum. pfd.	101	101
Case, J.I.	163	166½
Can. Pacific Rly.	12½	12½
Chase Nat. Bank	46½	47
Chesapeake Corp.	78	70⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	66⅞	66½
Chrysler	114½	114½
Columbia Gas & Elec.	21½	20⅞
" 6% "A" pfd.	105	107½
Commercial Credit	66	66⅞
Coml. Solvents	16	16½
Comm. & Sthrn. (ord.)	3½	3½
" " $6 cum. pfd.	76½	76
Consolidated Edison	41½	40½
Consolid. Oil	13½	13½
Continental Oil	32½	32½
Corn Products	73⅞	74½
Curtiss Wright (com.)	6⅛	6⅛
" " "A"	16⅞	16½
Delaware & Hudson	42½	43
Distillers Corp. Seagrams	22½	22½
Douglas Aircraft	67½	68⅞
Du Pont de Nemours	157½	158
Elec. Boat Co.	13⅞	14
Elec. Bond & Sh.	24½	24½
" " $5 pfd.	76½	75
" " $6 pfd.	87½	88
Elec. Power & Lt.	17½	17½
Flintkote Co.	33½	33⅞
Gen. Cigar	58½	59½
Gen. Elec.	39⅞	39½
Gen. Foods	41	41½
Gen. Motors	69½	69½
Gen. Rail. Signal	34⅞	34½
Gold Dust	13½	14
Goodrich (B.F.)	19⅞	19⅞
Goodyear Tire & R.	23½	23½
Great Northern Rly.	37½	38⅞
Great Western Sugar	34½	34½
Humble Oil	65½	65
Int. Harvester	80	83
Int. Nickel	50½	50½
Int. Tel. & Tel.	15	14½
Kennecott	40	40⅞
Loew's Inc.	51½	52½
Lorillard	23½	23½
McKesson & Robbins Inc.	43	43½
Monsanto Chemical	96	97
Montgomery Ward	43⅞	44½
Nat. City Bank	40½	40⅞
Nat. Dairy Prods.	28	27½
Nat. Distillers	27½	27½
Nat. Power & Lt.	12⅞	12½
New York Central	38½	38⅞
North Amer.	32	31½
Northern Pacific	26½	27
Pacific Gas & Elec.	39⅞	39½
Pacific Lighting	56½	56½
Packard Motors	11½	11
Paramount Pictures Inc.	9½	9⅞
Pennsylvania R.R.	33⅞	34⅞
Phillips Petroleum	44½	44⅞
Public Serv. of N.J.	46⅞	47½
Pure Oil	19½	19½
Radio Corp. of Amer.	11⅞	12
" " $5 "B" pfd.	105½	108½
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	55½	55⅞
Schenley	40	40⅞
" 5½% pfd.	100	100½
Sears Roebuck	75⅞	77⅞
Socony-Vacuum	14½	14
Sthrn. Cal. Edison	30½	29⅞
Sthrn. Pacific	34⅞	35½
Stand. Brands	16	15½
Stand. Gas & Elec.	8½	8⅞
Stand. Oil of N.J.	62⅞	61⅞
Sterling Prods.	71½	72
Swift International	30½	31½
Technicolor	27	27½
Texas Gulf Sulphur	34½	35
Transamerica	14	14
Twentieth Century Fox	26⅞	27½
" " pfd.	35½	35⅞
Un. Carbide & Carbon	94	94½
Un. Carbide & Carbon	94	94½
Un. Pacific	125½	128½
Un. Aircraft (new)	24½	24½
Un. Airline Trans.	18	18½
Un. Corp.	8	7⅞
" $3 cum. pfd.	45	45½
Un. Gas Improvement	16½	16⅞
U. S. Indus. Alcohol	35½	34⅞
U. S. Rubber	29⅞	29
U. S. Steel	62½	61
Vanadium	18⅞	18
Warner Bros. Pict's	10⅞	11½
Westinghouse Elec.	128½	129⅞
BONDS		
Abitibi Power & Paper	58	57½
Amer. & For. Power	78⅞	77½
Amer. Waterworks	110	110
Anaconda Copper	105	104⅞
Columbia Gas & Elec.	105½	105½
Int. Tel. & Tel. Conv.	93	93
Int. Tel. & Tel. 5s	86	86½
New England Gas & Elec.	72	72½
Peru 6s 1961	11½	11½
Stand. Gas & Elec.	80½	81½

JOINT RESERVE BOARD

Member Banks' Clearings

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1936	
Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$11,242,999.85
Member Bank Transfer ..	$20,035,450.98
Collections From Non Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 2,649,254.86
Total	$33,927,705.69
THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1936	
Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$11,773,210.31
Member Bank Transfer ..	$14,151,437.10
Collections From Non Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 3,317,923.03
Total	$29,242,570.44
FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1936	
Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$18,354,384.88
Member Bank Transfer ..	$31,182,407.13
Collections From Non Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 5,303,562.45
Total	$54,840,354.16
SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1936	
Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$14,863,966.99
Member Bank Transfer ..	$29,246,635.16
Collections From Non Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 4,002,862.05
Total	$48,113,464.20
MONDAY, JULY 13, 1936	
Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$16,975,755.60
Member Bank Transfer ..	$25,711,874.82
Collections From Non Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 6,261,131.18
Total	$48,948,761.60
TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1936	
Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$12,635,615.89
Member Bank Transfer ..	$21,100,613.04
Collections From Non Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 3,692,234.34
Total	$37,428,463.27

Company Meeting

RECOVERY OF THE PIANO TRADE

Hopes Expressed by Chairman of Messrs. Moutrie & Co. at 37th Annual General Meeting

The recovery of the piano trade throughout the world and the effect of this upon the business of Messrs. Moutrie and Co., Ltd., was described by the chairman, Dr. W. J. Isenman, in the annual report submitted to shareholders previous to the 37th annual general meeting of the company, held on July 6 at the Shanghai offices of the company, 60 Nanking Road. Dr. W. J. Isenman presided, supported by Mr. H. W. P. McMeekin and Mr. K. E. Newman.

The chairman's report for the year read as follows:—

At our annual meeting last year the suggestion was made that possibly it might be in the best interests of shareholders if this company was to go into voluntary liquidation and your board undertook at the time to give the matter their most careful consideration.

Prospects at that time looked very black and with a regular loss being incurred every month your board were in full agreement that, in principle, liquidation seemed the only prudent course. They were, however, faced with the difficulty that the company's largest and most valuable asset—the land and factory—was quite unsaleable except at an absolute sacrifice. Those of you who are resident in China will realize quite readily the truth of such a sweeping statement, but for the benefit of shareholders abroad I would state that real estate and property in Shanghai has in the past couple of years become practically an entirely frozen asset in view of the unprecedented commercial and financial depression which has visited Shanghai.

Our next most valuable asset, apart from our stocks, is our investment of surplus cash in local debentures and preference shares which were previously regarded as practically gilt edged and which continue to yield a good interest return. Their market values, however, have been depreciated to an unwarranted extent through the prevalent financial stringency and their sale could only be effected at a considerable sacrifice.

Faced with this situation your Board could only put into force a policy of the most rigid economy and endeavour to limit our losses as far as possible. With the depreciation of China's currency in November last a new aspect of the position has presented itself and although the effects of this monetary change are only being felt very slowly, the outlook is now considerably brighter for export and your board are hopeful that future development of your business may be concentrated in this direction. Considerable impetus has been given to local manufacture of all kinds and this has resulted in our now being able to rent out a part of our factory on quite favourable terms.

With the advantages of the present low rate of exchange coupled with cheap cost of labour we can now produce a first class piano at a price which defies competition in any market.

Piano Trade Recovery

The piano trade throughout the world is steadily recovering from its recent apathy, as is shown by the recent reports of manufacturers both in Great Britain and America and although a year or more ago it appeared as though radio was to replace the piano, it has on the contrary rather developed a taste for music which has greatly increased the number of pianos in use.

The following two extracts from a recent issue of the "Pianomaker," the leading Piano trade journal in Great Britain lend encouraging support to this view:—

"The majority of furnishing houses have recently established piano departments, including one of the largest radio chain shop groups, who have recognised that the pianoforte is really a competitive force against radio."

"Most factories are at the moment working overtime to cope with the revival of the piano trade throughout the world."

In many parts of the world, piano playing has now been introduced into the general curriculum for ladies' schools and colleges and I am particularly pleased to inform you that our Chinese friends are turning to the piano in steadily increasing numbers. To meet the local demand for a sound instrument at a reasonable price we have recently put on the market a new standard model at a retail price of $395 which is the lowest price ever on record for this country and should bring it within the reach of many who hitherto have been denied its enjoyment.

Our new manager has recently visited our Straits branches and also Java in addition to communicating with all other overseas agents pointing out to them the present opportunities for developing the export market.

We have opened new agencies in Durban and Capetown, where our pianos, owing to the favourable exchange conditions, land at 50 per cent. cheaper than from any other source, and from there we are hoping to receive large orders.

There is a new type of piano which has recently been introduced in England and which has resulted in enormous sales since its introduction. This type will be manufactured by us and we hope to have them ready for our markets in September next.

Our sales and output of instruments at the factory have remained practically the same as last year, but the output for the last four months has almost reached that of the previous eight months, which includes a large quantity of grand pianos (of a much greater value) which quantity was only exceeded in number during the year 1929.

Rigid Economies

The losses which we have sustained in the past year were not in the piano branch of our business, but in the radio, gramophone and sundry lines coupled with many heavy non-recurring items of expense such as home passages for staff and wives on completion of service, transfers and general reorganization of the Company's business, including generous depreciation on any lines which have not been readily saleable. The most rigid economies have been put into force and it is estimated that our expenditure for the coming year will be reduced by no less a sum than $56,000. This item is made up chiefly by management and staff retirements and reductions, decreases in rent of premises and a further reduction in auditors' and directors' fees.

Staff long term agreements have been allowed to lapse and home leave privileges have been suspended except for urgent cases of managers in our tropical branches which will receive special consideration on individual merit.

The board have been giving serious consideration to the possible closing and sale of several of our retail branches unless they can definitely be conducted without loss to the company. Such an important step would not be taken without the fullest consideration but your board would like to feel that they had the support of the shareholders should any such necessity arise and for this reason would welcome their views. At the present moment there are signs of a slight general improvement, particularly in the Malayan branches and your board are hopeful that with the economies already mentioned, the present year's working should come out on the right side.

From our accumulated reserves we are in a position to wipe off the present debit in profit and loss account and to carry forward to next year's account a small credit of $41.52. This will enable our new general manager, Mr. R. T. Burch to start with a clean sheet and we still have intact $25,000 in "equalization of dividend" account which your board will not hesitate to distribute to shareholders as soon as the position warrants it.

We are fortunate in having the assistance and co-operation of a loyal staff and the board would like to express their appreciation of the manner in which they have accepted without demur quite considerable cuts in salaries and allowances.

A shareholder asked for a statement of the working of the various branches during the year. The chairman replied that this could not be done this year this would be included in the balance sheet. The chairman explained that at one time the company tried to sell the Tientsin branch of the company, but could not find a buyer. They had continued with this branch, and it now seemed to be paying its way.

The following resolutions were passed during the meeting:

That the report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1935, as presented be adopted and passed: Proposed by Dr. W. J. Isenman and seconded by Mr. K. E. Newman.

That Dr. W. J. Isenman be re-elected a director of the company: Proposed by Mr. H. W. P. McMeekin and seconded by Mr. F. Young.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company: Proposed by Dr. W. J. Isenman and seconded by Mr. S. M. Joseph.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

INFORMATION BULLETINS

Chinese National Railways

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—The exhaustive exposition on the "Chinese National Railways and Reconstruction" appearing in the Information Bulletin in June last is a credit to Mr. Lawrence Chen and should be a source of satisfaction and encouragement to all of his nationals who have at heart the future prosperity of their country. The prospects, as laid out, envisage a network of railways that should open up the whole of China and place her vast resources at the disposal of the world. Providing the new lines are as successful in their earnings as are the present main ones China should have no fears regarding her future financial position, owning as she would, an asset of untold worth and being the principal carrier of her own valuable products.

From the early running of the principal lines they have proved to be a most profitable venture. The promoters of the railways expected good returns, but were astounded to see the actual receipts which, after a few years, went up by leaps and bounds, they did not expect to find the poor countryman taking advantage of rail transit, nor did they look for much from the middle class who now travel 2nd and 3rd; expecting to derive more from the carriage of freight with the opening up of the country. To-day one has only to step into any terminal station to realize that every class of Chinese has become travel-minded which is a sure promise of success to railway extension through the thickly populated and agricultural districts of China and, as has been stated, extension of railways is the dominant need of the immediate future in China. Contributive to these profits was the fact that up to 1924, when most of these lines were still under a foreign management the running expenses were in many cases well below 60 per cent. of the earnings. This speaks well of not only the venture but of the excellent management and of the co-operation of the staffs both Chinese and foreign.

Unfortunately for China and the railways the years following 1924, saw much civil strife when every military satrap had visions of becoming the dominating leader or perhaps, as one writer suggested, a Chinese Warwick, each sought out the nearest railway, seized the rolling stock for the carriage of troops and whatever receipts that could be gathered as a main contribution to his war chest. Under such conditions the entire system fell into disrepute, rolling stock became worn with neglect and abuse, it was then discarded and thrown to one side, permanent ways weakened and trains, mostly military, had to slow down to prevent accidents. It is a standing tribute to their original laying and the sound equipment that they were able to run so long, what could be expected other than hopeless ruin? naturally after years of such neglect it took time, money and careful management to bring them back to a workable condition. In most cases this has been accomplished and since the Ministry of Railways has taken charge much credit must be given to all concerned for the efforts they have made towards the rehabilitation of those particular lines.

Anent the competition between rail and shipping. It used to be axiomatic in England and, I think, in America that railways could not compete with waterborne traffic, indeed most of the canals in the former country were absorbed by the railways and used as a subsidiary as they were required, they are now coming back to their own as a counter measure in helping the railways to compete with the trucking traffic. Though such may not apply to China, where labour is comparatively cheap, there is no doubt that the Yangtze shipping is already feeling the effects of the railway services now running from east to west, this, though, is said to be due to a lack of Customs control at the railheads. Though there is at present a tendency to transport by rail at the expense of the shipping, the future extension of railways will so open up the country to the transit of goods that more and more freight will find its way to the river ports for transportation to the coast. Past experience has shown that with the extension of railway enterprise there has been a correspondingly greater demand for shipping facilities.

Whatever may have been the ideas amongst the various bodies of Chinese in ascribing ulterior motives to the foreign promoters of railways, the success attending the application of the loans should dispel the notion of them having been "Thrust" upon China and a "Dog in the manger policy." Let it rather be remembered as being a lead towards a greater and a more comprehensive China, a China that will, like India, be able to cope successfully with the distress caused by droughts and floods; to be able to rush supplies from a surplus in one district to fill the needs of another in dire condition.

Mr. Chen, like many of his nationals interested in railway enterprise, sees the need of Sino-foreign co-operation, the supplying of funds at a moderate rate of interest, that, however, entails a satisfactory audit and the engagement of technicians to supervise the disbursements. In connection with this as a bondholder in China's railway loans I cannot, without reserve, accept the implication of forced loans in the sense of them being of a usurious nature. I put it to Mr. Chen that he approach any of China's leading bankers and question whether they consider 5 per cent. interest and a 5 per cent. amortization as being onerous terms? And whether a railway loan in China should not be guaranteed some security other than the earnings? this last question is called for by the mention of a "measure of security". This is not a matter of quibbling though Mr. Chen, I am sure, is well aware that few of his nationals would think of placing their money on loan at so low an interest as 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. per annum even with the best of security. Considering the question of the engagement of technicians and auditors the writer is well aware that China has capable men in every branch of railway service, many of whom have been trained in foreign countries and others who have had sound experience under foreigners in China and who thoroughly understand all conditions of labour and other matters pertaining to this country. Valuable and able were they only given a chance with a freedom from political pressure and, that bane of China, nepotism.

At present the foreign money market cannot forget that much back railway interest has disappeared and that there are still defaults to be rectified, before leaving China Sir Frederick Leith-Ross placed emphasis upon this and upon the necessity of finding a solution to those vexed problems in both North and South China. However, with Mr. Chiang Kai-ngau at the Ministry of Railways we look for and confidently expect a great improvement in every phase of railway management, and trust that all China will pull together to solve her other difficulties and thus make way for developments that are so necessary for China's future.

Yangtze.

Shanghai, July 8.

CHINA'S PROBLEM

Personal Militarism

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—The real curse of China is neither Bolshevism, nor Japanese imperialism, but that ponderous and everpervading system of personal militarism which eats up all the nation's resources and is yet of not the slightest use for the protection of the nation.

Just as General Chiang Kai-shek has built up his wonderful war machinery which enables him to control the Central Government at Nanking, so General Chen Chi-tang, in a lesser but equally effective way, has built up his war machinery which procures for him the control of the rich province of Kwangtung. And Generals Li Tsung-jen and Pei Chung-hsi, poor ambitious unfortunates, finding the wretched province of Kwangsi insufficient to support their ever-growing war machinery, have no alternative but to seek an outlet somewhere by fair means or foul.

China is faced with the possibility of another disastrous civil war. Like the other civil wars, this one has its origin in the conflict of the personal military machines under the command of their respective masters. Before the rival military forces actually come into blows, each side is already combatting the other side by political and diplomatic screens, by attempts at bribery and by the spread of all kinds of unfounded rumour.

As the last effort to secure peace, the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang is meeting at Nanking to discuss ways for solving the impossible situation. Faced with unprecedented foreign aggression, China will be digging her own grave if he permits another disastrous war among her people. Even the rival military leaders must see that their hard-won triumph over their own nationals will only hasten the day of the ultimate foreign domination over all.

But no more compromise will be of any use in solving China's real trouble. China's only way of salvation lies in the voluntary liquidation of the oppressive system of personal militarism and the building up instead of the national military system in which all the military forces of the country are put under the nation's unified control. Then it will be seen that what China needs is not more paid soldiers, but less.

All eyes must turn to General Chiang Kai-shek who, as the leading military man in the country, should set an example for others to follow. If he will honestly and sincerely divest himself of all personal and selfish interest in the vast army which he controls, if he will devote himself whole-heartedly to the nation's welfare, the chance is the other military leaders may be persuaded or compelled to follow his ways and then China will be going a long way towards her ultimate salvation.

F. D. Z.

Shanghai, July 11.

SETTLEMENT EXTENSION

Plea for Renters' Rights

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Some who defend "my country, right or wrong" use some ingenuous arguments. To protestants it is the fashion for them to say, in effect, —as for example in a recent letter on the cinema censorships—that if foreigners do not like conditions here they can get out, forgetting that some of them, like myself, have more right to be here than many Chinese who mostly are not natives of Shanghai but came from other parts for the same purpose as foreigners who merely came from further parts.

It is also the fashion to decry all attempts at settlement extension, or any amelioration of the present congestion for which such extension is justifiable and necessary. Short-sighted people cannot see the benefit to the community as a whole if living conditions were to be made as secure and comfortable inside as well as outside settlement limits, if their extension is not possible in the present state of Chinese opinion (which is not public by any means, but is rather a "fetish" of a clamant minority).

It is certain that the Land Regulations envisaged expanding limits of the Settlements, in proof of which is the fact that both the French Concession and the International Settlement have been extended since inception.

Any reasonable person will see that the "Land Renters North of the Yang King Pang" always had the right to build roads outside the limits and have done so, with the approval and consent of the Chinese Government. A case in point is the Avenue Haig (formerly Siccawei road), which is as old as Shanghai itself, and has never before been under Chinese control. The sophism that, in that case, Shanghai Municipal Council roads can be extended to Peking, is quite obviously advanced by those who would like to see them all pushed into the Whangpoo.

An extension so far afield is as impossible as a contraction to nothingness, which, as "Euclid" would say, is palpably absurd.

Frere

Shanghai, July 8.

"ST. HELENA"

Chinese Labour

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—John o' London's Weekly contains a reply to a query put by one of your correspondents some weeks ago, asking how Chinese gardeners came to the island of St. Helena in the time of Napoleon's exile.

Mr. Norman Edwards, an acknowledged authority on Napoleon, has kindly supplied the following information:—

"The Governor of St. Helena in 1808—Beatson—was the first man to import Chinese labour to the island. There is a record that he imported 270, and they proved excellent labourers. In June, 1813, the new Governor—Colonel Mark Wilks—imported another batch; whilst in 1815, a month prior to Napoleon's arrival, the population of the island was made up as follows:—

Whites	776
Slaves	353
Free Blacks	447
Chinese	280
Lascars	15
Grand Total	2,871

The population of the island in 1915 totalled 3,500, of whom 250 were whites. The rest, owing to the decline in the importance of the Island, lived in a state of penury.

I believe that there are a number of Chinese on the Island to-day."

A. M. K.

Shanghai, July 10.

PANGOLIN VOGUE

A Plea from Wuhu

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—In one part of your issue of the 7th instant you publish a portrait of a pangolin, or scaley ant-eater, a mammalian white-ant depository, that was caught whilst taking the air down (or up, history is silent on the point) Route Frelupt on July 4.

In another part of the same issue is a managerial exhortation to the coy advertising public to disabuse its minds of the impression that, because its wants may be a little out of the ordinary, those wants should not be satisfied through the medium of your advertisement columns. Those who lack only a deep-well or a dredger, a mere cassia nut, or even six months' home leave, to make their happiness complete, are urged to advertise for it. Well, what about a pangolin?

You will be glad to know that the rough roof that shelters me in this little-visited but nevertheless elysian section of the world happens to stand in a very large and well-wooded compound of many mow. You will be equally sorry to learn, however, that the whole place is infested with white-ants, to such an extent that it has become necessary to depute a slave with a small broom daily in the spring and summer to brush the handiwork of these pests off the trees, many of which, and magnificent specimens, too, have been killed by the ravages of white-ants.

As the only practicable way to clear the compound, I have, as it so happens, long toyed with the idea of enlisting the sympathetic gastronomic services of a pangolin. I thought of obtaining one from South China, perhaps, a place where, I believe, they do not amble about singly on national holidays only, but gambol more or less in flocks any day of the week (or would a "term" of pangolins be more correct?). But one thing with another, if not the heat then the humidity, and if neither of those then the absence of pangolin dealers in an otherwise well-classified trades section of the Hong List, has deferred the execution of this brilliant conception.

Now, however, I feel that the time has come: to strike, so to speak, whilst pangolins are in the public eye, to be in the forefront of a possible pangolin vogue, and I accordingly enclose an advertisement for your appropriate column which I trust will not fail to catch the eye of some enterprising pangolin merchant.

I note with approval that a pangolin is fitted with a set of powerful claws for digging its prey out of their lairs. This is as it should be, and I naturally required an animal complete with all its gadgets, but at the same time my modesty would refuse to countenance an ultra-modern model, one, for example, with exposed enamelled claws which would necessitate recurring expenditure, and of which the coolie, when taking it out for walks, might not approve.

I should prefer, therefore, if there is any option, an older model with plain, unvarnished feet: there should be, I think, some choice in the matter, for the sorrowing Mrs. P, and the young P's are presumably in the neighbourhood of Route Frelupt waiting for the return of father, now, alas! a stuffed exhibit in Mr. Sowerby's collection.

Well, well: there remains only to deal with the enclosed advertisement, and in connection with this I feel that now is the chance for the "North-China" to justify its advertising campaign. Supposing I pay you double rates if I get a pangolin and nothing if I don't? Is it a bet?

Pangolin.

Wuhu, July 8.

N.-C.D.N. BROADCASTS

An Appreciation

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—The daily broadcast of news at 12.30 and 9.10 p.m. is greatly appreciated, especially by the Officers and passengers of coastal and river boats; who, by reason of their travellings are unable to digest the contents of your esteemed paper with the morning egg.

A feaure of your broadcast which greatly appeals is the weather report, giving latest position of typhoons. To the Masters and Officers of river steamers trading to Hankow and beyond, this information is of great assistance. The vessels in question not being equipped with the usual wireless installations, the majority of officers have their own small receiving sets. It is to these men that the broadcasting of such valuable data is a boon.

Trusting you will continue to include this feature in your daily broadcasts.

River Master.

Shanghai, July 10.

TRAVELLERS' AID

Misapprehensions Removed

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—We know that every new thing is liable to ridicule, especially since in promoting it we must come out in the open, while our opponents may fire at us from behind all manner of pseudonyms, but our friend Simple Simon was courteous in his criticism, and for that we are grateful.

However, we must call to his attention the fact that he did not read our previous letter carefully enough. I do not think he intentionally misquoted us. If he will refer to the letter again, he will note that it was not the Shantung Guild that arranged safe conduct home for the girls misled by fake letters. The Guild knew of Mrs. Herman Liu and sent the girl to her Settlement House.

In the case of the Shansi girl, the police saved her from suicide but not from the underworld. They turned her over to the Settlement House, which was the means of her salvation. Likewise with the girl who ran away from Hangchow. The police did not rescue her, they turned her over to Mrs. Liu.

Now, the point is, that Mrs. Liu's Settlement House is for the rehabilitation of beggars and the practical training of their children. A beggar Settlement House is hardly a place to send all travellers in distress. Mrs. Liu is working towards the goal of completely eliminating the beggar element from the streets of Shanghai. I submit to Simple Simon that such a task is enough for one good woman and the institution she has organized. I am duly thankful that when Mrs. Liu first proposed to undertake this work and asked us all for contributions, as she still does once a year in the churches, that Simple Simon did not hinder the good work by saying: "We have had beggars in Shanghai from A. D. 1841 to 1936, and we are in no financial condition to pander to such a whimsy as to do anything about either them or their childhen. May I suggest to Mr. Simon that this is the hue and cry raised against every reform, every progressive step, every constructive enterprise, no matter when or where undertaken. It marks the distinction between having a vision of better conditions and wanting always to maintain the "status quo."

Also Mr. Simon refers to the executive as if her salary were to be $5,000 per annum. We have tried to make it very clear that she will live on a single missionary's salary, and that the balance is a very limited appropriation for one office, say in the new Waiting Room on the Customs Jetty and for desks in the railway stations. We do expect this work to take another $5,000 and more the next year, and the year after, and the year after that. We expect it to expand, but not faster than this community appreciates its work and is willin to support it. Simple Simon does not keep this phase of the undertaking "simple" enough. We ask him not for $15,000 which might well be impossible, but for $5.00 or $10.00 which may be easier than keeping up this correspondence in hot weather.

Of course, one person cannot be in several places at once. Mr. Simon should have noted that we expect the Chinese organizations to support a full-time Chinese assistant. But we cannot afford to send a Chinese woman to the U.S.A. to study a Travellers Aid work. Moreover, this is not a Chinese problem alone, but an international one. The woman we have in mind, who has agreed to come if we can raise the funds, and whose name will be announced as soon as we have sent for her, is not ignorant of China and its customs. She has had years of experience, not only in China but in Korea and Japan as well. Moreover, we have had the offer of volunteer service from young women who speak Russian, French, German and a number of other languages. Much of the work will be done here, as in America, by volunteer workers who can give two half-days, three evenings, etc., regularly, and who are trained by the executive.

Now, to be really "practical," I am sure you, Sir, will agree that the U.S. Consular authorities are not going to undertake this work, nor the American Community chest. It is certainly not the problem of one nationality alone. The Community Church Council on Social Issues is behind it through this their sub-committee (but it is a moral rather than financial support). The Y.W.C.A. is co-operating with us.

It now remains for everyone interested to do his bit, as many have already done by sending in their contribution, since Sunday. We have had a $50 gift and a $5 gift with others in between. We still believe that in this city of 3½ million there are from 500 to 1,000

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

people who will make this enterprise a success.

MRS. GEORGE A. FITCH.
For the Committee on Welfare on Women and Children.

Shanghai, July 7.

An Essential Safeguard

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence on Travellers' Aid, since Mrs. G. A. Fitch is leaving Shanghai, may I have the privilege of making a few remarks?

Travellers' Aid as it functions throughout the world, has two main objectives:—

1. The intelligent and human care of travellers, of all kinds, in distress away from home.

2. A recognition of responsibility to the community to prevent, after careful investigation, undesirable people from settling and becoming permanent charges upon the community.

Anyone who has had any experience in practical social or community work understands the cost to the community, in cold hard cash, effort and man power of the social reclamation and individual rehabilitation of the economically unfit and degenerate. Shanghai is already overburdened and organized for this task of social salvage. There are many splendid, courageous individuals and organizations doing all they can at the bottom of the cliff to clear away the wreckage, but as one fine woman, who has been at it for thirty years said, they are so busy picking up the wrecks that they do not have time to get to the top of the cliff and keep them from going over the edge.

This problem of women and children in Shanghai to the general public, is more or less a vague, sinister dilemma but very comfortably remote in its more vicious aspects.

On the streets, from seven p.m., or earlier during winter months, around Wing On or over in Thibet Road Area, I have counted ten girls with their amahs (making twenty in all) to a block; openly plying their trade. Passing them on the street, it was remarked to me as I pointed them out to my companion, that they seemed quite comely and looked anything but ill-treated or distressed. A woman who has been, and now is, devoting her entire life to the help of these women tells me that there is a reason for this. As soon as one girl loses her income value, becomes ill or too unattractive, she is replaced by a new recruit—and most of these recruits are brought in either through false pretenses or direct barter from the villages and countryside or other cities in the Orient. And may I add here that beauty is not a necessary requisite—the less attractive the girl the more easily is she persuaded and controlled! The discards are thrown aside, to be found later among those social ranks that mark Shanghai to such an extent as to make it the concern of the League of Nations, so flagrant is its moral filth!

Nearly a year ago, I was discussing the problem of women and children in Shanghai with one of the world's greatest women social scientists, with reference to launching further relief measures for them here and I raised the question of "duplication," knowing that of all the faults social work can have it is perhaps the greatest. "How can there be duplication?" she flung at me, "The problem is so tremendous that existing organizations could be multiplied over and over again and there would still be work left undone."

With an average of 12,000 passengers daily passing through only one of the stations of this city, not to mention freighters and passenger ships it seems to me that there is a field of responsibility that has not been and can not be undertaken by existing organizations. Also in my experience Travellers' Aid works through rather than in competition with existing social agencies. This phase of Travellers' Aid policy is clear to many local agencies. In May, representatives of the King's Daughters Society evidenced their appreciation of the urgent need, in Shanghai for some such service as Travellers' Aid, by citing cases and pointing out the effort and time it would have saved them.

If Travellers' Aid was just another remedial agency, I could understand reluctance on the part of Shanghai public to sponser its foundation. While certain of its services are of an emergency relief nature, Travellers' Aid is essentially and fundamentally preventive!

I believe that Shanghai, as have other cities throughout the world, must come to realize that old adage that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

VERY INTERESTED.

Shanghai, July 8.

By SAPAJOU

MORE SHEEP FOR THE SHEARING

Experiences in Paris

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Having read with interest the correspondence on the subject of assisting women—travellers who land in Shanghai alone, without friends to meet them and in ignorance of local conditions—I recalled what I personally noted as being done, under similar circumstances, for women and girls arriving alone in Paris.

In every Metro and Railway Station of Paris—conspicuous notices are placed by the Y.W.C.A., giving addresses within easy distance of any said station, to which women and girls were invited to apply for assistance and advice as to suitable lodgings, etc.,

I cannot say that I personally applied at such stations—women of a certain class are generally averse to applying to public institutions, but whilst working in the American Red Cross Bureau at Place de la Concorde and so unable to go home for lunch I did have personal experience of a most excellent Y.W.C.A. Hostel situated near the Madeleine. No hint of charity appeared there and it was run by a most sympathetic and broad minded lady, who even if women frequenting the dining-room, did not speak to her noted those who looked down-hearted or alone, and made it her business to speak kindly and find out if it was possible to be of any help. The Hostel was in quite a large building and there were a certain number of private rooms where girls vould live and be free to live their own lives (within reason!) exactly as in ordinary lodgings, with the exception that there they were under protection and, not exposed to the 'come hither' glances or annoyances that any girl alone is bound to attract in any large city, more especially in Paris.

On the ground floor of the Hostel was a spacious dining-room where good plain food could be bought, each separate dish on the menu could be bought separately—so that a girl could live as her purse could afford, and, if broke—then there was always the kind matron to tell her troubles to. Off the dining-room was a very spacious reading and rest room. Gay with flowers, books, papers and comfortable couches and chairs, where a girl could be as sociable or otherwise as she pleased. The speciality of the place was its perfect freedom and the sense that its habitues had of in no wise losing their independence I admired the whole thing immensely.

Here in Shanghai, was have our Foreign Y.W.C.A. and also the Chinese Y. and it seems to me, that these institutions are the natural sponsors for any Women Traveller's Aid Movement started here.

What is especially needed is the sympathetic and understanding judgment in all cases—as respectable women, as a rule (and as before state) generally, shy from anything approaching charity.

Exploitation and fraud will of course occur, but the good done must always outweigh this.

The letter from INTERESTED does not mention the 'Y' in her list of institutions.

NELSON.

Shanghai, July 9.

Reply to Mrs. Fitch

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The reasons for my use of a pseudonym in this matter may be simply stated. Mrs. GEORGE A. FITCH who is so insistent on saddling the charitable public of Shanghai with yet another burden in the form of this whimsy called "Traveller's Aid" is a leading and influential member of the local hierarchy of uplifters whose ramifications are widespread and powerful.

Her sponsorship and advocacy of this proposal are perhaps the main, if not the sole, reasons for rendering it worthy of a moments consideration by thoughtful people in the very grave financial and economic situation now facing the community.

It might well seem savouring of presumption, therefore, if a person of no social consequence or influence whatever, in attempting to traverse the advocacy of such a well-known and respected proponent, were to sign a name whose meaning would add nothing to the efficacy of any reasons he might advance for withholding support for this idea.

One trusts that Mrs. FITCH will be reconciled to the slings and arrows of pseudonymous (but courteous) comment, in contemplating the possibility that whereas her successful imposition of her notions will bring her all the merit and reclame with which the world rewards the labours of discoverers of "Good Causes" and the inventor of new "Indispensable Needs" yet, at the best, the industry of SIMPLE SIMON must remain unhonoured and unsung!

Let us now devote attention to the matter in question. One notices that for some reason the name and philanthropic work of a Chinese lady, Mrs. Herman Lieu, is made much use of by Mrs. FITCH in her campaign for the importation of a professional "executive and organizer" from America for this Traveller's Aid business.

Mrs. Herman Lieu, in accordance with the excellent and tolerant custom of cultured Chinese of minding their own business in religious and social matters, is conducting a Chinese enterprise for the relief of Chinese beggars who are an age-old and endemic problem in this land. I am quite confident that Mrs. Lieu and her band of helpers and supporters would never dream of expending $5,000 per annum for the support of one "organizer" for even their really vast and complicated task.

Therefore, with all deference to Mrs. FITCH. I suggest that other people's names and activities be left out of this question which, as I see it, is solely concerned with the wisdom and desirability of creating a new special job in Shanghai for her friend in America? Let us analyse this so-called "indispensable need" and try to discover what it all amounts to?

So far as the myriads of China itself are concerned it is undoubtedly the concern of the Chinese themselves, and not of foreigners, as to whether or not they are interested in providing and paying for scouts to be stationed at the Customs jetty and Railway station, to dry-nurse either foolish or inexperienced young females (albeit beautiful or not) in dodging the alleged bogeys of a wicked world. Therefore, one submits that the wanderings of Chinese young women are the domestic affair of their own people and not of the charitable foreign public resident at Shanghai.

But, Mrs. FITCH asserts:—"This is not a Chinese problem alone but an international one."

Yet, is it? Viewed from the hard-boiled standpoint of actual conditions and known facts of distance for wondering whether there is even any "problem" about it at all!

The most numerous foreign community here are the Japanese, who mind their own business and keep a very close tab indeed upon the comings and goings of their people, so the incursions of their beautiful young women do not come into this picture.

Then come the Russian community who already have a number of organizations for dealing with their people. Then we have the British community who, in their turn, have several organizations quite capable of guiding any stray young British beauties into the straight and narrow path of feminine rectitude, who may inadvertently have put themselves to the great expense and trouble of exploratory travel to the glamorous East.

Then, of course, numerical sequence brings us to the American community for whose indispensable needs in this connection Mrs. FITCH can speak with authority. Apparently the recognized inventive genius that is such an important characteristic of her great country has applied itself to perfecting the art of what is called "Traveller's Aid."

And the happy result is, it would seem, that the great ports and railway stations of the United States, are provided with executive organizers and purposeful sleuths, with desks and all the most modern office equipment, who possess the required uncanny faculty for spotting such travellers as may be of the distressful but beautiful damsel type, and of returning them intact and unspotted to the old home farm.

That seems an admirable activity as applied to the other shores of the wide Pacific, but are we really to believe there is a constant stream of young American beauties getting passages from the U.S.A. to China, who neither know how many beans make five or are able to take care of themselves on such an Odyssey?

Personally I do not believe that such is the case.

Yet I may be mistaken, and I hope that nothing I have said will deter any of your American readers from giving their money for this great need.

We are told that this "reform," this progressive step," this "constructive enterprise"—"marks the distinction between having a vision of better conditions and wanting always to maintain the status quo."

To which I reply that it's no use having visions of bevies of beautiful damsels trooping off the Dollar Line steamers and clamouring to be saved, until these visions materialise.

Still, those who enjoy these visions should support the importation of the professional executive and organiser from America who, it to be hoped, will deliver the goods.

Apparently "the Community Church Council on Social Issues is behind it through their Sub-Committee (but it is a moral rather than a financial support)."

If the Community Church good people are wary of backing these visions with anything more substantial than their moral support, one imagines that the rest of the charitable public could profit by their example?

In commenting on this matter I have not failed to note the highly ingenious (and most up-to-date) element of sex appeal which has been injected into the advocacy to unloosen the purse strings of the charitable.

That is why I suggested transferring the privilege of paying for the lady from America from the Shanghai community's already heavily burdened shoulders, to the people over there.

"Traveller's Aid" is an American invention, and what benefits it confers will certainly remain with the

(Continued on page 127.)

TEACHER'S WHISKY

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF EXPERIENCE COMBINED TO PRODUCE "HIGHLAND CREAM'S" STRENGTH AND FLAVOUR. MANY THOUSANDS OF WHISKY DRINKERS ALL OVER THE WORLD PREFER TEACHER'S TO ANY OTHER WHISKY.

TRY IT
AND BECOME CONVINCED OF THE WISDOM OF THEIR CHOICE.

WM. TEACHER & SONS LTD
DISTILLERS OF PURE SCOTCH WHISKY

Sole Agents
DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

SEVERAL YACHTS IN SERIOUS TROUBLE

Strong Winds Add Excitement Off Woosung

The high winds over the Shanghai area, presumably the forerunner of the typhoon working up the coast, gave yachtsmen on the river considerable excitement on July 12. On the lower reaches, the S.Y.C. fleet had a day of excitement. "A" class, sailing for the Fair Cup over a course from the breakwater at Woosung out to Blockhouse buoy, opposite Kaochiao beach, met with very heavy weather and several boats had trouble.

Wah Lee, apparently came out well, for she returned to the Point in good time, but Ingomar limped in considerably later, and her skipper reported that he had two mainsails blown out. He then attempted to buck the ebb, in the beat back to Woosung, and did not make a hundred yards in two hours, under very dirty weather conditions. Winsome went ashore off Kaochiao beach and waves were breaking over her. She came upriver later and seemed to have come out of the trouble satisfactorily.

Albatross, the converted Byrne boat, was pluckily taken out over this hazardous course, and she was reported to have capsized. This happened well inshore towards Kaochiao beach, and Mignon went to her assistance. The others all had to contend with the very heavy weather and made back very late, while the cruisers were out to Kiutoan lightship, 25 miles out in the Estuary where they must have met with heavy weather.

Opposite the Powder Magazine, one of the Minghong Yacht Club 14-footers had capsized and was seen being towed back. As she was being towed, she lay on her side, but with the speed of the motor boat towing her increasing, she gradually righted herself.

Detailed results of all races will be published to-morrow when the boats have all returned.

RECS HONOUR OLD MEMBERS

Members of the Shanghai Recreation Club always have been great admirers of the club's old-time heroes—even though the younger ones may have but a dim recollection of some of them—and the walls of the clubhouse bear witness to this, with the many striking pictures with which they are adorned. Sentiment and appreciation, however, do not stop at mere admiration of those who have performed great feats on the grounds. The Recs have a great tradition and a very fine club built around that tradition, and they are equally proud of men who have given long service—besides playing—in administrative capacities.

It was this spirit which led to the calling of a special meeting recently, at which it was explained that the Committee had been going into the records of some of the older members who had played an important part in the history of the club. Amongst them they had found men who for an unbroken period of over 35 years had been to the fore in both sporting and executive capacities. It was the committee's opinion that some special honour might be conferred upon these members.

Accordingly, Mr. J. L. Wade, who, with at least a round half-dozen who easily could be mentioned, surely must be near qualifying for similar honours, proposed:—"That, as a mark of the high esteem in which Messrs. D. McAlister, Fr. Relber, W. Milner, and R. P. Phillips are held, and as an expression of our appreciation of the fine service these gentlemen have rendered, they be elected honorary life members of the Shanghai Recreation Club."

Mr. G. B. Stormes seconded the proposal, which was carried by acclamation.

THE COSSACKS BEAT MEADOWBROOK

By "The Squire"

By defeating Meadowbrook, to whom they conceded one goal, by five goals to two, The Cossacks, ably captained by H. D. Rodger who played magnificently, entered the semi-final of the Cathay Cup Tournament on July 9 at Kiangwan.

YOUNG UPSTARTS LEARN PACES

Over 35 Win Amusing Ball Game

At the end of the July 12 struggle between youth and old age on the Race Course baseball diamond, the score board read "Babies 13-Old 14." The veterans of battles in the dim past showed the big crowd of raucous spectators that they can still swing bats with vicious force and field as well or better than their upstart opponents.

The most hilarious game of the season was broken up in the last half of the seventh inning when, with the score tied and Deegan on second base, Capt. "Squat" Saunders singled to left field to bring home the winning run. The men over 35 led all through the game, except in the fifth inning and at several points where the score was tied.

Eton v. Harrow Match Rained Out

London, July 11.

The annual two-day fixture between Harrow and Eton, which began yesterday at Lord's, was abandoned to-day owing to rain.

Harrow, batting first, scored 180 runs, MacIndoe taking six wickets for 50 runs. Eton had scored 26 runs without loss when, owing to a heavy downpour of rain, the fixture was abandoned.

This was the 107th fixture between the two schools. Of the previous encounters, Eton won 42, Harrow 35, while 29 were drawn. —Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE STANDINGS

The following is the position of the various Clubs participating in the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association League divisions, as at July 6:—

1st Division

	P.	W.	L.
C.S.F.	60	32	28
C.L.	59	24	35
C.C.C.	60	31	29
C.A.C.	74	46	28
C.C.	60	27	33
J.T.C.	75	45	30
S.C.C.	60	17	43
S.M.C.	60	32	28

2nd Division

	P.	W.	L.
A.S.F.	75	55	20
Cath. T.C.	30	3	27
C.S.F.	42	33	9
C.L.	60	31	29
G.G.C.	75	36	39
J.T.C.	74	56	18
J.A.C. "A"	45	30	15
J.A.C. "B"	60	7	53
P.R.C.	75	31	44
R.C.	45	17	28
S.C.C.	59	23	36
S.R.C.	45	29	16
S.C.	42	24	18
W.T.C.	75	26	49

BRITISH CUP POLO

By "The Squire"

In striking contrast to last year's match, which was very one-sided indeed, the "Fourth of July" Polo Match, played on July 11 on the Shanghai ground, was exceptionally close and exciting, and although it was only on rare occasions that the game was really fast, interest never flagged for a second, and the final score—six goals to five—was a very fair indication of the play.

"GLORIOUS FOURTH" BASEBALL

A freak ending climaxed the postponed "Fourth of July" baseball game on July 11 on the Race Course, when Calloway's balk to first base entitled Chaffin on third to come across the plate for the winning run in the last half of the ninth inning, giving the Amateurs their first victory over the 4th U.S. Marines in three years and the Cunningham Cup. The final score was 7-6.

GOLFERS MAY VISIT SHANGHAI SOON

Joe Kirkwood and Walter Hagen, two famous golf professionals, may visit Shanghai in September Mr. K. M. Cumming, Secretary of the Hungjao Golf Club announced on July 8. Negotiations are now proceeding between the Hungjao Golf Club and the Shanghai Golf Club to ensure their visit.

TYRO CUP POLO TOURNAMENT

Full Handicaps of Local Players Announced

By "The Squire"

The committee of the Shanghai Polo Club have published a list of handicaps of playing members for this season.

The Tyro Cup will be played on Mondays and Thursdays, from July 13.

The Army Cup will be played on Tuesdays and Saturdays, from July 21.

August 22 is chosen as a provisional date for the Hoyt Cup and Franklin Cup matches—the Sir Peter Grain Cup to be played for on the first following fine Saturday.

The following list shows the handicaps of all playing members.

Five

J. du Rivau.

Four

R. N. Harris, R. R. Parr, N. F. Allman, H. D. Rodger.

Three

C. S. Franklin, C. D. Culbertson, W. J. Keswick, F. Harris, R. Herlofson, A. Brock Park, C. Fritz.

Two

E. H. Browne, R. Gordon, E. B. Moller, E. H. McMichael, H. Robinson, L. K. Taylor, L. Riggio.

One

W. B. Hughes, L. A. Lewis, K. Lutcy, J. J. Mokrejs, F. W. Sutterle Jr., J. A. Hayes, H. White, L. R. Moore.

None

J. W. Ridgway, Major Douglas, Col. Graham, N. G. Harris, W. Johnston, C. B. Moller, A. K. MacEwan, Brig-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, M. Bolton, Lt. Com. Skyrme, Frank Cleary, J. S. Clark, G. W. Lacks, Capt. Rennie.

LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE

Some excellent bowling and hard fought games were seen in the five league matches played on July 11, the closest being in the only second division match played, between the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club and the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club, which resulted in a draw, 56-all, the first drawn match of the season. In the first division, the S.L.B.C. Reds beat the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club by 55 shots to 43; the Recs beat the Junior Golf Club by 70-56; the S.L.B.C. Blues beat the Hongkew Golf Club by 66-43, and the Police Lawn Bowls Club beat the Country Club by 70-55. The Junior Golf Club defaulted to the Recs in the second division, as they were unable to field a team.

Y.M.C.A. WATER POLO TEAMS SURPRISE

Yet another surprise was afforded followers of the water polo league in the matches on July 7, the Foreign Y.M.C.A. "B" team, recognized as the Y.M.C.A. junior team, defeating the "A" side by three goals to one in a thrilling struggle in the home pool. All the scoring was in the first half, the winners scoring two of their points inside the first minute. At the Rowing Club pool, the Lancashire Fusiliers held the Russian Regiment S.V.C. to a draw, each team scoring three goals, while the Rowing Club "A" team played out a scoreless draw with their "B" side.

HUNGJAO GOLF CLUB

Results of the July competition played from Saturday, June 27, to July 5, at Hungjao.

18 Holes Medal (Stroke) Play

H. W. Hawkins	(84—18)	66
D. R. Glass	(77— 8)	69
C. O. Cumming	(75— 5)	70

JAPANESE OPEN NEW LAWN BOWLS CLUB

The former green of the Junior Golf Club in Hongkew Park presented an animated appearance on July 12, with flags flying and a large marquee erected for tea. The occasion was the official opening day of the Japanese Lawn Bowls Club, the first Japanese Lawn Bowls Club to be formed in China and probably the first in the Far East.

HELEN STEPHENS SETS NEW RECORD

Providence, R.I., July 5.

Helen Stephens, sensational young American sprinter, to-day broke the world's record for the 100 metre dash. Miss Stephens covered the distance in 11-7/10 seconds, clipping one second from the former mark held by Miss Stella Walsh.—Reuter.

CRICKET CLUB ROUT POWER COMPANY

S.P.C.

L. G. Day, c. Sayle, b. Johns	5
A. E. Howkins, b. Mills	0
E. C. Blackwood, b. Davis	12
F. C. Hale, b. Mills	1
C. H. Mellor, c. Gambling, b. Mills	28
G. B. Elliott, l.b.w., b. Blair	12
A. L. Biggs, b. Mills	0
W. H. C. Huggett, run out	5
E. P. Higgs, b. Blair	2
N. Burns, c. Kale, b. Blair	2
S. Dronnikoff, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	76

Fall of wickets:—1-1, 2-5, 3-10, 4-45, 5-47, 6-47, 7-64, 8-64, 9-71, 10-76.

Bowling

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. M. Mills	5	0	23	4
J. H. Johns	3	0	21	1
J. D. Davies	2	0	17	1
R. E. Blair	3	0	3	3
R. F. Scott	3	0	8	0

S.C.C. XI

J. E. Fairbairn, b. Elliott	11
A. D. Sayle, c. Mellor, b. Elliott	8
R. E. Blair, c. Howkins, b. Mellor	2
R. F. Scott, c. Dronnikoff, b. Huggett	24
G. M. Mills, retired	48
G. T. Gambling, b. Hale	4
J. R. Kale, b. Mellor	4
J. Weaver, b. Mellor	1
J. D. Davies, not out	0
H. G. Reed, c. Dronnikoff, b. Day	0
J. H. Johns, b. Mellor	0
Extras	8
Total	110

Fall of wickets:—1-17, 2-26, 3-35, 4-77, 5-97, 6-107, 7-107, 8-109, 9-109, 10-110.

Bowling

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. B. Elliott	11	2	29	2
W. H. C. Huggett	7	0	27	1
C. H. Mellor	10	3	25	4
L. G. Day	6	1	14	1
F. C. Hale	4	1	7	1

Colts Win

The friendly rivalry attached to the meeting of the two Recreation Club teams in the league on July 11, made the match a gala affair, and when the Colts defeated the Tyros, contrary to the expectations of many.

Colts

C. E. Ollerdessen, retired	57
A. F. Gomez, c. F. Kermani, b. Divecha	17
T. A. Madar, run out	19
P. Madar, c. H. Madar, b. Divecha	23
A. Boiseree, b. Divecha	0
S. F. Shroff, b. F. Kermani	0
C. L. Logan, st. Lerlou, b. Divecha	6
L. Marcal, b. F. Kermani	4
H. B. Cochran, b. Divecha	6
A. W. Pettit, not out	1
F. Kellner, b. F. Kermani	2
Extras	14
Total	149

Fall of wickets:—1-39, 2-75, 3-118, 4-118, 5-119, 6-134, 7-135, 8-145, 9-147, 10-149.

Bowling

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. Meston	10	0	22	0
F. R. Kermani	17	4	34	3
M. J. Divecha	16	5	34	5
U. Mohideen	2	0	7	0
T. E. Stenning	3	0	12	0
R. F. Shroff	3	0	17	0
C. J. Smith	3	1	9	0

Tyros

C. J. Smith, l.b.w., b. Cochran	1
H. P. Madar, c. Kellner, b. Pettit	11
A. G. White, b. Cochran	0
M. J. Divecha, c. P. Madar, b. Pettit	7
F. R. Kermani, c. sub. b. Pettit	10
A. J. Willis, c. Cochran, b. Shroff	0
T. E. Stenning, st. Logan, b. Cochran	4
R. F. Shroff, b. S. F. Shroff	8
J. Lerlou, not out	9
U. Mohideen, l.b.w., b. Shroff	12
H. Meston, b. P. Madar	5
Extras	1
Total	77

Fall of wickets:—1-2, 2-2, 3-20, 4-21, 5-36, 6-43, 7-43, 8-52, 9-70.

Bowling

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. B. Cochran	10	4	22	3
A. W. Pettit	8	2	23	3
S. F. Shroff	7	3	10	3
F. Kellner	3	0	15	0
P. Madar	2	0	6	1

Police

H. A. Sevenoaks, b. Rawsthorne	10
J. E. Fairbairn, c. Hart-Baker, b. Stokes	3
T. H. Darvill, c. Baxter, b. Stokes	0
F. P. Bailey, b. Hart-Baker	29
B. B. Boddy, c. Rawsthorne, b. Hart-Baker	11
F. A. Pitts, c. and b. Stokes	26
S. V. Gash, not out	23
F. E. Edmunds, c. Rawsthorne, b. Hart-Baker	0
E. C. Baker, c. Stokes, b. Elliott	5
E. M. Slater, b. Hart-Baker	0
E. T. Gavenlock, b. Elliott	1
Extras	11
Total	119

Fall of wickets:—1-4, 2-4, 3-18, 4-39, 5-76, 6-99, 7-106, 8-118, 9-118, 10-119.

Bowling

	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. L. Rawsthorne	14	5	34	1
L. F. Stokes	15	6	23	3
G. B. Elliott	7	2	18	2
N. Hart-Baker	7	0	33	4

Stragglers

W. Marsay, c. Slater, b. Baker	38
R. J. Tippin, c. Baker, b. Bailey	36
N. Hart-Baker, c. Fairbairn, b. Sevenoaks	7
J. G. Findlay, c. Slater, b. Baker	7
L. F. Stokes, b. Boddy	4
A. C. Sinclair, not out	19
G. B. Elliott, b. Boddy	0
R. Baxter, b. Sevenoaks	0
T. L. Rawsthorne, not out	12
Extras	3
Total for 7 wickets	126

E. J. Sluis and J. Cornfield did not out.

Fall of wickets:—1-51, 2-58, 3-86, 4-93, 5-100, 6-100, 7-101.

Bowling

	O.	M.	R.	W.
E. T. Gavenlock	5	0	27	0
H. A. Sevenoaks	12	1	43	2
F. P. Bailey	5	1	14	1
B. B. Boddy	7	1	23	2
E. C. Baker	4	0	16	2

Shaforce

S. M. Farrow, c. Simpson, b. Pullen	51
Sgt. Mowatt, b. Parker	28
Sgt. Gould, c. Kendall, b. Parker	5
Lieut. Secretan, c. Sayle, by Blix	16
Lieut. Bowen, c. Lydall, b. Parker	40
Lieut. Christie, l.b.w., b. Pullen	0
Pay. Commander, Bowen, c. Clifford, b. Parker	20
Cpl. Holker, not out	28
Sgt. Kay, b. Parker	4
Major Clarke, l.b.w., b. Pullen	0
Driver Wood, not out	2
Extras	9
Total for 9 wickets declared	203

Fall of wickets:—1-55, 2-67, 3-97, 4-111, 5-121, 6-165, 7-170, 8-174, 9-189.

Bowling

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. V. Parker	15	1	67	5
R. Blix	10	3	26	1
J. B. H. Leckie	10	1	38	0
J. C. Pullen	8	0	37	3
I. H. Kendall	2	0	13	0
F. Marshall	3	1	13	0

Nomads

P. V. Simpson, c. and b. Kay	9
J. B. H. Leckie, c. Secretan, b. Kay	20
F. Marshall, b. Christie	23
T. A. T. Begg, b. Holker	0
H. V. Parker, run out	39
J. C. Pullen, b. Bowen	24
I. H. Kendall, b. Holker	22
W. C. G. Clifford, not out	6
J. D. Sayle, b. Kay	6
R. Blix, not out	1
Extras	24
Total for 8 wickets	174

W. H. Lydall did not bat.

Fall of wickets:—1-38, 2-39, 3-42, 4-100, 5-124, 6-131, 7-156, 8-167.

Bowling

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cpl. Holker	13	3	40	2
Sgt. Kay	17	2	43	3
Driver Wood	3	0	17	0
Lieut. Christie	3	0	27	1
Lieut. Bowen	4	0	22	1

Lancashire Fusiliers Lose

A fairly strong senior Cricket Club eleven played out an enjoyable match against the Lancashire Fusiliers on July 12 on the S.C.C. pitch, and the Club were only just able to win by two wickets, with half an hour to spare.

Lancashire Fusiliers

Sgt. Gould, b. Taylor-Gill	6
L/Sgt. Taylor, c. and b. Taylor-Gill	6
Lieut. Secretan, b. Taylor-Gill	34
Cpl. Holker, c. Tipping, b. Taylor-Gill	41
Lieut. Bowen, c. Simpson, b. Taylor-Gill	0
Cpl. Berry, l.b.w., b. Taylor-Gill	8
Lieut. Christie, c. and b. Booth	44
Cpl. Ashcroft, b. Booth	10
Bdmn. Calder, b. Booth	11
Fus. McGarry, c. Coward, b. Booth	0
Fus. Bramwich, not out	1
Extras	16
Total	177

Fall of wickets:—1-6, 2-15, 3-94, 4-96, 5-100, 6-119, 7-138, 8-166, 9-166, 10-177.

Bowling

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. P. T. Taylor-Gill	13	0	63	6
H. V. Parker	13	3	31	0
R. Booth	20	5	52	4
A. J. H. Bowerman	3	0	15	0

Cricket Club

F. Marshall, c. Berry, b. Gould	31
F. R. L. Carey, b. Gould	1
A. J. Barson, c. Berry, b. Gould	40
R. Booth, b. Holker	19
A. J. H. Bowerman, b. Holker	15
A. C. Sinclair, b. Holker	22
R. J. Tippin, not out	17
H. V. Parker, c. Gould, b. Holker	0
P. V. Simpson, l.b.w., b. Gould	5
H. A. Coward, not out	6
Extras	24
Total for 8 wickets	180

A. P. T. Taylor-Gill did not bat.

Fall of wickets:—1-12, 2-71, 3-84, 4-113, 5-144, 6-157, 7-157, 8-174.

Bowling

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Holker	20	5	41	4
Gould	22	5	69	4
Lieut. Bowen	3	0	18	0
Lieut. Christie	2	0	16	0
Kay	2	0	12	0

All-India Beat Ireland by Ten Wickets

Dublin, July 11.

All-India defeated Ireland by ten wickets in their match which began here last Thursday.

Batting first, Ireland scored 161 runs. All-India replied with 150, Boucher taking six wickets for 30 runs.

The home side could only score 119 runs in their second innings, C. K. Naidu taking seven wickets for 44 and, needing 131 runs to win, the visitors scored the necessary amount without loss, Merchant compiling 71 not out.—Reuter.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

WOODERSON DEFEATS LOVELOCK

Demonstrates Superiority Again

London, July 11.

Three English native records and one British mark were lowered, while another English mark was equalled at the Amateur Athletic Championships, which are constituting Olympic trials, at the White City stadium to-day.

Despite the poor weather conditions, a crowd of 50,000 spectators witnessed to-day's events. Owing to the almost continuous rain, the track was heavy but excellent times were registered in the majority of the track events.

S. C. Wooderson, of the Blackheath Harriers, who last year astonished the sporting world by twice defeating J. E. Lovelock, the New Zealand runner, again demonstrated that he was Lovelock's superior by winning the mile by one yard in the time of 4 min. 15 sec.

One of the record-breaking performances were turned in by Prendergast, a medical student from Jamaica, who hurled the discus 141 feet and 5 inches for a new English mark. Reavell-Carter, who finished second in this event, also broke the record with a toss of 141 feet 4¾ inches.

Webster, Cambridge University, bettered the English pole vault mark with a leap of 12 feet, 9 inches, while Ward, the Cambridge runner, negotiated the three-mile run in the time of 14 min. 15 8/10 secs. for a new English mark.

Finlay, of the Royal Air Force, established a new British mark for the 120 yards hurdles which he covered in the time of 14 6/10 secs. clipping one-tenth of a second from the former record.

Osendarp, of Holland, equalled the English native record for the century dash which he negotiated in 9 8/10 secs.

Netherlands athletes were very successfull to-day. Vanderpoll won the javelin throw; De Bruyn took the weight event, and the Des Nelvoeters Club won the quarter-mile relay.

Another feature of to-day's events was the marathon in which McLeod-Robertson, a Scot, beat the Yorkshireman, Ernie Harper, by six yards after a thrilling duel.—Reuter.

Yacht Britannia Destroyed

Cowes, July 10.

The racing yacht Britannia, the property of the late King George V, was destroyed near here to-day. The destroyers Amazon and Winchester towed the yacht down the Solent to a point off St. Catherine, Isle of Wight. A time bomb was exploded, tearing a hole in the hull, and the vessel sank immediately. In accordance with the wishes of the Royal family, the late King's sailing master, Major Sir Philip Hunloke, Captain A. B. Turner, and Messrs. A. E. Turner and F. Mason, of the crew, were the only witnesses of the sinking besides the naval personnel which directed the destruction.—United Press.

ROGERS, SENORITA LIZANA WIN IRISH TITLES

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, July 11.

G. L. Rogers, Irish Davis Cup player, to-day won the Irish men's singles championship by defeating Mulliken 6-3 6-1, 6-1 in the final. Senorita Lizana, the Chilean star, won the women's singles title, beating Miss Dicken 6-3, 6-3.—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGE WINS VARSITY MATCH

London, July 8.

Cambridge University to-day defeated Oxford by eight wickets in their 98th annual cricket match which began at Lord's on Monday. The Light Blues have now won 46 matches and Oxford 37, the remainder having been drawn.—Reuter.

KHO SIN-KIE BEATEN IN HOLLAND

Noordwyk, Holland, July 12.

Kho Sin-kie, Chinese Davis Cup player, was defeated in the final of the Netherlands men's singles championship to-day, losing to Giorgio de Stefani, Italian, by 6-1, 6-3, 6-4.—Reuter.

KING'S CUP AIR RACE

Mr. Charles Gardner Wins by Good Margin

London, July 12.

Sir Connon Guthrie's Percival Vega Gull, piloted by Mr. Charles Gardner, won the King's Cup air race yesterday, finishing well ahead in the final heat over twelve laps based on the Hatfield aerodrome.

Flight-Lieutenant Tommy Rose, last year's winner, at the controls of Lady Wakefield's Miles Hawk machine, finished second, while Flight-Lieutenant J. B. Wilson, piloting Lord Willoughby de Broke's B.A.I. Double Eagle-2, was third. Capt. E. W. Percival, flying the Duke of Kent's Percival Mew Gull, finished fourth.

The final heat was flown over a course of 26 miles, the total distance being 312 miles. The winner started with a handicap of 25 min. 33 sec., while Flight-Lieutenant Rose had a handicap of 11 min. 25 sec. Flight-Lieutenant Wilson's handicap was 12 min. 30 sec.

Capt. Percival, who started from scratch, covered the last lap at the rate of 207 miles per hour.—Reuter.

C. J. C. RACE RESULTS

SHANGHAI, JULY 11

1.—SUMMER GYMKHANA. 7 furlongs.
Airdom (Plane) 145 Peter K. T. Ho 1
Tungsten (C. P. Chang) 156 C. P. Chang 2
Partner (Wind) 155 H. Huang 3
Won by a neck; a head.
Time, 1.52 sec.
Win, $50. Places, $6.10, $6.50, $2.60.

2.—1 mile.
Merry Abe (Peanut) 143 Peter K. T. Ho 1
Surat (Charming) 148 B. L. Tao 2
Winner (Wind) 142 H. Huang 3
Won by 1½ length; 1½ length.
Time, 2.06½ sec.
Win, $10.20. Places, $2.20, $3.60, $2.70.

3.—7 furlongs.
Harry Champion (F. C. C.) 147 B. L. Tao 1
White Trooper (Obic) 150 H. P. Chanson 2
Captainship (Ment) 145 P. F. Chey 3
Won by a neck; ¾ length.
Time, 1.51⅘ sec.
Win, $26. Places, $2, $2, $2.

4.—¾ mile.
Corps Infantry (D. K. Chant & Co.) Peter K. T. Ho 1
Opal Morn (Florence) 152 B. L. Tao 2
Fairy Tinamon (Fairy) 147 Billey Zung 3
Won by a neck; 3 lengths.
Time, 1.34⅘ sec.
Win, $8.40. Places, $2, $2.

5.—7 furlongs.
Prince of Jesters (Florence) 147 B. L. Tao 1
Guarding Plane (Plane) 141 S. C. Chang 2
Tolunoerh (Leg) 149 Peter K. T. Ho 3
Won by a neck; a head.
Time, 1.49 sec.
Win, $44.60. Places, $3.60, $2.60, $3.

SHANGHAI, JULY 12

1.—SUMMER GYMKHANA. 7 furlongs.
Ruddy Moon (T. K. L.) 144 P. K. Ting 1
Tiny Osprey (Sing Nee & Co.) 148 Billey Zung 2
Sporting King (King) 145 W. F. Ong 3
Won by 3 lengths; 1½ length.
Time, 1.50⅘ sec.
Win, ($5) $17.40. Places, ($2) $3.10, $6.40, $5.80.

2.—¾ mile.
Dolce Farniente (J. V. Botelho) 152 G. R. Botelho 1
Rhino (Park) 153 H. Huang 2
Grey Snake (Charming) 152 P. K. Ting 3
Won by 2 lengths; Short head.
Time, 1.32⅘ sec.
Win, ($5) $16.60. Places, ($2) $3.70, $2.90.

3.—7 furlongs.
Mistral (Spirit) 144 S. W. Tang 1
Enlargement (Ment) 148 S. Y. Sung 2
Hard Cash (K. C. Chung & K. F. Chao) 140 W. F. Ong 3
Won by 2½ lengths; 4 lengths.
Time, 1.51⅘ sec.
Win, ($5) $10.00. Places, ($2) $2.40, $2.20.

4.—7 furlongs.
White Stockings (C. Y. Su) 145 P. K. Ting 1
Encouragement (Ment) 152 S. Y. Sung 2
Kanoungtoe (Haus Luft) 150 G. R. Botelho 3
Won by 1½ length; ½ length.
Time, 1.49⅘ sec.
Win, ($5) $47.00. Places, ($2) $2.20, $2.10.

5.—9 furlongs.
Ideal King (King) 140 W. F. Ong 1
White Dictator (Morning) 147 P. K. Ting 2
Lazy Bee (McLaurin) 152 G. P. Gram 3
Won by a neck; 2½ lengths.
Time, 2.25⅘ sec.
Win, ($5) $225.60. Places, ($2) $21.60, $5.90, $4.10.

AMERICANS WIN YACHTING FROM GT. BRITAIN

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, July 11.

The United States to-day defeated Great Britain in the second race for the British-American Yachting cup by 20¼ points to 16.

The Americans won the first race by 21¼ points to 15.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI TENNIS LEAGUE

First Division

C.C. 8, C.L. 7

Cassels and Du Pac lost to H. Collaco and A. S. Costa, 2-6, 2-6, 6-4; George and Pettit beat B. Senna and C. Passos, 6-2, 2-6, 8-6; Avery and Reynell lost to A. Canavarro and C. Gonsalves, 2-6, 2-6, 4-6; Wright and Welch beat D. Gutierres and C. Silva, 7-5, 6-4, 7-5; Moir and Livingstone beat L. T. Lopes and A. V. Gutierres, 6-3, 6-8, 6-2.

C.C.C. 7, RECS 7

Carson and Squires beat Pott and P. Madar, 6-3, 6-3, 3-6; Duff and Clair beat H. Madar and Marcal, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3; Sullivan and Newell lost to Marshall and C. J. Smith, 0-6, 3-6, 3-6; Fox and Biesel lost to Allan and Boisserie, 0-6, 10-12. (last set unfinished); Loutit and Hale beat White and Kew, 3 straight sets.

C.A.C. 10, S.C.C. 2

K. C. Chow and K. Liu lost to Stokes and Forces, 3-6, 6-3, 2-6; M. N. Loo and K. S. Li beat Parker and Wallace, 6-2, 7-5, 6-1; M. C. Sun and S. K. Hu beat Moorhouse and Pollard, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4; P. S. Yih and P. K. Tong beat Frame and Palmer, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1; K. L. Ho and Y. Chen v. Gotch and Master match to be played to-morrow.

JAPANESE T.C. 11, C.S.F. 4

Machida and Kamada beat Benavitch and Berents, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1; Tsuqiji and Hisae beat Krenov and Meise, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3; Kimura and Oka beat Mellman and Rosenzweig, 6-0, 4-6, 6-4; Ishii and Yamamoto lost to Turner and Spagnoletti, 5-7, 3-6, 6-4; Nakagome and Uchida beat Goulmy and Drazdil, 6-0, 6-2, 6-0.

Second Division

C.S.F. 10, WATERWORKS 5

Ewing and Johnson beat Pintos and A. Fonseca, 6-8, 6-2, 8-6; Flod and Loonis lost to Flory and J. Fonseca, 4-6, 3-6, 6-8; Sandor and Shaffer beat V. Silva and E. Silva, 6-2, 2-6, 8-6; Alferieff and Pottinjer beat T. Collaco and G. Collaco, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2; Blum and Wilson beat Boldero and Maher, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

SWISS CLUB 12, CATHEDRAL T.C. 3

Chalmers and Mottu beat Crank and Lawrence, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5; Buergin and Lenzlinger beat Nutt and Peach, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2; Duff and Pfenner beat O'Neil and Blackwood, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4; Dogdestvensky and Wurster beat Silvy and Daintrey, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4; Bilfinger and Heysen lost to Cheetham and Burgoyne, 6-8, 5-7, 6-2.

RECS 8, D.T.K. 7

F. Kermani and Cobarrubias beat Schroeder and Groesser, 8-10, 6-2, 6-4; Heywood and Brodd beat Wactake and Berg, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3; Noodt and Barrera lost to Baumann and Nimphius, 3-6, 5-7, 1-6; Siobochkoff and Indriksen beat Meyer and Schneider, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3; Lewis and Davie lost to Soenkssen and Stuhlman, 4-6, 3-6, 6-2.

CLUBE LUSITANO 10, ROWING CLUB 5

A. M. Sequeira and V. O. Remedios lost to Morphew and Godkin, 6-3, 3-6, 2-6; C. Favacho and F. Gutierrez beat Neugebauer and Lewis, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3; C. N. Gonsalves and F. Figueiredo lost to E. Ephgrave and Jensen, 4-6, 6-4, 4-6; J. M. E. Lopes and E. Vietal beat Melchers and Stewart-Smith, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4; V. Marcal and L. Machado beat Mann and Franklin, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

S.C.C. 8, J.A.C. "A" 7

Mackaway and Ewing lost to MacDonald and Young, 1-6, 3-6, 5-7; Rhodes and Hovey beat Britto and Silva, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3; Aires and Baxter lost to Murray and Marcal, 4-6, 4-6, 2-6; Kendall and Moore beat Gutierres and Goularte, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2, Foot and Pollock beat Ribbons and Carlon, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.

JAPANESE 14, POLICE 1

C. Tagami and K. Tagami beat D. R. Wahl and R. W. York, 6-1, 8-6, 6-1; Hirano and Fukabori beat Gash and Woolley, 8-6, 6-3, 7-5; Shimidzu and Noda beat Aiers and Leslie, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2; Tsujikawa and Nishimura beat Turner and Slater, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0; Nagai and Inouye beat Fleming and Ward, 6-4, 6-2, 7-9.

Women's Tennis League

1st Division

COUNTRY CLUB 9, CATHEDRAL TENNIS CLUB 0

Mrs. J. E. Moir and Mrs. T. M. Burton beat Mrs. A. H. White and Miss C. Wilson, 6-0, 6-0, 6-1; Miss J. Massey and Mrs. W. E Cassels beat Mrs. L. Daintry and Miss E. Burgoyne, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; Mrs. D. G. Mirams and Miss M. McCallum beat Mrs. A. H. White and Miss J. Brodd, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2.

CERCLE SPORTIF FRANCAIS 5, ROWING CLUB 4

Miss Tavares and Mrs. Krenov lost to Mrs. Getz and Miss D. Eardley, 3-6, 6-3, 3-6; Mrs. Mary and Mrs. Hargreaves lost to Miss Motju and Miss Johanssen, 2-6, 12-10, 4-6; Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Heinzerling beat Miss Seaborn and Miss Prince, 6-4, 6-1, 6-0.

R.T.C. 9, J.A.C. 0

Mrs. Dvorjetz and Miss Bocharoff beat Mrs. A. Silva and Miss L. Lobo, 6-1, 6-0, 6-0; Mrs. Nechaeva and Miss Ellis beat Miss Cruz and Miss Vietal, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1; Miss Bundikoff and Mrs. Lilley beat Mrs. H. Collaco and Miss Vianna, 6-0, 6-0, 6-2.

2nd Division

A.S.P. 6, ROWING CLUB 3

Mrs. M. Ribbons and Miss L. Remedios lost to Miss M. Sheridan and Miss I. Sinclair, 4-6, 5-7, 3-6; Mrs. G. Senna and Miss A. Remedios beat Mrs. Mancell and Miss M. Thompson, 9-7, 6-2, 6-4; Mrs. B. Costa and Miss C. Pintos beat Miss O. Blown and Miss G. Eardley, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2.

SWISS CLUB 9, TELEPHONE RECREATION CLUB 0

Mrs. A. Baer and Miss L. Horsky beat Mrs. M. Duff and Mrs. N. Brambleby, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2; Mrs. J. Leslie and Miss T. Stadman beat Miss L. Johns and Miss I. Farquaharson, 6-2, 6-0, 6-0; Mrs. W. H. Train and Mrs. L. W. Walkinshaw beat Mrs. R. Hayes and Miss M. Shelton, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

D.T.K. 5, COUNTRY CLUB 4

Mrs. Ferguson and Miss Somers beat Mrs. Leright and partner, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3; Mrs. Wolff and Miss Rix beat Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. McCullough, 6-3, 2-6, 7-5; Mrs. Koehler and Miss Koenig lost to Mrs. Hawkings and Mrs. Bates, 3-6, 7-5, 1-6.

F.E. Woolley Passes Grace's Record

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, July 10.

F. E. Woolley, of Kent to-day passed the late W. G. Grace's aggregate score of 54,896 runs in first-class cricket.

J. B. (Jack) Hobbs, the famous Surrey and England skipper, who has retired, still holds the record, however, with an aggregate score of 61,221 runs.—Reuter.

HOME CRICKET

London, July 9.

Essex required only two days to defeat Somerset in their County Championship fixture which opened yesterday at Colchester, winning by an innings and nine runs.

Somerset, batting first, scored 127 runs while Essex replied with 220, of which Peter Smith compiled 73. Somerset could only score 84 in their second innings, Eastman capturing five wickets for 33 runs.—Reuter.

London, July 7.

At Chesterfield—Derby defeated Warwick by an innings and 159 runs.
Warwick 117 (Mitchell 5 for 52) and 105.
Derby 381 (Worthington 163).
At Llanelly—Glamorgan v. Somerset, abandoned owing to rain. Somerset 82, Glamorgan 13 for 1.
At Bristol—Essex defeated Gloucester for first innings points.
Essex 175 (Goddard 5 for 70) and 190 for 8, declared (Ashton 100).
Gloucester 156 and 68 for 4.
At Nottingham—Notts beat Middlesex for first innings points.
Notts 204 (Allen 6 for 58) and 91 for 9.
Middlesex 117 (Larwood 5 for 50) and 82 for 3.
At Portsmouth—Hampshire defeated Sussex by four wickets.
Sussex 254 and 240 for 5, declared.
Hampshire 225 (Pothecary 105), John Parks 6 for 56) and 270 for 6 (Arnold 127 not out).
At Manchester—Lancashire drew with All India.
Lancashire 439 for 8, declared (Washbrook 113, Oldfield 107) and 25 for 1.
All India 405 (Ramaswami 127 not out, Merchant 70, Nutter 6 for 98).
At Kettering—Worcester defeated Northants by 127 runs.
Worcester 161 (Jupp 7 for 60) and 153 (Matthews 7 for 63).
Northants 114 (Perks 9 for 48) and 73.
At Leeds—Yorkshire beat Surrey by an innings and 185 runs.
Yorkshire 519 for 6, declared (Sutcliffe 129, Hutton 163, Leyland 163 not out).
Surrey 127 (Bowes 5 for 24) and 207.

July 10.

At Chesterfield—Derby defeated Hampshire for first innings points.
Hampshire 88 and 10 for 2.
Derby 336 for 8, declared (Townsend 153 not out).
At Folkstone—Kent drew with Glamorgan.
Kent 375 (Todd 113).
Glamorgan 49 for 1.
At Bristol—Gloucester defeated Yorkshire for first innings points.
Yorkshire 56 (Goddard 5 for 23).
Gloucester 57 for 5.
At Nottingham—Northants defeated Notts for first innings points.
Notts 100.
Northants 130 for 4.
At the Oval—Leicester beat Surrey for first innings points.
Leicester 330 (Armstrong 117 not out, Gover 5 for 72).
Surrey 116 (Geary 6 for 35) and 42 for 1.
At Hove—Lancashire drew with Sussex.
Lancashire 255.
Sussex 93 for 4.—Reuter.

Championship Table

	P.	W.	L.	1st Inn. W.	1st Inn. L.	1st Inn. R.	1st Inn. P.	1st Inn. O.	1st Inn. Pct.
Derbyshire	16	9	2	3	2	0	240	156	65.00
Kent	15	8	3	2	1	1	225	137	60.88
Notts	13	6	1	3	3	0	195	114	58.45
Yorkshire	15	5	1	5	2	2	225	114	50.67
Middlesex	12	4	2	3	2	1	180	85	47.22
Essex	14	5	5	1	3	0	210	89	42.38
Hampshire	18	4	1	7	6	0	270	113	41.85
Surrey	16	4	3	3	4	2	240	95	39.58
Worcester	15	4	4	2	4	1	225	86	38.22
Leicester	12	2	1	5	3	1	180	68	37.78
Gloucester	18	5	6	2	5	0	270	100	37.04
Lancashire	16	2	3	6	3	2	240	77	32.08
Somerset	14	3	7	1	1	2	210	61	29.05
Warwick	13	2	6	2	1	2	195	51	26.15
Sussex	16	2	6	3	3	2	240	62	25.83
Glamorgan	14	0	7	3	2	2	210	29	13.81
Northants	15	0	7	2	5	1	225	29	12.88

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB

Results of July monthly cup contests played at Seekingjao.

"A" CLASS

H. Grubb	(86—3)	78
J. A. Williamson	(82—3)	79

BASEBALL IN AMERICA

Major Leagues

New York, July 12.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
St. Louis	49	30	.620
Chicago	46	29	.613
Pittsburgh	42	34	.553
Cincinnati	39	37	.513
New York	40	38	.513
Boston	38	41	.481
Philadelphia	29	48	.377
Brooklyn	27	53	.338

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	53	26	.671
Detroit	43	35	.551
Boston	43	37	.538
Washington	42	37	.532
Cleveland	43	38	.531
Chicago	38	40	.487
Philadelphia	27	49	.355
St. Louis	24	51	.320

—United Press.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco, July 12.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Seattle	60	47	.561
Oakland	57	47	.548
Missions	56	50	.528
Portland	51	49	.510
San Diego	54	54	.500
Los Angeles	52	55	.486
San Francisco	51	55	.481
Sacramento	40	64	.385

—United Press.

More Speed Records Fall to Capt. Eyston

Utah, July 6.

Capt. G.E.T. Eyston, British automobile speed racer, set a new world's record for endurance driving to-day by achieving an average speed of 162.529 miles an hour for a 24 hour run. He announced that he would attempt a 48 hour endurance record to-morrow, accompanied by his countryman, Bert Denly, as co-driver.

Capt. Eyston at the same time established a new world's record for 200 kilometres of 162.42 miles per hour.—United Press.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE WIN ASHBURTON SHIELD

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, July 9.

Brighton College to-day won the Ashburton Shield, coverted rifle-shooting trophy, for which 80 teams competed at Bisley.

The aggregate score of the winners was 477. Denstone College returned a similar score, but Brighton College returned a better score on the longer range.—Reuter.

NATIONALS WIN BASEBALL AT LAST

Boston, July 7.

For the first time since the inauguration of the game in 1933, the picked players of the National League defeated the American League aggregation in the annual "All-Star" inter-League baseball classic here to-day. The score was 4-3.—United Press.

F. STEELE THE NEW CHAMPION

Seattle, July 11.

Freddie Steele, Tacoma battler, won the middleweight championship crown here to-night when he was awarded a decision over Eddie "Babe" Risko, the title-holder, in a 15-round bout at the American Legion arena.

Steele weighed in at 156¾ lb. while Risko tipped the beam at 158 lb. Prior to the fight, Steele was a ten-to-seven favourite to win the encounter.—United Press.

GOODYEAR BALLOON WINS BIG RACE

Denver, Colo., July 5.

The balloon entered by the Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. to-day won the National Balloon Race which started from here on Friday night. The craft, after landing 115 miles northeast of here, re-ascended and landed again near Presho, South Dakota, more than 250 miles from Denver.

The winning balloon is awarded the James Gordon Bennett trophy.—United Press.

WASHINGTON WIN ROWING

Princeton, N.J., July 5.

Washington's Huskies, who recently captured the Poughkeepsie intercollegiate regatta, repeated their triumph on the waters of Lake Palmer to-day, as crews from he nation's oustanding universities competed for the right to represent the United States in the Olympic Games.—United Press.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

$27,000 Claimed on Bond Deal

ASSOCIATED INVESTMENTS, LTD.
versus
AARON E. MOSES

CLAIM over non-delivery of bonds.

COUNTER-CLAIM of refusal to take delivery of bonds.

COUNSEL: Mr. H. A. Reeks for Plaintiff; Mr. Ranald McDonald for Defendant.

Before Judge P. Grant Jones

(Adjournment Ordered)

An involved case over a claim for $27,002, with interest and certain other provisions, was deliberated all day on July 8 before Judge P. Grant Jones in H.M. Supreme Court when the Associated Investments, Ltd., brought suit against Mr. Aaron E. Moses. Mr. H. A. Reeks appeared on behalf of the receiver of the company, which is now in liquidation, while Mr. Ranald McDonald appeared on behalf of the defendant.

The statement of claim set out that the company was in liquidation by virtue of a resolution passed on August 29, 1935, at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders to the effect that the company should be wound up by the court. A petition for the winding up of the company was duly filed on September 13, 1935, and on October 7, 1935, the court made a winding-up order appointing a provisional liquidator.

Of the 124 shares in the plaintiff company, it was stated, the defendant owned 72, and Mr. Joseph Edwin Judah, managing director, had registered in his name 48 shares which he held in trust for the defendant.

On February 14, 1934, the plaintiffs and the defendant purported to enter into a contract by which defendant sold to plaintiff 3,000 Belgian 1932 bonds. It was a term of the contract that until payment and delivery of the bonds plaintiffs should pay to defendant interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum in quarterly instalments on the sum of $198,000. Defendant was to deposit the bonds with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Tientsin, and should instruct the bank to deliver to the plaintiffs each bond against payment at the rate of $70 per bond.

This sum was subsequently lowered to $66 per bond. A special account was later opened by the plaintiff with the defendant, the latter receiving the sum of $44,700 at various dates in his capacity as a trustee. At various dates between September, 1934, and September, 1935, plaintiff deposited sums of money with the defendant against the receipt of bonds, the sum of $27,002 finally being left over in the keeping of the defendant.

Refusal to Deliver Bonds

On September 4, 1935, defendant refused to deliver any of the bonds to the plaintiff against appropriation of monies deposited with him, and had since refused to do so, and had retained the balance of the monies placed in his keeping.

Plaintiff claimed the sum of $27,002, this representing the balance on the transaction, with interest on the special account, interest on the balance itself, an accounting of profits made by defendant through keeping this sum in his possession, a declaration that the defendant was a trustee of the sums claimed, and such other relief as might be found necessary.

The defence included an admission that defendant had received the sum of $44,700 in respect of a special account, but alleged that defendant received this sum against delivery of bonds, interest due, exchange operations and bank charges and for the purpose of saving interest continuously accruing from the plaintiff to him. Between September, 1934, and February, 1935, plaintiff instructed him to deliver bonds against payment from this sum, and defendant delivered bonds to the amount of $17,698. The defence was for the most part a denial of all the charges brought by plaintiffs.

Counter-Claim and Set-off

Defendant further alleged that he was entitled to set off the sum of $20,410 in respect of the plaintiff's failure or refusal to take delivery of 785 of the bonds, and of the sum of $21,942.20, being the balance due to defendant in respect of interest, exchange losses, bank charges, etc. The defence brought a counter-claim against plaintiffs, alleging that by their refusal to take delivery of 785 of the bonds, they had involved the defendant in a loss of at least $20,410. Defendant claimed that, if the set-offs were allowed, he was entitled to $12,000; and that if the total amount allowed in respect of the set-offs was less than the amount of the claim, a sum representing the difference be allowed, in addition to the sum of $42,000.

A reply and defence to the counter-claim was also filed.

Opening the case for the plaintiffs, Mr. Reeks explained that the plaintiff company sold bonds to the public on the instalment plan. The company entered into an agreement with the defendant whereby the latter was to supply bonds to the company as they were required. For a certain period the bonds were delivered according to the agreement, but subsequently the operations failed, and the company could not supply these bonds to the public.

Mr. Reeks attacked the pleadings of the defendant on the ground that they were not properly drawn up. The Judge observed that the pleadings should have been attacked in chambers, but Mr. Reeks replied that it was necessary for defendant to state in his pleadings the facts which entitled him to the money claimed.

The Judge: I must judge on the merits of the case, and not upon the form of the pleadings.

Mr. Reeks contended that if a material point in the defence were not in the pleadings, it could not be proved. Counsel for the defence must state in his pleadings all the points upon which he intended to rely. For instance, said Mr. Reeks, there was not a fact in defendant's pleadings to show how he came to claim $40,000. He alleged that he had incurred a loss on certain of the bonds, but it was necessary for him to explain how that loss was incurred.

Special Fund

The money deposited with the defendant by plaintiff was a special fund, and where there was a claim against a special fund the law had it that defendant was not entitled to set off a claim for damages. His submission was that these monies were deposited with the defendant in his capacity as a trustee.

Defendant set off in his claim certain sums, but said nothing as to when this money became due. Even if he were able to show this, some of the money was due after the date of the company's receiving order. All that he was entitled to claim was the interest owing on the $198,000 which formed the amount of the original transaction.

Mr. Reeks next dealt with the fact that Mr. Judah, the managing director of the plaintiff company was trustee for the defendant in respect of 48 shares in the company.

Mr. McDonald: That is nothing but a little cheap prejudice.

The Judge: If Judah is a trustee for this number of shares, Moses is practically the owner of the company, except for two shares.

The money for these shares, continued Mr. Reeks, was produced by the defendant, and at some time or other Mr. Judah gave defendant a promissory note. There had never been any request for payment of this note, and his submission was that the whole of the company was a "one-man" show.

Breach of Contract

Turning to the contract between the parties, Mr. Reeks said that the company had no right to borrow to the extent of $129,000, the amount of the contract. He also argued the point as to whether the contract referred to an actual sale or an agreement to sell. A letter written by the defendant whereby he refused to provide any more bonds unless furnished with more money was produced in evidence of the defendant's alleged breach of contract. If he broke the contract, he could not sue for damages.

Referring to the set-off, defendant claimed that plaintiffs refused to take delivery of a certain number of bonds, but there had never been a request made to plaintiffs to take delivery of the bonds. In actual fact, there was no obligation upon plaintiffs to take delivery of the bonds at any specific time, and they could not take delivery of them unless they could sell them. No time was specified in the contract. Defendant had himself broken the contract, which was in fact a fraud upon a third party.

Bond Transaction

The winding up of a company through the interference of Chinese officaldom and through Belgium going off the gold standard was described on July 10 when the case brought by the Associated Investments, Ltd., against Mr. Aaron E. Moses was continued before Judge P. Grant Jones in H. M. Supreme Court.

In evidence, Mr. Joseph Edwin Judah, managing director of the plaintiff company, said that he was a shareholder in the plaintiff firm, originally holding 48 shares. The money for these were produced through a loan from defendant. He subsequently acquired four more shares in the name of another party. The money for these shares was also produced by the defendant. At the time of the formation of the plaintiff company, witness was with the United Bond Investment Company, operated under Swiss law for the sale of bonds.

Shrewd Business Man

Cross-examined, witness was asked whether he was a shrewd business man.

"I would not like to say" was the reply.

"Come on, don't be shy," continued Mr. McDonald "you are a shrewd business man, aren't you?" Witness, however, still refused to make this admission.

The idea of the formation of the company, witness stated, was his and that of one other party. Having formed the company, he then approached Mr. Moses and asked him to take shares in the concern.

Mr. McDonald: At that time did you think that the company had roseate prospects?—I thought so.

You persuaded Mr. Moses to invest this money?—Yes.

The idea of the agreement was entirely his, witness continued. He admitted that, by not paying interest to defendant as set out in the contract between them, he had broken the agreement. Defendant many times wrote to him requesting him to pay the interest due. Witness denied that the $42,000 in respect of the special account was paid to defendant against the delivery of bonds, and against various items owing to defendant. This sum was deposited with defendant to be used according to instructions to be given by witness. The items owing to defendant in respect of interest, etc., could have been met with ease by the company before Belgium went off the gold standard, but afterwards the company incurred a heavy loss.

Revision of Company Laws

The judge later stated that one thing that he had learned from this case was that the company laws in China required revision.

While the bonds were earning an interest of five per cent., witness stated, Chinese officials interfered and tried to "kill" the company, through British diplomatic circles, and this rendered business extremely difficult. On top of this, Belgium went off the gold standard, and it was practically impossible to carry on business.

After witness's re-examination by Mr. Reeks, Mr. McDonald said that the company was entirely the offspring of Mr. Judah. He came with his scheme to the defendant, who was a well-known and highly respected member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and the latter decided to buy a certain number of shares. At the outset, the company had "roseate" prospects, and if it had not been for the hostility of the Chinese authorities and for Belgium going off the gold standard all the bonds might have been sold at a small profit.

In evidence, defendant said that he was a sharebroker, a member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange. He had known Mr. Judah for three or four years from the business point of view. He was no relative of his.

The Judge: Then why did he address you as "Uncle" in one of his letters?

Mr. McDonald: Merely a term of endearment.

Mr. Judah, stated the defendant came to see him and gave him very glowing prospects of the proposed company, inducing him to take an interest in it. He satisfied himself that it was a perfectly sound business, and so he consented, and bought some shares to the number of 48. Mr. Judah asked him to pay for his shares as well, and he agreed provided that he was paid interest. This was agreed upon. Mr. Judah had not paid back the amount owing to defendant. Witness denied that he was ever a director of the plaintiff company, and said he had never agreed to reduce the price at which he would sell bonds to the company.

The case was adjourned.

Compradore Sues Employer

CHU TSE-HENG *v.* S. C. SINGHAM

CLAIM for $4,547.17.

COUNSEL: Mr. C. E. Lowe for Plaintiff.

Before Judge P. Grant Jones

(Judgment for Plaintiff.)

Judgment for plaintiffs was given by Judge P. Grant Jones in H.M. Supreme Court on July 7 in a case brought by Chu Tse-heng against S. C. Singham on a claim for $4,547.17, through a cheque which was alleged to have been dishonoured. In the previous hearing of the case on May 27 this year, defendant denied that the cheque had been dishonoured, and said that he stopped payment on it because the defendant owed him some money. The judge then decided that there was a conflict between the parties which needed to be investigated, and the case was adjourned for a special hearing.

Mr. C. E. Lowe appeared for the plaintiff during the July 7 proceedings.

In evidence, defendant said that he had been the sole proprietor of a company by the name of Singham Brothers & Co., and had employed the plaintiff as compradore from November 20, 1935. According to the agreement between the parties, the plaintiff advanced to him the sum of $4,547.17, which sum he admitted having received. The money was advanced to him at different periods after the agreement was drawn up.

The Judge observed that there was "something nasty" about the case, although the issue was a simple one. Mr. Lowe said that the compradore had been employed by the defendant, and the defendant had asked from him more money than he was entitled to receive. The Judge later stated that the delivery orders issued for the transfer of goods from the defendant's office and godown were the decisive factor of the case. On examining the delivery orders, it was found that they were made out between the clients of the firm and the defendant, who was the proprietor of the company. Privity of contract was thus established between the defendant, and the firm's debtors, and the compradore was not able to sue for money due. Defendant pointed out, however, that the compradore had made himself responsible for all the goods.

His Lordship made an order for the debts owing by customers to the defendant to be made over to the plaintiff, and gave judgment in the sum of $2,406.22, this representing the amount claimed by the plaintiff after the deduction of the money received by him in return for goods sold.

Indian Sues for $200

BISHAN SINGH *v.* SHAR SINGH

CLAIM for Money Owing.

Before Judge P. Grant Jones

(Judgment for Defendant.)

Judgment was given in favour of the defendant with costs by Judge P. Grant Jones in H. M. Supreme Court on July 6 in a case brought by Bishan Singh against Shar Singh for the payment of $203.31, alleged to be owing by the defendant.

For the defence, it was stated that plaintiff sent some money to the defendant while the latter was in India, this money being owing to the defendant. Before leaving for India, defendant gave to plaintiff six promissory notes made out to himself by Chinese debtors, and asked plaintiff to collect the money for him. Plaintiff sent 200 rupees of the money to the defendant in India. Plaintiff stated in evidence that he sent the money because defendant was his good friend, and requested the money from him. He wrote a letter to plaintiff asking for the money, $42 of which had been repaid. Defendant stated that before leaving for India he handed to plaintiff six promissory notes to the value of $750, of which plaintiff subsequently collected $266.

H. M. POLICE COURT

"Whisker Affray" Between Siks

BISHAN SINGH *v.* SADHU SINGH

COUNSEL: Mr. M. Diamond for Plaintiff; Mr. R. L. Suart for Defendant.

Before Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar

(Adjournment Ordered)

A whisker-pulling affray between two Sikhs allegedly arising out of one of the parties' desire to win the affections of a 13-year old girl formed the unusual subject of an action which was heard in H.M. Police Court before Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar, on July 10. The suit was brought against Sadhu Singh by Bishan Singh, the complainant being represented by Mr. M. Diamond and the defendant by Mr. R. L. Stuart.

In evidence, Bishan Singh stated that the defendant had come to his house on the evening of July 2, and had demanded entrance after pounding on the door for several minutes. Witness, who was in bed at the time, hastened downstairs to admit the visitor. Defendant, he said, had a small club dangling from his wrist, and after a few words they found themselves involved in a serious argument.

Sadhu Singh asked him why he was boycotting the people from a certain village in India, and why he would refuse to give his daughter in marriage to anyone coming from that village. Complainant then stated that the visitor threatened to carry off his daughter by force, a remark which irritated him exceedingly. It was at this juncture that the whisker-pulling affray is said to have begun, and it was when this was at its height that complainant's wife ran upstairs and gave several shrill blasts on a whistle, whereupon the gendarmerie rushed to the spot and escorted both men to the police station.

Witness explained that he was new to the Sikh community in Shanghai, and he was attempting to make his living here as a flour merchant. In answer to an enquiry by Mr. Stuart as to whether or not all flour shop owners kept a whistle in their bedrooms, he answered that the police had told him that it might be a good idea. Witness was also asked whether a man of his physical prowess was a good match for the defendant. He replied that he would be only too pleased to tackle the defendant again, and would arrange a display bout for the registrar in the garden of the British Consulate should he be requested to do so. Sham Kur, complainant's wife, also gave evidence, and told practically the same story as her husband. The case was adjourned until next Wednesday.

SWISS CONSULAR COURT

Widler Fined $100

Elly Widler, whose chequered career in China was partly recorded in a book describing his experiences in a Szechuen gaol, appeared in the Swiss Consular Court on July 10 on a charge of having operated slot-machines at 9 Central Road, a few steps from Nanking Road. He was found guilty of the offence and fined $100.

When Police raided the house on June 11, last, they discovered five slot-machines, which they confiscated, with a number of tokens. The place is now closed.

U.S. COURT FOR CHINA

Action Against Drug Company

OTTO VERFUERTH *v.* KOFA DRUG CO.

CLAIM for Money owing.

Before Judge Milton J. Helmick

(Adjournment Ordered)

The hearings in the case of Mr. Otto Verfuerth against the Kofa Drug Co. came to a close in the Uunited States Court for China on July 10 before Judge Milton J. Helmick. Mr. Verfuerth is suing the Drug Co. for $2,475 and $1,200 as money due him under a verbal contract that he had with the company. According to the contract, Mr. Verfuerth was to have received regular increases in salary and in the event of dismissal was to have been given six months notice and his fare back to Germany. He is a qualified pharmacist. According to the evidence, he was dismissed on six weeks' notice.

One witness and Mr. Verfuerth took the stand yesterday. Dr. D. Barat, a French professor of chemistry, was the witness. He refuted a statement made on Thursday by Mr. F. Kuepfer, manager of the Kofa Drug Co., that a formula prepared by the plaintiff for a Dr. Wu was incorrect. He stated that the formula that Dr. Wu wished was wrong, and that the only way that the formula could be made correct was by Mr. Verfuerth. Later, on being cross-examined, he stated that the client should have been informed of the change.

Mr. Verfuerth stated that the manager of Kofa, Mr. Kuepfer, should have told Dr. Wu of the change. After the attorneys hand in memoranda, Judge Helmick will deliver a decision.

FIRST SPECIAL COURT

Japanese Marine's Murder

S.M.P. *v.* YANG VEN-TAO, YIH HAI-SEN AND CHOW ZEU-YOONG

COUNSEL: Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Mr. T. S. Lea, Assistant Municipal Advocates, for S.M.P.; Messrs. Groves, Wang Shih-chun, Chang Tse-yang and Y. T. Van, for Defendants.

Before Judge Chien Hung-yih

(Adjournment Ordered)

Jack, the Korean, implicated in the Darroch Road crime of November 9 last by Yih Hai-sen and whose presence as a witness had been repeatedly requested by the Chinese Judge, on July 8 was escorted to the First Special District Court by Japanese officials when the hearing, after being adjourned for over two weeks, was resumed of the case against three Cantonese, Yih Hai-sen, alias "Little Cantonese," Yang Ven-tao and Chow Zeu-yoong, charged with the murder of H. Nakayama, a Japanese marine.

No light, however, was thrown on the case by the Korean witness who denied any knowledge of the plot to kill certain Japanese alleged by Yih Hai-sen at various hearings in the District Court. Jack told the Judge it was true he had known the "Little Cantonese" for about three years, but that, since he was involved in a cabaret scuffle with Yih Hai-sen in July or August last year, he had not seen the latter until he was arrested

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

in February this year on suspicion of being involved in Nakayama's murder.

The Judge told the Korean that Yih Hai-sen had mentioned that he was a member of the secret Cantonese society known as Dong Nyi Hui with its office in a Range Road alleyway and had discussed at a meeting the proposed murder of certain Japanese in that society. In reply, the Korean stated that what Yih Hai-sen had said was a lie and he never knew the name of the Cantonese society.

Jack admitted having brought a letter of introduction signed by one Costa to see Yih Hai-sen in Tsingtao some time in June last year, but explained that he did not ask Costa to write this letter, it being Costa's own idea to give him this letter to help him to find accommodation during his first visit to Tsingtao. Jack told the court that he formerly frequented the Moon Palace Cabaret in North Szechuen Road and occasionally visted a Korean friend in a room of the Moon Palace Hotel, but never carried a pistol.

Movements Explained

Questioned about his movements on the night of November 9 when the Japanese marine was shot on Darroch Road, Jack said he remained in his Hart Road house. Witness said he first read the news about the Japanese marine's murder in newspapers either on November 11 or 12 after being told by a Russian employee of a cabaret. After being questioned about his relationship with Yih Hai-sen, the witness was dismissed.

A report of findings on a book, a pistol and a spent bullet, submitted to the court by the Chinese Government Judicial Laboratory at Chenju, was read by the court clerk at yesterday's hearing. The important points of this report were that the fingerprints found on the seized book were incomplete and that the laboratory staff could not tell whether Yang Ven-tao, one of the accused, had similar fingerprints as those in the book, and that the laboratory staff were of the opinion that the deceased marine's gunshot wound could not have been inflicted by a gun when it was fired within five steps from deceased's body as told by Yih Hai-sen during a reconstruction of the crime.

Yang Ven-tao was questioned by the Judge whether the book seized in his house was that he had used to conceal his pistol, and the accused replied in the negative. Det.-Sub-Inspr. Crowther of Dixwell Road Police Station told the court that, after his arrest, Yang Ven-tao admitted this book belonged to him when he saw it in the police station and he made the statement without being asked by the police. Sub-Inspr. Crowther's testimony was substantiated by Mr. Kawashima, an officer of the Council, who was present when Yang made the self-confession.

After questioning another witness, Tseng Wei-ming, a Formosan physician who supplied the information which led to the arrest of the accused, the Judge adjourned the hearing till to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, when counsel are expected to sum up in the case.

Judgment Reserved

Mr. R. Pereira, a Portuguese, testified for the police when the case was heard for the last time by the First Special District Court on July 10.

Mr. Pereira's testimony briefly was to the effect that, on the night of the Darroch Road crime, he was in a room of the Moon Palace Hotel, North Szechuen Road, which was engaged by a friend of his, a Cantonese named Li Tien. Between 9.30 and 10 p.m., he left his friend's room and so did Ah Choh, also a guest. When they passed Room No. 9 of the Hotel, Ah Choh entered Room No. 9 in which was seen "Little Cantonese," who then looked pale in the face. Ah Choh asked "Little Cantonese": "What is wrong with you?" and "Little Cantonese" replied: "I just had a fight." There were a couple of other persons in the room, but witness said he did not know them.

Questioned by the Judge, the accused said they all knew this witness, the third accused, Chow Zeu-young, saying that, when he was arrested in the Continental Dancing Hall, witness was there too. "Little Cantonese" told the Judge that, on the night of the murder, he might be in the Moon Palace Hotel, but he was not sure.

Lawyers for both S. M. Police and defence then summed up in the case. Representing the Police, Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate, asked for the conviction of all of the accused after speaking for nearly an hour.

In the course of his address, Mr. Ru pointed out that evidence produced by the prosecution were sufficient to show that the three accused were concerned in the Darroch Road crime. Insofar as Yang Ven-tao was concerned, a book was found in his house and a pistol found near the scene of the crime fitted perfectly the hollowed part of the seized book. As to "Little Cantonese," he had confessed at least three times in open court, which was sufficient to prove his responsibility for the crime.

Seven Chinese lawyers spoke for the accused, after which, the Judge reserved his decision.

C.P.C. 2650 to Die for Murder

Death sentence was passed by the First Special District Court on July 10 upon Tsang Tsing-mur, C.P.C. No. 26501 attached to Wayside Police Station, charged with murder and attempted murder. The Chinese constable, on the morning of June 2, carrying his service pistol, to an Avenue Foch house where he shot dead one Chao Zang-kwei and seriously wounded Chao's wife, because of the Chaos' alleged gossip about his affection for a chauffeur's wife.

The constable himself was wounded following an exchange of shots after he had escaped to the Concession, and was arrested. Woo Zung-sz, the chauffeur's wife, was charged with being concerned in the murder and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Threatening Note to a Doctor

To indicate the audacity with which they were going to commit the crime, an alleged gang of blackmailers used some unusual names in a letter which they recently sent to Dr. Ma Foong-pah, one of the best known Chinese medical practitioners with his residence at 902 Haining Road, it was unfolded in the First Special District Court on July 7 at the trial of five men accused of attempted extortion.

The letter, which demanded a "loan" of $6,000 from the doctor, was signed by six persons describing themselves as members of an assassination gang and calling themselves as "Iron Head Keng Pao," "Robber No. 2," "Axe Corps Ah Mao," "Long Legs Siau Dee," "Never to Die Lau Woo," and "Vitriol Chung San," Mr. T. Y. Chang, Assistant Municipal Advocate, prosecuting the five men, told the Court.

When the threatening letter was ignored, telephone calls were made by the alleged gang to Dr. Ma's residence, repeating the demand for the payment of $6,000. The person making the calls warned that, unless the money was paid immediately, violence would be employed against the doctor or members of his family. Frightened by the threat, the doctor's family reported to the West Hongkew Police Station, in which district was the doctor's house.

With the assistance of the telephone company, the police learned that the telephone messages sent to Dr. Ma's house were from a tailor's shop in Myburgh Road. The police went to the shop in a motor car when Dr. Ma's family received a further telephone call for the $6,000 on July 6. When the police party arrived in the shop, a member of the alleged gang was still talking over the line. He was arrested before he could finish his talk and taken to the police station. His information led to four further arrests, Mr. Chang told the court.

The accused, questioned by the Judge, confessed and alleged that a chauffeur employed at the complainant's house had given information about the complainant's wealth. As further investigations were required, the court ordered the prisoners returned to custody.

Officials of Trust Firm Sued

Mr. Huang Su-chu and thirteen other directors, supervisors and high officials of the Tung Yi Trust Co., which suspended business on June 16, have been cited as defendants in a private criminal prosecution, being alleged to have misappropriated Chinese Government bonds of a total face value of over $100,000. A hearing was held before Judge Chun, in the First Special District Court, on July 9, and adjourned sine die. With the exception of one official, none of the defendants appeared in Court.

According to Mr. Yang Mao-tsai, Mr. King Yih-feng, and Mr. Li Sung-tao, the plaintiffs, Consolidated Bonds of Class "A", of a total face value of $86,130, Class "B" of a total face value of $21,200, and Class "C" of a total face value of $750 were placed in the company for safe keeping. After the suspension of business, the plaintiffs asked for the return of these bonds, but had received no satisfactory reply. The bonds were understood to have been pledged as security with another bank by the firm without the plaintiffs' approval.

Mr. Teng Tung-ming, one of the fourteen defendants, told the Court that he was merely an employee of the firm, having been in charge of the insurance department. He had no connection with any business dealings in bonds.

Mr. Li Tso-yue, a public accountant, told the Judge that he was examining the firm's books and had no knowledge if any bonds had been pledged for security by the firm. He had to go over the books before he could give evidence in Court.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

TERMS OF AUSTRO-GERMAN ACCORD

Germany Recognizes Sovereignty of Austria: Trade Arrangements To Be Based on Barter

London, July 12.

THE terms of the reconciliation agreement reached between Austria and Germany were revealed yesterday by Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg, the Austrian Chancellor, and Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Minister for Propaganda, who, broadcasting simultaneously from Vienna and Berlin, respectively, read an identical communiqué.

The document, which was prefixed by a statement that both Austria and Germany believed the agreement would result in European tension being lessened, outlined the terms of the agreement, as follows:

1.—Germany recognises the full sovereignty of Austria.

2.—Each country undertakes not to interfere directly or indirectly in the internal political developments of the other, including the question of Austrian National Socialism.

3.—Austria will maintain a policy, particularly towards Germany, on the fundamental idea that Austria recognises herself as a German state; thus the Rome Protocol of 1934 and the Annexes of 1936, as well as the position of Austria, Italy and Hungary as partners thereto, will not be disturbed.

Finally, the communiqué foreshadows unspecified individual measures to implement the agreement, but it is understood that the amnesty problem has been arranged to mutual satisfaction.

The press of each country, it is also stated, will be admitted to the other, while economic arrangements made will be based chiefly on barter.

The news of the rapprochement between Austria and Germany has been favourably received in London political circles, which are not blind to the fact that the agreement means a considerable change in the attitude of the Reich towards Austria.

It is expected here that Germany will launch a big economic drive in Austria which will bring the two countries into close relationship.—Reuter.

No Warlike Unions

Vienna, July 12.

Austria will not enter any warlike combination of states, in spite of the new entente with Germany, the Chancellor, Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg, declared in an exclusive interview to-day. Austria, he said, will remain entirely independent and peaceful but will take account of common ties of language and mutual interests uniting Austria and Germany.

Regarding the restoration of the Hapsburgs to the Austrian throne, the Chancellor said that the question had not been "side-tracked." "It remains just where it was," he asserted.

Dr. von Schuschnigg pointed out that Germany had promised, under the terms of the agreement, not to interfere in any of Austria's internal affairs. Restoration, however, would be accomplished only by means of a plebiscite, he emphasized, and not with force. A plebiscite at the present time, on the other hand, might endanger the peace of Europe, in the opinion of the Chancellor, since it is considered certain that the nations of Little Entente will oppose restoration of the Hapsburgs.—United Press.

RUSSIA REBUILDING HER FLEET

Moscow, July 11.

It is reported from Leningrad and Nikolaiev that the Kirov and Marty works are organizing big turbine departments, which are to enable the factories to construct ship's turbines of any size. It is generally assumed that the production of turbines is meant to be used entirely for warships, especially as the majority of the merchant ships under construction or designed will have either Diesel motors or steam engines.

It is also reported that the turbine department of the Marty works at Nikolaiev is to construct during the current year four turbines of 25,000 h.p. each. It is therefore assumed that the Soviet dockyards, which up to now have been building mostly smaller men-of-war and submarines, in future will construct larger units for the Soviet navy.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

HELIGOLAND BEING RE-FORTIFIED

London, July 13.

Asked at question-time in the House of Commons to-day whether Germany's undertaking not to re-fortify Heligoland was being kept, Viscount Cranborne, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said he had learned from inquiries that Heligoland was being fortified. No right of inspection existed in that connection, and nobody's leave had been obtained.—Reuter.

Independent Ukrainia Move Reported

Vienna, July 7.

Organization of a campaign to establish an independent Ukrainia as the first move toward the dismemberment of the Soviet Union was reported here to-day. The thrust, according to the reports, is being directed by Germany, with the support of Austria, Yugoslavia and Hungary.

The indications that such a campaign was under way to-day included the following:

At Belgrade, the newspaper, "The Tsar's Courier," appealed to White Russian emigres in Yugoslavia and elsewhere to remain an indivisible unit until the time is ripe to overthrow the Soviet government. The organ called on the White Russians to "join anybody promising Ukrainian liberty, even though the price be foreign military occupation and exploitation.

The emigre newspaper "Voz Roz Denvi" was being transferred today from Paris to Berlin, because the editors alleged that "The French government is under the influence of Moscow."

Several emigre organizations planned to-day to transfer their headquarters to Berlin. It was worthy of note that the Nazi government has been cordial to all anti-Bolshevist Russians recently.

Foreign agents returning from the Ukraine reported that agitation against Moscow was mounting.—United Press.

ANGLO-U.S. AIR PACT CONFIRMED

Trans-Atlantic Line Starts in Two Months

Washington, July 10.

The reported agreement between Pan-American Airways, Inc., and Imperial Airways, Ltd., for a jointly operated trans-Atlantic air line, was confirmed here to-day by well-informed sources.

It is understood that Pan-American will use for the new service Martin flying-boats, similar to those in the trans-Pacific service.

Two alternative routes will be used, it was learned. One will be a southern route by way of Bermuda, and the other a northern course via Canada, Newfoundland and Ireland. It is believed that the northern itinerary will be followed in the summer and the southern in the winter.

The service will, it is understood, commence within two months.—United Press.

OTTAWA PACT REVISION

London, July 7.

Much importance is attached here to conversations now in progress between the Canadian Ministers of Finance and Commerce, Messrs. C. A. Dunning and W. D. Euler, respectively, and the British Government, with a view to revising the Ottawa accords. It is understood that the visiting Canadian statesmen want greater freedom to be granted their country's trade with the United States and other parts of the world along with an increase of commercial turnover between Britain and Canada.

The problem of trans-Atlantic air service is also likely to be raised during the parleys.—Havas.

DANZIG SEVERS RELATIONS

High Commissioner to be Ignored by Nazis

Danzig, July 7.

The Free City of Danzig has severed relations with the League of Nations, it was officially announced here to-day.

As a result of this step, the Senate and various officials of Danzig will hereafter ignore the League's High Commissioner, Mr. Sean Lester, with whom Nazi leaders here have been at loggerheads for the past several weeks.

The move emphasized the tendency toward union of the Free City with Germany.—United Press.

Mr. Lester to Resign?

London, July 7.

Officials here to-day expected Mr. Sean Lester, High Commissioner of the League of Nations for Danzig, to resign his post. It was believed possible that Poland's Danzig representative, M. Casimir Papee, would succeed him.

The resignation, however, is expected to be delayed a few weeks, inasmuch as an announcement at present would appear to be a capitulation of the League to the Reichsführer, Herr Adolf Hitler.

Appointment of M. Papee, on the other hand, might first of all forestall further German action against the guardianship of the League and, in addition, might draw Poland closer to the League in the administration of Danzig, informed observers here said to-day.—United Press.

Coup Reports Denied

Berlin, July 9.

"Germany does not contemplate any revision of the Danzig status guaranteed by the League of Nations, nor a revision of Danzig's relations with the foreign Powers, nor a coup d'etat in the Free City, nor Danzig's return to the Reich."

Such was the statement pointing to a complete reversal of Nazi policy in Danzig, made yesterday by Herr Arthur Greiser, President of the Free City's Senate, in an interview with a British journalist. The declaration was reproduced by a Berlin paper last night, causing a great stir in the German political quarters, and rumours of Herr Greiser's impending resignation.—Havas.

ALMOST NEW FLEET FOR BRITAIN

London, July 11.

Britain would have practically a new fleet, "strong enough to go anywhere and carry out its duties in any conditions," said the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Samuel Hoare, in a speech at Southampton to-day.

It was a matter of life and death for Britain, he declared, that the new fleet should be built upon the right lines.—Reuter.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT "BABY BONDS"

Paris, July 9.

A nation-wide drive to restore the national financial situation was initiated to-day by M. Vincent Auriol, Minister of Finance, in a broadcast appeal to rich and poor to buy the new so-called "baby bonds" issued in denominations ranging from Fr. 250 to Fr. 100,000.

The bonds fall in two categories, the first consisting of one-year bonds bearing four per cent. interest and the second six-month bonds bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent.

M. Auriol declared that the Bank of France would discount these bonds without restriction. He added that the gold exodus had ceased and that over Fr.500,000,000 worth of the precious metal had "returned home" during the past fortnight.—Reuter.

LABOUR VICTORY AT DERBY

London, July 9.

The by-election at Derby, necessitated by the resignation of Mr. J. H. Thomas, until recently Colonial Secretary, has resulted in a Labour victory, Prof. P. J. Noel Baker, defeating his National Labour opponent, Major A. G. Church, by 2,753 votes. The results were:—

Prof. P. J. Noel Baker (Labour)	28,419
Major A. G. Church (Nat. Labour)	25,666

The results in the General Elections were:—

W. A. Reid (Conservative)	37,707
Mr. J. H. Thomas (Nat. Labour)	37,566
Mr. H. A. Hind (Labour)	25,037
Mr. J. H. Barnes (Labour)	24,594

—Reuter.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

CHINA WARSHIPS LEAVING MEDITERRANEAN

H.M.S. Berwick and Adventure, Four Submarines and Four Destroyers Rejoining Station

London, July 10.

THE British warships rushed to the Mediterranean from Far Eastern waters on the outbreak of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict have been released from their special duty there and are returning immediately to rejoin the China Station, in accordance with the decision of the British Government to reduce to normal the strength of the British Fleet in the Mediterranean.

The China Station, it is understood, will henceforward be kept at full strength, and, it is possible, slightly increased. Two cruisers, the Berwick and Adventure, and four submarines, the Osiris, Oswald, Pandora and Proteus, are involved in the order to return to the Far East, as are four "D" Class destroyers from Aden.

Meanwhile, the cruiser Cumberland, formerly attached to the China Station, has been completely modernized at a cost of £516,000, her outward appearance having undergone striking modification. She will return to China in September, replacing the Cornwall, which is due here on July 14.

A picturesque detail of the general re-arrangement is that Australia will have the first sight of her own cruiser, the Sydney, which has been held up since her launching by the emergency in the Mediterranean.

The acceleration of Britain's defence programme is expected to have a steadying effect on the Continent.

With reference to the expense, it is pointed out that the Budget allowed £25,600,000 in supplementary expenditure for defence. Hence, the new bill involves only £4,400,000 beyond the figure expected.

All this will be spent within the country, and much of it will return to the Treasury in extra yield on taxation and in reduced costs of unemployment.

Constructions Approved

In connection with the additional provision now made for the navy, the following additions to new warship construction already approved is announced:—two 5,000-ton cruisers, nine destroyers, one aircraft-carrier and four submarines.

This brings the total of new construction for 1936 in the above categories and capital ships to two battleships, which will be equipped with 14-inch guns, seven cruisers, of which two of 10,000-tons will be built in the present calendar year under the existing naval treaty of 1930, and five of 5,000-tons; eighteen destroyers, two aircraft-carriers, which will be orderer but not necessarily completed this year, and eight submarines, all under the terms of the 1936 London Naval Treaty.

The supplementary estimate is important as showing the firm intention of the British Government to implement their declared policy of providing necessary means "both of safeguarding ourselves against aggression and of playing our part in the enforcement, by common action, of international obligations."

It is abundantly clear from the fact that the second supplementary navy estimate has been introduced so soon after the first, not only that the policy of making good deficiencies is rapidly gathering volume, but also that there is great potentiality for an increase in the future should circumstances require it.

Sir Samuel Hoare's Statement

Although it is proposed to release certain units temporarily attached to the Mediterranean Fleet to Home station and stations abroad, it is the intention to maintain the strength in the Mediterranean at a somewhat higher level than formerly.

The movements contemplated are considered desirable from a point of view of Fleet administration and the giving of overdue leave.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Samuel Hoare, said that seven battleships and battle-cruisers were, at present in every way ready for sea with full peace complements and one was now commissioned for trials after completing large repairs.

Seven others are either undergoing modernization or large repairs or are refitting, manned by reduced crews, or performing training services, but of these seven, all but three can be made ready for sea at short notice if required, he added.

The increased provision for the Royal Air Force brings the estimated expenditure for that service this year to £50,700,000, which is £24,715,000 more than the net estimate for 1935-36.

The new expenditure is necessary to implement the policy foreshadowed in the White Paper of March 3, which contemplated an increase of first-line aircraft at Home to about 1,750, excluding the Fleet air-arm.

Overseas Units Increased

Overseas units comprising 25 squadrons with a strength of approximately 270 first-line aircraft will be increased by twelve squadrons by 1939. In addition, the present estimate provides for bringing the maximum personnel of the Air Force this year up to 55,000, an increase of 5,000 on the original total. Of the total estimate, £8,055,000 is for payments likely to mature before March 31 as a result of the placing of long-term orders for large numbers of air frames, engines, auxiliary equipment and stores.

This includes progress payments on aircraft equipment and stores which will not be delivered until 1937 and 1938. A much heavier provision for the bulk of the cost of this programme will, it is stated, have to be made in these later years.

The new expenditure of £6,600,000 for the Army includes a provision for additional charges in respect of the programme for remedying Army deficiencies, special measures taken in connection with Italo-Abyssinian dispute, including the cost of maintaining troops away from their normal stations and the present Palestine emergency.

It is recalled that the Chancellor of the Exchequer provided £20,000,000 in the Budget for defence supplementary estimates. These already amount to £29,659,000.—Wireless and Reuter.

Mediterranean Accord No Longer Operative

Paris, July 9.

The French Government to-day notified Great Britain and Italy that its obligations for mutual assistance in the Mediterranean were no longer operative in view of the decision of the League to raise sanctions against Italy.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT TAKEN BY WORKLESS

Edmonton, Alberta, July 6.

Furnishing a climax to a sudden and unauthorized parade through the streets of the city, more than 1,000 single unemployed men silently took possession of three floors of the parliamentary building here to-day. A spokesman for the group told officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that they would remain in the building until the government had extended more work or more adequate relief. Some of the group advocated doubling relief allotments.

Four policemen were placed on guard on each floor. They did not attempt to force the demonstrators to leave.

Later, the demonstrators, unable to present their grievances to the Minister of Public Works, who was out of the city, quietly departed from the parliamentary building.—United Press.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN MINISTER WEDS

Hyde Park, N.Y., July 11.

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, American Minister to Denmark, and Capt. Boerge Rohde, of the bodyguard of the King of Denmark, were married here this evening at St. James' Episcopal Church. A wedding supper attended by President and Mrs. Roosevelt followed the quiet but impressive ceremony.

Previously, Mrs. Rohde had announced that she would continue as Minister to Denmark for the present, although under Danish law her marriage makes her a Danish subject. The bride is aged 50 years, and Capt. Rohde is 49.—United Press.

SON ADDED TO DIONNE FAMILY

Callander, Juy 9.

Mrs. Oliva Dionne, mother of the famous quintuplettes, to-day gave birth to a son, weighing eight pounds. Dr. J. E. I. Joyal, who attended Mrs. Dionne, announced that "both mother and child are doing well."—United Press.

SMILING THROUGH By SAPAJOU

BRITISH NAVAL CHANGES

Sir E.R.G.R. Evans Promoted Full Admiral

London, July 11.

Admiral Sir John Donald Kelly, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, has been selected for special promotion as Admiral of the Fleet in recognition of his distinguished services.

As a consequence, Vice-Admiral Sir E. R. G. R. Evans ("Evans of Broke,") has been promoted Admiral.

Admiral Evans has been re-appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Nore.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Kelly, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., is First and Principal A.D.C. to the King and Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. In two days more, he will be 65 years of age. He has served as Fourth Sea Lord of the Admiralty, Vice-Admiral Commanding the First Battle Squadron, Admiral Commanding the Reserves, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet and Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet. He was made a full Admiral in 1930.

Admiral Sir Edward Ratcliffe Garth Russell Evans, K.C.B., D.S.O., is very well-known in China. Born in 1881, he entered the Navy in 1900. He served in the British Antarctic Expedition as second-in-command nine years later and, in 1912, after the death of Captain Scott, he returned in command of the expedition.

Admiral Evans saw considerable war service and commanded H.M.S. Broke in 1917 when that destroyer, with H.M.S. Swift, engaged and defeated six German destroyers. In 1921-22, he served in China in command of H.M.S. Carlisle and, during his stay in the Far East, he made a host of friends, Chinese and foreign. In 1921, he was awarded the Board of Trade Silver Medal for life-saving at sea and Lloyd's special gold medal for saving life in the Hong Moh disaster in the China Seas.

Upon leaving the Far East, Admiral Evans commanded the battle-cruiser Repulse in 1926-7 and, from 1929-31, he commanded the Royal Australian Navy. Two years later, he was promoted Commander-in-Chief on the Africa Station, and, in 1935, was made Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. He was made a K.C.B. last year.

Admiral Evans is the possessor of numerous British and foreign decorations and of medals of different scientific societies.—Reuter and Special.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL EXPLOSION

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, July 9.

It was revealed to-day that Commander Long, a departmental official, was one of the five persons killed in the explosion which occurred yesterday in the cruciform plant of the research department of Woolwich Arsenal.

Two of the victims were chemists and the other two labourers. The explosion occurred during the carrying out of an experiment.

Commander Long recently retired from the Navy after 30 years' service, and had been employed at the Woolwich Arsenal for the last thirteen years.—Reuter.

CHALLENGE FLIGHT ABANDONED

Lord Sempill Gives up Hop to Australia

Vienna, July 11.

Lord Sempill, the British flying Peer, who left Hanworth aerodrome yesterday afternoon in an attempt to reach Australia in 3½ days and return in the same time, has abandoned his flight because of trouble with the auxiliary petrol supply of his Monospar ten-seater monoplane, Britain's fastest air-liner.—Reuter.

Switzerland to Resist Territory Violation

Lucerne, July 6.

Switzerland will offer determined resistance to any attempt to use her land for military purposes, M. Georges Motta, Chief of the Department of Political Affairs, declared today in a speech at Sempach commemorating the 550th anniversary of the Swiss victory there over the Austrian forces.

"The present international situation," M. Motta declared, "is our blackest care. There is no gleam of peace in the skies.....Treaties, even those freely signed, are observed no more. Democracy, which is the noblest form of political organizations, is scorned ....Foreign military staffs," he remarked, after elaborating on the threats to peace, "must know that any attempt to violate our territory and to use our country for strategical purposes would meet stout and dogged Swiss resistance."—Havas.

INDEPENDENCE DAY MISHAPS

New York, July 6.

Week-end deaths by early to-day had reached more than 300 as a result of the unprecedented number of traffic and fireworks accidents growing out of the Independence Day holiday.

Of the total number of persons killed, 170 met their death in automobile accidents, 77 were drowned, six perished through injuries inflicted by prematurely exploding fireworks and the remainder in other ways.—United Press.

FEWER BRITISH WORKLESS

London, July 6.

An increase in the number of persons in employment and a further fall in the number of unemployed are revealed in the June returns of the Ministry of Labour.

It is estimated that, on June 22, the number of insured persons in employment, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 10,832,000. This was 1,000 more than the month before and 441,000 more than a year ago.

Statistics are not yet available for the estimate of the numbers of agricultural workers in employment.

The number of unemployed persons on the registers at June 22 totalled 1,702,676. This was 2,366 less than the month earlier and 297,434 less than the year before.—Wireless through Reuter.

KING SEES MIMIC AIR BATTLE

Impressive Display of How Emergencies Are Met

London, July 8.

In his private blue and red aeroplane, the King, accompanied by the Duke of York, visited four important Air Force stations to-day. His Majesty's personal pilot, Flight-Lieut. Fielden, was at the controls.

The King first arrived at Northolt, which is part of the Fighter Command, where he watched an impressive display of how an emergency will be met. Eleven pilots entered Hawker Furies and took off within three minutes after a warning had been given by means of a siren.

His Majesty watched an attack by Gloster Gauntlets against Hawker Furies, two squadrons engaging in a mimic battle, in which speeds of 300 miles an hour were attained. Later, he saw aerobatics by the famous 19th Squadron from Durford.

His Majesty afterwards proceeded to the Wittering flying training school, where he had lunch. In the afternoon, he inspected the Mildenhall Bomber station and the Martlesham Heath aeroplane armament experimental establishment, returning in the evening to Hendon.—Reuter.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CORONATION

London, July 7.

The Privy Council committee appointed to make arrangements for the Coronation of King Edward met for the first time to-day. The meeting, which was held in St. James's Palace, lasted 40 minutes. Mr Ramsay MacDonald, Lord President of the Council, presided.

Preliminaries were discussed and an executive committee was appointed. This will consist of between 30 and 40 members, the majority of whom will be chosen from outside the ranks of the Coronation Committee.—Reuter.

GOVT. PROVIDED FOR ADEN

London, July 7.

Draft Orders-in-Council under the Government of India and the Government of Burma Acts were published to-day.

The first of these provides that, from April 1, 1937, when provincial autonomy comes into operation throughout British India, the Province of Aden will cease to be part of British India.

The draft order makes provision for a Government of Aden as from that date.

The second draft regularizes the position in regard to superannuation allowances, compensation allowances and retiring allowances for members of the staff of the India Office who, from April 1, 1937, when part three of the Government of India Act comes into force, will cease to be servants of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and will become subject to the control of the Treasury.

The third draft order provides for a grant of relief from double income-tax where the same income is taxed or taxable in India or Burma.

The fourth defines the boundaries of certain areas in Karen Hill, tracts of which, being backward areas, are practically excluded from the operation of the new Constitution.—Wireless through Reuter.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

BRITISH SCHEME TO SOLVE DEMANDS

Settlement of Straits Re-fortification Question for 50-Year Period Proposed

Montreux, July 6.

SETTLEMENT of the Bosphorus Straits re-fortification question for a period of 50 years is contemplated by British amendments to the Turkish draft convention which came up for consideration when the Dardanelles Conference was resumed here to-day.

The amendments, which are embodied in a memorandum, stipulate the tonnage of warships allowed to pass through the Straits, but include a provision whereby belligerent Powers will have the right to send unlimited forces into the Black Sea in the event of a war in which Turkey is neutral.

They also stipulate that, if Turkey considers herself threatened with war, she shall have full discretion over the passage of foreign warships through the Straits, and provide for the maintenance of a Straits Commission for specified and limited responsibilities.

M. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, reserved his decision on the British amendments pending instructions, but he made it clear that the Soviet authorities were less satisfied with the British proposals than the former Turkish plans.

The British proposals, it was pointed out, would bottle up the 23,000-ton Russian battleship Pariskai Kommuna stationed at Sebastopol and would prevent Soviet Russia from keeping a fleet of battleships for operation in the Mediterranean.

Lord Stanley, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the British Admiralty, has taken over the leadership of the British delegation as Lord Stanhope, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has returned to London where he is needed to preside the Coronation Committee and to attend to affairs of the Office of Work department, to which he was recently appointed.—Reuter.

British Proposals Outlined

The British proposals, says Havas, have been accepted as a basis of discussion and they are as follow:—

That the total tonnage of warships of a single power not bordering on the Black Sea, to be allowed to cross the Straits in peace time should be 15,000 instead of 14,000 tons as suggested by Turkey. The total tonnage of powers not bordering on the Black Sea to be allowed through the Straits is to be 30,000, and may, in special cases, be raised to 45,000 tons, instead of 28,000 proposed by Turkey.

Turkey will be allowed to close the Straits in case of a war threat, but only if the League of Nations agrees to it by a majority vote of two-thirds. This clause has already raised Japan's opposition, Tokyo wishing the future treaty to have as little connection as possible with Geneva.

In the event of a corresponding vote of the League, belligerent states shall be allowed to pursue the enemy through the Straits in case of war. This is an important change of Turkey's plan which provided for ordinary peace-time regulations.

The present Straits Commission is to remain in office even after the Narrows receive a new status. This goes counter to Turkey's proposals which made no reference whatever to the Straits Commission.

The new Straits Convention is to come into force, as soon as ratified by all signatories, Italy included. Amendments may be introduced in the Convention every five years.

Turkey shall have the right to invite to the waters of the Narrows all foreign naval forces without discrimination for courtesy visits.

Signatories to the Convention may authorize Turkey, by a special protocol, to proceed immediately with the re-militarization and re-fortification of the Dardanelles.

The Convention will be in force 50 years instead of fifteen, as proposed by Turkey.

At the close of yesterday's meeting, the Turkish delegation made a further concession, agreeing to reduce by 60 per cent. the sanitary dues levied on merchant ships passing through the Straits.

France Mediating

Montreux, July 9.

France has come to the assistance of Soviet Russia which is seeking, at the Dardanelles Conference now in session here, to close the Straits to all belligerents except when pursuing League obligations.

A compromise amendment whereby Russian warships will also have the right to enter and leave the Black Sea under regional pacts and mutual assistance pacts concluded within the framework of the Covenant of the League of Nations, is being prepared by M. J. Paul-Boncour, French Minister without Portfolio and chief French delegate at the conference, which is discussing Turkey's request for a revision of the Straits Convention.

Fears that differences between Great Britain and Soviet Russia would cause a breakdown of the Dardanelles Conference have been allayed as the result of an interview yesterday afternoon between M. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar and chief delegate, and Lord Stanley, chief British representative.

Britain "Obstructive"

The interview, which lasted one hour and a half, resulted in some progress being made towards a compromise solution.

M. Litvinoff denied to the British delegation that he had been instructed to return to Moscow unless he received satisfaction on certain points, one of which is the Soviet claim for complete liberty of access to, and egress from, the Black Sea for Russian warships.

The attitude of Great Britain, the Soviet delegates contend, has been obstructive since the opening of the conference.

The divergence of views between the Soviet and Turkish delegates on certain points has also cast gloom over the conference, but M. Nicolas Titulescu, Rumanian Foreign Minister, is using his good offices to procure a better understanding between the two delegations.—Reuter.

"J. D." Expects to Live to be 100

Lakewood, N. J., July 8.

"I know I will live to be 100 years" declared Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., on the occasion of his 97th birthday to-day.

Mr. Rockefeller rose early this morning and went for a short stroll. After lunch, he watched the start of a golf match and then went on a motor car visit to old friends.

An enormous birthday cake with 97 candles was the feature of the birthday supper which was attended by second and third generation members of the family.—Reuter.

BRITONS TO BUILD HOOGLY BRIDGE

Calcutta, July 8.

The contract for building a great new bridge to span the Hoogly River at Howrah, a suburb of Calcutta, has been awarded to a British firm, the Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., of Darlington. Other firms which offered tenders for the contract were Krupps and an Indian combine, Braithwaite, Burn and Jessop.

The award, which was announced to-day, follows a controversy which has lasted several months.

Protests at the suggestion of giving it to a British firm were made in the Legislative Assembly.

The bridge, which will carry a road, tramlines and footpaths, will cost about £1,750,000. It will have a main span of 1,500 feet.—Reuter.

OLD MASTERS SOLD AT CHRISTIE'S

London, July 10.

The sale of the famous art collection of the late Henry Oppenheimer began at Christie's to-day when his drawings by old masters were put up for auction.

Leonardo da Vinci's drawing entitled "Rider on Rearing Horse" which measures 5½ inches by about 5 inches fetched 4,100 guineas. Nine small sketches by Fra Bartolomeo were sold for just under £1,500.

Seven pen and wash drawings by Antonio Canaletto attracted keen bidding and realized £2,165. One of them called "Ascension Day at Venice" was secured for the British Museum for 800 guineas.—Wireless through Reuter.

TROOP-CARRIER CRASHES

Cairo, July 8.

Three infantry officers and four non-commissioned officers were killed when a Royal Air Force troop-carrier crashed when landing at the Mersa Matruh aerodrome in the darkness.

There were six survivors, but all of them were injured, and had to be taken to hospital.

The dead were: Captain H. Symonds, of the East Kent Regiment; Captain F. E. Barford, of the Essex Regiment; Lieut. D. E. Mackintosh, of the Canadian Corps of Signals; Sergeant R. G. Allan; Leading Aircraftsman E. M. Adams; Aircraftsman J. White; and Aircraftsman A. M. Glassall.—Reuter.

ITALIAN ARMY WILL FACE TEST

Years to End Brigandage in Abyssinia

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Cairo, July 6.

The Italian army of occupation will face a severe test when the rains commence falling in Ethiopia, declared Mr. Christopher Holmes, Reuter's special correspondent formerly with the Italian Northern Army; on his arrival here to-day from East Africa.

High-placed Italians, he stated, insist that brigandage in Ethiopia is small, but concede that it may take years to eliminate.

Mr. Holmes declared that, at the recent Feast of St. Michael, Ethiopians swore to drive out the Italians from their country. They were reserving their big effort for the worst week of rains when aeroplanes would be rendered impotent.

Italians, he added, were of the opinion that the Ethiopians were more interested in tribal pillaging than in resisting Italians, but, during the last two months, large bodies of well-armed bandits have fiercely opposed Italian punitive expeditions.

A number of Italian soldiers in Addis Ababa were found one night with their throats cut, after which the authorities arrested thousands, including Europeans. Many were released while others were induced to work on the roads, the remaining being jammed into improvised gaols.

Aspasafari Garrison Doomed

Italian garrisons, he continued, were mostly confined to towns owing to the difficulty of communications with the interior.

A garrison of several hundred troops at Aspasafari, now surrounded by thousands of armed Ethiopians, is regarded by local officials as doomed owing to inability to rush aid to them.

Regular plane traffic to Addis Ababa has ceased already owing to the bad weather prevailing.

Italians, he stated, have expressed confidence in their ability to control the situation and give recalcitrants the opinion of working or enlisting.

Enlistment is the most powerful weapon of pacification as recruits receive a uniform, rifle and 120 lire monthly.—Reuter.

Ethiopians Destroy Railway

Rome, July 9.

Bandits to-day destroyed a portion of the line between Akaki and Mojjo on the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway with the object of holding up two supply trains en route to the Ethiopian capital.

Telegraph and telephone wires were also cut, but Italian troops rushed to the spot routed the marauders before the trains arrived.

The line is now being repaired.—Reuter.

Ethopia Asks $2,000,000

London, July 6.

A public appeal for £2,000,000 to administer and defend the western part of Abyssinia "still unoccupied by Italy," was issued to-day by the Ethiopian Legation here.—Reuter.

2,553 Italians Dead

Rome, July 7.

No fewer than 2,553 dead, including those killed or fatally wounded in action, as well as those who died from disease while serving under the colours, is the price of human life paid by Italy for the conquest of her new East African empire, according to official statistics. The figures clearly show that nearly as many men succumbed to disease as fell in action or died from their wounds.

The total losses in actual fighting from October 3, 1935, up to the end of the active operations are given as 1,164 killed, 130 dead from wounds and 30 missing, making a total of 1,324, while the death toll from disease amounts to 1,229.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

London, July 7.

Looking sad and discouraged, the Negus returned to London to-day from Geneva. He is staying at the London home of Sir Elly Kadoorie, of Shanghai.—Reuter.

Sanctions Severe Effect

Geneva, July 6.

The League Secretariat to-day made public statistics on anti-Italian sanctions disclosing that Italy lost the equivalent of U.S. $92,500,000 in gold between last November and May this year, a sum representing one-half the Bank of Italy's reserves prior to the application of sanctions. Moreover, the figures revealed that Italy's exports had been slashed in half.—United Press.

Italian Empire Recognized

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Rome, July 8.

The tiny Italian Republic of San Marino has recognized the Italian Empire in Abyssinia, according to an official announcement made here to-day.—Reuter.

FRESH OUTBURST IN PALESTINE

British Officer Wounded Near Jerusalem

Jerusalem, July 7.

Lieutenant J. M. High, R.A.M.C., and Private Mavers, of the Seaforth Highlanders, were wounded to-day near Tul Karem, 40 miles north of Jerusalem, when they were fired on from the hills while engaged in convoy work.

This was only one of a series of incidents which marked one of the worst days of lawlessness in Palestine since the present crisis.

Two civilians were injured as the result of the explosion of a bomb at a police-station near Jaffa, receiving splinters in their bodies as they were passing by. None of the inmates suffered any injury.

A triple murder is reported to have occurred in Jaffa, the victims being three Christian Arabs, who, it is believed, were killed as the outcome of a family or personal feud.

Desperate tightening up of the strike measures has stultified the impression that the seriousness of the movement has been dwindling.

Frontiers Watched

Even street pedlars are not allowed to go unmolested, for they are being forced to leave their pitches, while benzine is being poured over the stocks of fruit hawkers and the owners assaulted.

The recrudescence of lawless measures is attributed to an encouraging telegram from the Arab delegation in London.—Reuter.

More British Troops to Sail

Malta, July 13.

Indicating the increasing seriousness of the situation in Palestine, three more British battalions—the South Wales Borderers, Scottish Borders and the Lincolnshire Regt.—are due to sail for Palestine to-morrow.

The arrival of these troops will bring the number of battalions despatched to Palestine since the outbreak of disorders there up to eight.

It is also understood that the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) has been ordered to be prepared to sail for Palestine at short notice.—Reuter.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN ACCORD NEAR

Negotiations Entering Final Stages

Cairo, July 7.

Negotiations for the conclusion of a new treaty between Great Britain and Egypt are entering their final stages, and the position, it is reported, is satisfactory to both sides.

A legal expert of the British Foreign Office (Mr. W. E. Beckett) has arrived here to assist in the drafting of the treaty, and it is anticipated that the delegates will leave for London before the end of the summer to sign it.

Nothing has been officially disclosed, but the following outline is believed to be reliable.

The treaty is to be one of alliance and friendship;

British troops are to be withdrawn from Cairo and stationed in Ismailia;

Ultimately Egypt is to be responsible for the defence of the country and the Suez Canal, but the number of British troops is not to be reduced till the Egyptian Army is adequately strengthened;

Egypt is to construct a network of strategic roads for the rapid transfer of troops to the east and the west;

The British air force is to be largely increased, and there will probably be new aerodromes at Aboukir and Ismailia; and

An important British naval base is to be created at Alexandria, for which Great Britain will pay rent, and, also, probably a military base.

The question of the Sudan, on which former negotiations foundered, has not yet been decided, but it is believed that a solution will be quickly reached.

The question of capitulations is expected to remain temporarily in suspense.

The Arabic press, in printing the outline of the treaty, generally welcomes the terms.—Reuter.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN CENTENARY

London, July 8.

The centenary of the birth of Joseph Chamberlain, Great Imperialist and Parliamentarian, who was born on July 8, 1836, and died 1914, is being commemorated by celebrations taking place this week.

It is a political record for a father and two sons, Sir Austen and Neville Chamberlain, who are half brothers, to hold so many high offices of State. The main celebrations to-day are in Birmingham, with which town the family has been so long closely associated.—Wireless through Reuter.

HINDENBURG STARTS "INCIDENT"

Dirigible Flies Over English Prohibited Area

London, July 6.

The flight of the German airship Hindenburg over English territory yesterday, on her way to Germany from the United States, is featured in several newspapers to-day, and the matter will be the subject of questions in the House of Commons during the week.

The Hindenburg, the largest airship in the world, flew over Southampton Docks, the aeroplane and speed-boat works at Southampton, the new aerodrome at Brighton, and the Royal Tank Corps station at Lydd, in Kent.

Estimates vary over the airship's nearness to the Portsmouth dockyard, which is a prohibited area.

It is generally agreed, however, that the Hindenburg was no further than two miles from any of the points mentioned, and was flying so low that the crew was easily visible from the ground.—Reuter.

Commons Discussion

London, July 8.

The recent flights of the German airship Hindenburg over English territory were discussed in the House of Commons to-day, when the Under-Secretary of State for Air, Sir Philip Sassoon, revealed that the question had been taken up with the German Government.

The subject was raised as a sequel to the "incident" attending the passage of the Hindenburg over English territory on July 5, on her return to Germany from the United States, when she is alleged to have flown over Southampton Docks, the aeroplane and speedboat works in Southampton Water, the new aerodrome at Brighton, and the Royal Tank Corps station at Lydd, in Kent.

Mr. S.V.T. Adams, Conservative member for West Leeds, drew the attention of the House to-day to the fact that the Hindenburg had, on two occasions within a few weeks, flown over Leeds at a low altitude. He asked whether it was the policy of the British Government to allow foreign aircraft to fly low over Britain, without adhering to a specified route and flying at a reasonable altitude.

After saying that the matter had been taken up with the German Government, Sir Philip Sassoon declared that, in accordance with the Anglo-German Air Convention, there was an understanding with Germany that the Hindenburg and the Graf Zeppelin would avoid flying over Britain unless they were forced to do so by urgent necessity of navigation.

There was no right under the Convention, he declared, for an airship on a regular service to fly over the country. Under the Convention, each country granted liberty of passage to each other's aircraft, but this was subject to the proviso that special formal permission had to be obtained for the operation of a regular air transport route.—Reuter.

Plane Narrowly Escapes

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, July 9.

Piquancy to the agitation over the recent flights of the German airship Hindenburg over English territory is lent by a statement in the journal "The Aeroplane," that a Royal Air Force pilot, while practising blind flying, narrowly avoided ramming the giant dirigible during one of the Hindenburg's flights over England.

The plane concerned, according to the journal, contained an instructor and pupil. The airmen had taken off from the R.A.F. aerodrome at Midlands and were flying through a cloud when the instructor saw something large and dark ahead.

Seizing the controls, he put the machine into a steep dive and saw the windows in the gondola of the dirigible flash by as he missed the dirigible by only a few feet.—Reuter.

AL CAPONE MAY BE TRANSFERRED

San Francisco, July 8.

Mr. Arthur D. Wood, chief Federal Parole and Probation Officer, revealed to-day that "Scarface" Al Capone, former Chicago gang leader, who is now serving time at Alcatraz penitentiary, may be transferred to McNeil Island, Wash., presumably to protect his life.

Mr. Wood said an investigation had shown that "some big shots at Alcatraz have obeyed the rules implicitly and are, therefore, entitled to transfer to another prison, although ineligible for parole." Capone, it was pointed out, has been one of the best prisoners at the grime fortress-penitentiary and, according to Mr. Wood, has "earned the Government's consideration in the transfer question."

The former Chicago vice chief has twice been the victim of attacks by fellow-convicts.—United Press.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

BRITON'S RE-ARMAMENT ACCELERATED

New Supplementary Estimates Raise Expediture on Defence to £190,000,000 This Year

London, July 9.

A STRIKING speeding up of Great Britain's re-armament programme is revealed to-day in statements accompanying supplementary Army and Air Force estimates.

Added to the previous supplementary naval estimates and the Budget provision for the three Services, the new estimates raise Britain's expenditure on defence to about £190,000,000 this year.

The Secretary of State for Air says that the progress being made in the construction of air stations already approved by Parliament is exceeding expectations.

The estimates include provision for the first steps in a scheme to extend the supply of aircraft equipment by the erection of factories in which aircraft will be manufactured during the present period of expansion, and which will afterwards be available as a reserve source of supply in war-time.

Items in the Army estimates include £1,000,000 for machine tools, and £2,500,000 for war-like stores.

Up to the present, the Italo-Abyssinian dispute has cost the War Office £1,250,000.

The Air Force supplementary estimates provide £5,000,000 for aeroplanes and stores, nearly £1,500,000 for armament and ammunition, and £2,000,000 for lands and buildings.

The supplementary estimates, which total £19,359,000, are made up as follows:

Navy	£ 1,059,000
Army	6,600,000
Air Force	11,700,000
Royal Ordinance factories	293,700

The strength of the Air Force is to be increased by 5,000 to 55,000 aeroplanes.

The supplementary Army estimates are for a programme to remedy army deficiencies and for special measures which were undertaken in connection with the Italo-Abyssinian conflict and in respect of Palestine.

The original estimates for the Air Force presented last March amounted to £39,000,000.

Total provision of £158,251,000 was made in the Budget for the three defence Services. Supplementary estimates of £10,300,000 for the Navy have been sanctioned by Parliament since the Budget.—Reuter.

LABOUR SITUATION GRAVE IN U.S.A.

Movement to Suspend Rebel Unions

Washington, July 8.

The president of the American Federation of Labour, Mr. William Green, to-day conferred with President Roosevelt at the White House, presumably regarding the critical labour situation in the steel, rubber and automobile industries.

Meanwhile, the Council of the A.F. of L. conferred privately to-day prior to a secret session this afternoon to consider the suspension of twelve rebel unions sponsored by the Committee on Industrial Organization, whose activities have brought a staunch re-affirmation of open-shop principles by leaders of the steel industry.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labour to-day began secret sessions on one of the gravest issues confronting it in the past fifty years,—to decide whether or not to suspend Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and nine other members of the Committee on Industrial Organization for their independent fight to create industrial unions.

Truce Hopes Shattered

Mr. Green shattered all hopes of a truce between the warring factions when he assailed Mr. Lewis and implied that the American Federation of Labour would not support the insurgents either financially or morally. Mr. Green declined to forecast the group's action on the C.I.O.

Mr. Lewis, apprised of the forthcoming meeting, said that the C.I.O. would continue its activities in the steel, rubber and automobile industries regardless of the action taken by the A.F. of L. high command.

Meanwhile other developments in the labour situation to-day included the following:

The Attorney-General, Mr. Homer S. Cummings, said that he was gathering information regarding alleged collusive bidding by steel companies.

Mr. Green, conferring with Mr. Roosevelt, revealed that the invalidation of the National Recovery Act by the Supreme Court had deprived 800,000 workers of possible re-employment through the resulting lengthening of the working week.

Employees of the Wheeling Steel Co. at Portsmouth, O., did not report for work in spite of a tentative settlement of the strike which has prevailed at the company's plant there.—United Press.

Job Opportunities Lost

Washington, July 9.

The hours of at least 4,000,000 workers were lengthened and nearly 1,000,000 wage-earners deprived of re-employment by the invalidation of the N.R.A., according to a report submitted to President Roosevelt by Mr. William Green.

While the survey is devoid of any political significance, says Mr. Green, it has proved that more job opportunities are lost owing to the lengthening of hours than there are jobs available in any single industry in the United States.—Reuter.

Fourteen-Inch Guns for Battleships

London, July 9.

Fourteen-inch guns are being mounted on the two projected 35,000-ton British battleships already announced irrespective of whether the United States instals 16-in. guns in her next two vessels of this class, it is authoritatively stated to-day.

The reason, it is understood, is that a distinction is being drawn between battleships for use in the Far East and those intended for service in Europe, where it is hoped to adhere to 14-in. guns.—Reuter.

MR. FRANK MURPHY RESIGNS

To Fight for Governorship of Michigan

Washington, July 9.

Mr. Frank Murphy, U.S. High Commissioner for the Philippines, to-day tendered his resignation to President Roosevelt in order to become a candidate for the governorship of Michigan.

The President announced, however, that, in order to allow Mr. Murphy to continue to work for a solution of Philippine economic and social problems, he would hold up the resignation until September 5, at which time he would grant Mr. Murphy two months' leave of absence, without pay, to permit him to campaign for the governorship.—United Press.

UNEMPLOYMENT AID IN BRITAIN

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, July 9.

An expenditure of £775,000 additional to the present £38,000,000 annually on unemployment assistance is provided under new regulations issued to-night.

It is claimed that one-third of the 600,000 persons affected will get increased allowances.

Nevertheless, the Opposition is likely to contest the regulations when presented in Parliament before the end of this month.—Reuter.

CATHOLIC SISTERS EVICTED

Madrid, July 10.

All inmates of the Madrid foundling home De La Paz, conducted by Catholic sisters whose order, San Vicente, has had charge of the institution for 135 years, were forced to vacate the building at a moment's notice in order to make room for secular purposes.

This precipitate action by the authorities has aroused great indignation among the Madrid population, where the order of San Vicente is highly respected and considered as indispensable.

The existing law prescribes that, in cases of eviction, two months' notice should be given, while, in this case, no warning whatsoever was furnished.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

DROUGHT PROBLEMS IN U.S.A.

No Relief in Sight Affected Area Widening

Washington, July 7.

Searing heat for the fourth consecutive day to-day spread over an ever-widening area in the states of the middle west and the great plains, with thousands of acres of crops in North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Minnesota already blackened and doomed to destruction.

The area worst affected by the drought was in the Dakotas, where wheat was burned a fortnight ago and where farmers are now watching their corn shrivel under the heat. It was hoped, however, that the corn crop may yet be saved in most sections.

The crop failure also threatened the rich wheat fields of Canada's prairie provinces, where crops have already been destroyed by the merciless rays of the sun in many communities.

In some of the areas, insects completed the havoc of the sun, devouring practically all vegetation. Gaunt, famished cattle ate dry stubble in the fields. Wells were generally dry, and even some towns were threatened with water shortages. The menace of drought even spread to some green pastures in Wisconsin's dairy belt, where some farmers were selling animals they were unable to feed.

Scattered local rains, accompanied by hailstones, fell in Indiana, but afforded scant relief, and Hoosier farmers in general felt considerable apprehension for their corn crop. Illinois was also fearful that the continued heat would be disastrous to its corn acreage. One half of Iowa's oat crop has already been destroyed. The state of Kansas reported tremendous damage from insects. Nebraska's alfalfa fields were bare.

At Fort Knox, Ky., soldiers were restricted to two baths a week, on account of the water shortage. Forest fires raged in the timber-line areas of South Dakota and Wyoming, in the Black Hills, and also in northern Wisconsin and Michigan.

Relief Administrators Confer

Meanwhile, 100,000 distressed farm families looked to Washington for relief as the Administration prepared to pump millions of dollars into the stricken regions.

President Roosevelt to-day summoned to a conference Mr. Aubrey Williams, assistant Federal Relief Administrator, Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and director of the Re-settlement Administration, and Mr. J. B. Hudson, of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, to discuss relief measures.

Previously, however, the A.A.A. modified its soil-conservation programme in respect to designated areas in North Dakota, Montana and Wyoming, in order to assist farmers whose crops have been ruined.

Modification will permit farmers in the drought affected districts to preserve all available storage for livestock feed as well as encourage planting of feed crops in the autumn.

The President later announced that he was visiting the "dust bowl" on August 15 to inspect the results of the projected drought-relief programme. He emphasized that there was no reason to fear a food shortage in the United States in 1937.

204,000 Families Need Aid

A total of 204,000 families need immediate cash relief, President Roosevelt said, and accordingly 50,000 men will be employed immediately by the Works Progress Administration, with an additional 50,000 granted subsistence loans under the direction of the Resettlement Administration.

Many of the farmers affected, however, are already on subsistence, and hence, within a few days, 170,000 families in the drought area will be on relief while the remaining 34,000 will be given aid as soon as possible.

Mr. Roosevelt estimated that this year's wheat crop would yield 600,000,000 bushels, with a carry-over of 125,000,000 bushels, as compared with a normal annual United States consumption of 625,000,000 bushels.

Meanwhile, trans-Atlantic liners arriving in New York to-day reported torrential rains in mid-ocean.—United Press.

Drought Spreading Eastward

Washington, July 6.

Drought-stricken areas of the nation received little comfort to-day from the United States Weather Bureau, which forecast continued high temperatures in the northwest. General rains, however, have "effectively relieved" crops in the southeast, bureau officials said.

The great plains area, according to the Weather Bureau, is now undergoing the "most trying and damaging period" of the drought.

At Jamestown, N.D., a temperature of 116 degrees was recorded, and, at the state capital in Bismarck, the mercury reached 111 degrees. The heat wave, the Weather Bureau predicted, would continue in that area for at least 36 hours.—United Press.

570,000 Farms Ravaged

Washington, July 10.

President Roosevelt to-day announced at a press conference that 75,000 jobs had been authorized in the drought areas and that 16,500 men were already at work.

He added that more than 570,000 farms had been ravaged by the drought.—Reuter.

Cool Air Relief

New York, July 11.

The toll of lives claimed by the heat-wave in the United States has now mounted to seven hundred.

Rain fell in New York city yesterday evening but failed to break the heat. Relief throughout the country, however, is expected within the next 24 hours, as cooler weather and showers have been forecast by the Government's weather bureau.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Mr. William Fanestock

New York, July 6.

The death has occurred, at the age of 78, of Mr. William Fanestock, the oldest member of the New York Stock Exchange.—Reuter.

M. Nikolai Monakhov

Leningrad, July 6.

The People's Artist of the Soviet Republic, M. Nikolai Monakhov, died here yesterday.—Tass.

Mr. Keisen Tomita

Kyoto, July 7.

Mr. Keisen Tomita, a leading painter and a member of the Japanese Society of Arts, died here yesterday afternoon of cerebral haemorrhage, at the age of 58.—Domei.

Gen. Sir Bruce Meade Hamilton

London, July 7.

The death has occurred, at the age of 78, of Gen. Sir Bruce Meade Hamilton, a distinguished veteran of the Afghan and South African wars. He was knighted in 1902.—Reuter.

Senator Eugene Rouart

Toulouse, July 8.

M. Eugene Rouart, member of the Left Democratic Group of the Senate, died here yesterday at the age of 62. M. Rouart has been a member of the Senate uninterruptedly since 1923.—Havas.

Mr. Thomas Meighan

Great Neck, L.I., July 8.

Mr. Thomas Meighan, veteran motion-picture actor, who starred in scores of silent productions after a successful stage career, died here to-day at the age of 48.—United Press.

Mr. John C. Williams

Steubenville, Ohio, July 8.

The death has occurred here of Mr. John C. Williams, president of the Weirton Steel Co.—Reuter.

M. George Chicherin

Moscow, July 7.

M. George Chicherin, for twelve years the Commissar of Foreign Affairs for the Soviet Union and acknowledged even by his political enemies as one of the most brilliant diplomats of his time, died here to-day, at the age of 64.—United Press.

Sir Oswyn Murray

London, July 10.

The death has occurred, at the age of 63, of Sir Oswyn Murray, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty since 1917.

Born on August 17, 1873, he was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He entered the Admiralty (secretary's department) in 1897, and was assistant private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty from 1899 to 1902.

Sir Oswyn was private secretary to the Financial Secretary from 1902 to 1904, and Assistant Director of Victualling in 1904. From 1911 to 1917, he was assistant secretary to the Admiralty.—Reuter.

Sir Thomas Cato Worsfold, Bt.

London, July 11.

The death has occurred of the noted solicitor, Sir Thomas Cato Worsfold, Bt., who was Commissioner in England for the British Colonies and the High Courts of the United States of America. The baronetcy was created in 1924.—Reuter.

GOLD DISCOVERED IN NORTH ONTARIO

Ottawa, July 7.

Reports of a spectacular discovery of the yellow metal at Bryce, a township 20 miles from Engle Hart, North Ontario, have led to a gold rush. Crowds of prospectors have hastened there and have quickly staked all available property over an area of several miles.—Reuter.

His Majesty, at Buckingham Palace on July 10, invested Sir Sidney Barton, British Minister at Addis Ababa, with the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire.

* * *

The King has assumed the position of Admiral of the Honourable Company of Master Mariners. He was master of the Company from 1928 until the death of King George.

don't let Film

spoil the beauty of your smile

KEEP TEETH BRIGHT WITH PEPSODENT

IF your teeth are to be white and glistening, your smile alluring, you must remove film from teeth. For film dulls and discolors them, obscures their natural beauty. And the safest . . . most effective way to remove film from teeth is with Pepsodent Tooth Paste.

Pepsodent is a special film-removing tooth paste. It contains a cleansing and polishing material unexcelled in keeping teeth free from that gummy, sticky substance called film. Yet it does this *safely*. For Pepsodent contains no grit, nothing that might injure or harm tooth enamel.

Try Pepsodent Tooth Paste today. Note how clean your teeth feel . . . how much brighter they look . . . after only one brushing. Then use Pepsodent regularly twice a day.

PEPSODENT

NOW IN NEW 10% LARGER TUBE

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

THE JAPANESE RAYON INDUSTRY

Australia to Limit Imports and Not to "Achieve Bilateral Balances": Defensive Programme

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Sydney, June 8.

Traders must still wait to see the full effects of the new tariff duties on textiles imported into Australia. Even the Minister responsible for the innovations declares that "it is not possible to state with any exactitude the effects of the proposed new duties on artificial silk imports." Nevertheless by the extent to which the Government expects Britain to benefit—and both the Government and British traders do expect that—some other trading nation must lose; and, to most Australian observers, the loser will be Japan.

Judging by Ministerial statements the effect will be to check the remarkable recent flood of Japanese textiles, cotton goods as well as rayon, though in rayons Japan will probably remain a heavy supplier. What has alarmed the Australian Government is not merely the volume of Japanese textile imports, but the abnormally cheap prices, sufficiently cheap to oust every other competitor. There are plain reasons for sympathy with the Japanese case on general grounds; but the cut price levels provide a problem which closely concerns not only Australia's economy, but that of the whole Empire, upon whose markets the great bulk of Australia's trade depends.

Recently Japanese rayon exporters recognized Australia's difficulty by themselves imposing a levy upon rayon exports. This tax, however, was one by manufacturers upon themselves, and its proceeds apparently returned to their source. Most interested Australians believe that Japanese, with more intimate knowledge of the local difficulty, appreciate that it is not so easily dismissed as those less well informed may pretend.

Favourable Balance

To Japan, Australia annually sells much more than she buys in exchange, the "favourable balance" for 1934-35 was some £5,000,000 and that will probably increase to about £7,500,000 for the year about to close. The Government states that "it is not the aim to achieve bilateral balances." It is considered that, with Japan it is normally impossible. The limits of consumption in the Australian market are well-known to the Japanese.

The real trouble is seen with United Kingdom figures in competition. From 1932 to 1935, British cotton piece-goods imported into Australia declined from 167 million yards to 118 million. This loss was entirely made up by foreign cottons in substitute. In the same period, British artificial silks declined from eight million yards to 7¼ million; but foreign artificial silks rose from 13 million to 68½ million yards.

The Federal Government is aiming at checking the inroad of artificial silks—nearly all Japanese, at uncompetitive low prices—in favour of cotton textiles upon which depends Australia's even more important exchange trade with Britain.

Japan will enjoy an Australian market for rayons, but will not be allowed a position in which to command Australian textile imports. The treatment is drastic; but there has been nothing more deadly than the Japanese ousting of Britain in recent years from the textile trade in British overseas countries.

Apart from the fact that Japanese rayon imports will still be assured a considerable market in Australia there are two considerations which seem to furnish some reply to Japanese protests. One is that Australians are only asserting higher national considerations, just as Japan does. The other is that the reported Japanese threat to switch wool-buying to other markets is one that Japan has for some time held over Australia. Besides, as has been said, the purchaser of raw wool makes much more out of it than does the producer.

Objection to Being Called "Pommy"

An English lad of 10 who arrived at Brisbane from London to join his father, employed in a Queensland sawmill, would not be interviewed upon his arrival in this country. Instead, he conducted the interview. He wanted to know if his new school fellows in Brisbane would call him a "pommy," a term which he professed to dislike immensely. When informed that they probably would, he wanted to know if they were good fighters, modestly admitting that he was one of the best fighters at his school in England. He said that an Australian lad of his own age had made the journey from England with him. "We were pretty good mates," the 10 years old immigrant conceded, "but it was not until after we had a few fights over calling me a "pommy."

Two Alsatian dogs attacked a flock of 720 sheep at Hamilton, near Melbourne recently killing 40 and severely mauling 60, many of which had to be destroyed.

A woman on her way to church saw the dogs among the sheep and called them. The dogs then prevented her crossing a foot bridge on the road. She called her husband, who fired a shot to frighten the dogs. A few days previous 80 sheep were killed in stockyards at Brisbane. No, the breed is becoming decidedly unpopular in this country.

Federal Revenue

Recently released figures show that the Federal Consolidated Revenue Fund for the first ten months of the financial year reveals a surplus of £3,698,000 compared with one of £521,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

The works programme for New South Wales will total £8,000,000. It will include important water and sewage schemes in the country and metropolitan area, railway improvements and extensions, irrigation projects, erection of new law courts, new State National Library, a railway station in Sydney, electricity reticulation, roads of access and main roads improvement. Many important improvement plans are also contemplated in the railways and transport services, including trams and buses.

There is also a favourable oversea trade balance of £21,312,000 for nine months. This is an increase of £10,356,000 compared with the excess of exports over imports for the corresponding period of 1934-35.

Pauper's Hidden Hoard

Although regarded with sympathy by the people of Adelaide for many years, because of his seeming poverty a 74-year-old one-legged painter, who died recently left, according to the result of police inquiries, bank deposits amounting to £10,000.

Pass books and other documents relating to "one-legged Tom's" hidden hoard, were found tied round his body under his shirt when he was admitted to a private hospital a few weeks ago.

No trace of a will, nor of any cash, was found when the man's two-roomed cottage was searched. One-legged Tom had no relatives in Australia and before he went to a private hospital he gave £9 to a neighbour to mind for him. Some of this money was used to buy pyjamas for one-legged Tom to wear in hospital.

Measures for Defence

The general public of Australia is much more inclined than it was a short time ago to give earnest consideration to the question of defence. Both here and in Britain it is recognized, even if reluctantly, that the easy-going days of the period which followed the war have gone at any rate for the present. It was in 1933 that the Minister for Defence outlined a more active programme, which provided for the improvement of coastal fortifications, increasing mechanization of the land forces, complete modernizing of the air force, extended manufacture of munitions and strengthening of the navy. Since then, the need for all this has increased.

The Commonwealth Government is alive to that fact, it has public opinion solidly behind it and the statements made by the present Minister for Defence are received with interest and sympathy.

Many Australians, indeed, feel that the one complaint that could be made is that still more is required from those who hold the vital destinies of the nation in their hands. There is no country which is more entitled to take counsel with the Motherland, seeing that Australia's contributions to the common cause, though small when weighed in the British scale, are so far ahead of those made by the other Dominions.

Sydney's Harbour Bridge

The painting of Sydney Habour Bridge appears to be a never ending task. It takes 40 men six years to paint the whole structure, when the process must be begun all over again.

A continuous painting programme is to be adopted which will involve the employment of approximately 40 men, including painters, iron-workers and riggers, completely to repaint the whole structure in approximately six years, at the end of which time the six-yearly cycle would be continued.

The quantities of paint used at the time the bridge was constructed were as follows:—shop coat 18,600 gallons, intermediate coat 9,280 gallons; finishing coat 8,620 gallons.

The total capital cost of the bridge to June 30, 1935, was £10,083,282, as under—Payments to construction contractors £4,810,516, expenditure on bridge approaches £2,329,293; Lavender Bay railway station and minor works £95,096; and interest and exchange on loan expenditure during construction £1,495,637.

CRUISERS TO CHINA STATION

H. M. S. Kent Leaving, to be Replaced by H. M. S. Cumberland: New Draft for Shanghai

FROM OUR OWN MILITARY CORRESPONDENT

London, May 31.

There will be some changes in the China Fleet this year, consequent on cruisers requiring an overhaul, or coming home for re-commissioning. The Kent, flagship of Vice-Admiral Little, will return home by the end of the year and will refit at her home port, Chatham. The sum to be expended upon her has not been announced for so far beyond that up till March 31 about £36,000 in preliminary work. The refit should run well into £100,000.

While the Kent is absent from the Station, her place will be taken by her sister ship the Cumberland, which is receiving the finishing touches of a long and costly refit at Chatham, including partial reconstruction and modification and improvement of her armament. The cost of this overhaul amounts to the enormous sum of £516,930.

Before the flagship leaves for home, the cruiser Cornwall will leave the China Station for home and a long refit. While the full details of this cruiser's refit at Chatham have not been worked out, about £200,000 will be expended upon her up to March 31 next.

The cruiser Capetown, Capt Bugden, is due home next week for an overhauling. On completion she will be commissioned by Capt. Cuthbert Coppinger, D.S.C., for further service on the China Station.

A cruiser will be sent from England to do temporary duty on the China Station in September.

New Duty for H.M.S. Vindictive

The cruiser Vindictive—so well known on the China Station—has been selected for conversion into a training ship for cadets of the Royal Navy, and has just paid off at Portsmouth into Dockyard control for that purpose. She will have her armament modified, like other of her 10,000-ton class. The Vindictive has a rather curious history. She was built at Belfast by Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Queen's Island, and was to have borne the name of H.M.S. Cavendish, after Admiral Cavendish, an old sea dog of Elizabethan times, but that name was changed to her present one to perpetuate the memory of that old third-class cruiser Vindictive, which went to her doom so gallantly when she was sunk at Ostend Harbour in bottling up the German submarines, after having taken part in the raid at Zeebrugge.

The new Vindictive was used as a fast cruiser to carry seaplanes with the Grand Fleet, for which service she was provided with a hangar for the 'planes in lieu of a 7.5-inch gun. In 1923-25 she became a cruiser again, but retained her seaplanes and catapult equipment. She served in the East for some time.

Capt. J. C. Leach has taken over command of the cruiser Cumberland, now in the last stages of her reconstruction at Chatham. He will take the ship out to the China Station, where she will become flagship of the Station in relief of the Kent ordered home for refit. Capt. Leach, who will be flag captain to Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Little, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, has been in the senior service since 1911, when he passed out from Osborne, where he was a term mate of the King—then Prince of Wales. He served in the battleship Erin 1914-18, specialized in gunnery in the latter year, and later was gunnery officer of various ships. He was gunnery officer of the battleship Renown when she conveyed the Duke and Duchess of York to the Antipodes.

Successful Trooping Trips

The liner-trooper Dilwara—built by Messrs Barclay, Curle & Co., Whiteinch, Glasgow, to the order of the British India Steam Navigation Co., has proved such a success on the two trooping trips which she made to India, Straits Settlements and China this relief season that the B.-I.S.N. Co. has placed an order for a sister ship with the same builders.

The second ship will be an 11,000 tonner, diesel-engined and have a speed of about 16 knots, the most economic speed for long runs.

The Dilwara was the first passenger liner built for dual service—an ordinary liner in the summer months and a troop carrier in the autumn and winter. She made her first voyage in January, in which month she was taken over by her owners.

The baton which H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the senior Field Marshal of the British Army, presented to the King—his nephew—at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday—in the presence of a deputation of Field Marshals—bears the simple inscription "His Majesty King Edward VIII, Field Marshal, January 21, 1936," therefore omitting the full titles of the Sovereign, heretofore inscribed on the baton, as the desire of the King.

The baton—which in the olden days was used as a roller on which to bear the plan of battle—measures 23 inches in length, covered with red velvet and ornamented round the inscription with gold scroll work and on the main body of the baton eighteen gold lions, beautifully chased. The head of the baton is a figure of St. George and the Dragon. The ceremony was a purely formal one. One familiar figure was absent—one who had looked forward to being present, the late Field Marshal the Viscount Allenby of Meggido.

Recruits for Shanghai

The home battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers, Colchester, is preparing a draft of over 100 rank and file for the 1st Battalion in Shanghai, for despatch the coming trooping season of 1936-37, which opens in mid-September.

Recruiting for the Lancashire Fusiliers has been very good in their own recruiting ground in Lancashire.

The recent order by his Majesty that the India General Service Medal to troops employed in the operations on the Northwest Frontier, February 23-April 13, 1935—the Loe Agra operations—recall that the India General Service Medal was issued originally on January 23, 1854, by order of Queen Victoria to commemorate the services of the troops in the Burmese campaign of 1852-53. The obverse of the medal bears the head of the sovereign and the reverse a figure of Victory crowning with a laurel wreath a seated warrior in Roman costume. The warrior holds in his right hand the typical short sword of the Roman legionaries, in his left the sheath of the same, his helmet on the ground beside him.

In the exergue is a lotus flower. The ribbon is crimson with two dark stripes 1¼ inch in breadth. Over thirty bars or combinations of bars have been issued with this medal. The bar of the last issue is to be inscribed "Northwest Frontier, 1935." All ranks already in possession of the I.G.S.M. will receive clasp only.

Col. A. P. D. Telfer-Smollet has been selected for the command of the Shanghai Area, which he will assume in July. Col. Telfer-Smollet passed his regimental service in the Highland Light Infantry, to which he was appointed in 1904, and had varied career in the Great War as a regimental and staff officer, and after the war in Russia. He was mentioned in despatches five times, decorated three, receiving the French War Cross as well as the D.S.O. and the M.C. and a brevet majority. He commanded the 1st Battalion—now at Fort George—the 2nd Battalion is at Peshawar—after a spell with the Royal West African Frontier Force, and since November, 1935, has been in command of the 157th (Highland Light Infantry) Brigade, Territorial Army, Glasgow.

In addition to the river gunboats crews just landed at Hankow from the Dauntless, further reliefs will be despatched to the China Station for the same class of useful craft towards the close of the year.

THE open season for sea-monsters has been ushered in by Aberdeen—not the great Aberdeen, but the one in Washington, U.S.A., from where it is reported that the carcase of a marine monstrosity, 12ft. long and weighing 1,300lb., has been washed up. Its head is like a goat's, the eyes are 8in. apart and deep-set like a pig's, and the teeth heavy and sharp. According to a Baltimore zoologist, it faintly resembles the reconstructed skeletons of certain prehistoric animals, but he admits that in sixteen years of research he has seen nothing quite like it before.

In Parenthesis

Ancient

VASSAR: "Have you seen Jane's engagement ring?"

Smith: "Have I seen it? Why, I wore it all last year!"

* * *

Sale

"MUMMY," asked the small son of the house, "what becomes of a car when it gets too old to run?"

"Oh," replied his mother, "somebody sells it to your father."

* * *

He Might

"I'd like to accept this necklace from you, but I'd better not, for my husband's sake."

"You're afraid he wouldn't hear of it, eh?"

"No, I'm afraid he would."

* * *

£5

EMPLOYER—"When do you start your holiday, John?"

John—"Next week, sir."

"Have you secured accommodation?" "Well—er—as a matter of fact, that's what is worrying me. Can you accommodate me to the extent of a five-pound note, sir?"

* * *

Cake-Eater

"You never seem to take an interest in anything I do," sobbed the young wife.

"Don't be unreasonable," remonstrated the husband. "I remained awake all last night wondering what you put in that last cake you made."

* * *

Very Gross

A MAN who had recently taken up golf was talking with a number of more experienced members in the club-house. "I went round in 124 to-day!" he said.

"Indeed," said one listener, courteously. "Was that net or gross?"

"Well," said the novice, "Im afraid I don't quite know, but I should imagine that 124 is very gross indeed."

* * *

Verdict

"PARDON me," said the stranger, "are you a resident here?"

"Yes," was the answer. "I've been here goin' on fifty years. What kin I do for you?'

"I am looking for a criminal lawyer," said the stranger. "Have you any here?"

"Well," said the other, "we're pretty sure we have, but we can't prove it."

* * *

Perspective

A JEW was negotiating a loan from his brother, and the latter was willing to make the advance, but demanded nine per cent. interest.

"Well," said the borrower, "I ain't complaining, you understand, but what will our poor dead father say when he looks down and sees you taking nine per cent. from his own flesh and blood?"

"Don't worry about that," replied the lender; "from where he is it'll look like six per cent."

* * *

Turnabout

AN old gardener had a ready tongue. On one occasion he was told by his employer to mow the lawn.

"Cut it short," he said, "for an inch at the bottom is worth two at the top."

When the work was done, the gardener was offered a drop of whisky. The employer poured it out, but showed signs of stopping before he had filled the glass.

"Fill it up, sir," said the gardener. "An inch at the top is worth two at the bottom."

* * *

Stretchin'

THE housewife was showing her prospective new maid over the house. She had been very liberal with her promises of privileges, and it looked as though the two were about to come to a working agreement. Suddenly the girl said:—

"By the way do you do your own stretchin' here, ma'am?'

"I don't understand," said the other.

"Well," explained the girl, "do you put all the food on the table at dinner and stretch for it, or do I have to shuffle it round?"

* * *

Manners Maketh Men

AMERICAN women have formed a society called "Splwebgtohe" for short. Its name stands for "Society for the Protection of Ladies Whose Eyes have been Blacked by Gentlemen taking off Hats in Elevators."

It is an allied society to the men's recently formed "Aptohe," which stands for "Association for the Prevention of Taking off Hats in Elevators"—a courtesy demanded by tradition in America.

President Roosevelt when informed of the creation of the women's society at a White House Press conference, laughed and threatened to put all such societies under Government control.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

CYCLE IN CATHAY

By Bulbul

Nothing is so symptomatic of modern restlessness as the stream of travellers encountered making tours of the world. These international vagabonds, to the tramp of feet along the highway, the hum of the motor car, or just plain conniving and wheedling at any sort of a lift from place to place, are to be met everywhere and the lure of Cathay which induced Marco Polo to visit the mysterious land in the east six centuries ago has not lost its attraction. Shanghai, as one of the stops along the long road, knows them well. Hardly a week passes without one or more dropping into town, some of them genuine in their claims: others obviously false. They walk, ride bicycles and motor cycles, and in cases use cars. One couple produced a perambulator. They include Boy Scouts, adventurous college students, representatives of European youth organizations, many pseudo-journalists. Some of them are armed with books of newspaper clippings showing their progress, and official stamps and seals of obliging officials to substantiate their claims. Others do not carry books but sell picture postcards and narrate hair-raising stories of adventures in places like Arabia when they plodded through the burning hot desert chased by bandits. Arabia is the favourite setting for such stories because it is so remote.

* * *

Geographical inexactitudes characterize most of these stories. There are grave doubts as to how some of these travellers covered the territory they claim, and many of them smile foolishly when they are asked to explain how they walked from San Francisco to Shanghai, or motor from here to Japan. Few of them include China in their itinerary. Hongkong to Shanghai is generally undertaken by steamer the reason given being that owing to unsettled conditions and the mountainous nature of the country it is impossible to cycle across this link. The real reason is that most of these world travellers live only on their claims and not on their performances, and exposure would be very easy if they attempted to romance about territory so close at hand. And yet these world cycling tours have been performed and China explored on the wheel. Sir John Foster Fraser, the distinguished journalist, traveller and lecturer, who died last month, with two other companions, one of whom settled down in Shanghai in business, made a world tour at the end of last century and peddled every mile of their 19,237 miles' trip excluding the strips of water dividing the countries they touched. Starting from London on Friday morning, July 17, 1896 "when the dingy gilt hands on the clock face of St. Pancras Church pointed to half-past five ....the roads were slushy and greasy.... the sky was murky and scowling and London looked generally disagreeable...." they cycled to Harwich, crossed over to the Continent by steamer and when their wheels touched the continental soil there was no pause until they had crossed Europe and Asia and arrived in Shanghai, entering China after touring Burma.

* * *

Shanghai's reception of the bearded, dishevelled trio at a time when the victoria was the symbol of wealth and comfort and the bicycle was the latest mechanical transport appliance used by the fashionable furnishes an interesting chapter in the history of the city and the standards of the gay nineties. In his book "Round the World on a Wheel," Sir John describes the arduous trip across Yunnan, thence down the Yangtze Valley, with brilliant little sketches of the cities and towns passed through. Hankow astonished him: at Wuhu the British Consul was surprised because he was the only one in the city to own a bicycle and that was broken: at Soochow after following the course of the Grand Canal—after an aside regarding Li Hung-chang's draconic treatment of the Taiping rebel princes which caused the fight with Gordon—international Shanghai began to diffuse its influence. He writes:

> We found a good road.... Then great cotton mills, rattling and roaring and electric-lighted, loomed in sight. It was like a stray street in Burnley or Oldham, instead of far-off Cathay. There was a shop with a board bearing the legend, "Ship's Chandler"; there was a tubby, moon-faced Chinaman sitting on a tin of kerosene oil.
>
> "Hallo, Ah Sin!" we hailed. "Can you give us something to eat?"
>
> "You bet your boots I can," he replied in English. And then we sat on his counter and ate nine tins of Cambridge sausages.
>
> "How far from here to the British Consulate?" we ultimately inquired.
>
> "Five miles," said Ah Sin.
>
> "Then we will sleep here, eh?"
>
> "Bet your boots you can." And he gave us each a couple of shutters as a bed and we stuck corned beef tins under our heads for pillows and were quite happy.

* * *

Then Shanghai—with its famous street "a medley of noisy, rampageous grotesqueness"—came into sight. They had slept another night in a boat when the vision of four cyclists swept across their view. They were four Americans who had slept the night in a field in order to have the pleasure of being first to welcome them. Other cyclists joined and a little cavalcade appeared at Jessfield and escorted them along Soochow Creek. There they were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Hogg and after lunch "strolled down to a gay bunting-decorated houseboat on the creek" where several hundred persons from Shanghai drove out in carriages to receive the trio who had already crossed about a score of countries on nothing more pretentious than a bicycle.

* * *

What a welcome they received as they entered the city completing a land journey from Antwerp to Shanghai. It was the contemporary equivalent of the Lord Mayor of London's civic reception, or the "ticker tape" greeting which New York bestows on celebrities passing triumphantly down Broadway. Sir John writes:

> At four o'clock Sir Nicholas Hannen, Chief Justice of China, gave a little speech, in which the words 'welcome,' 'pluck,' and 'endurance,' figured, while we looked on the ground and looked uncomfortable. They then gave us three cheers. A procession was formed, headed by mounted police and two of the best cyclists in Shanghai, and when the three of us, riding abreast, spun along the avenue there was more blushing on our part. About 150 cyclists closed up in our wake and possibly fifty more joined in on the Jessfield road. There were plenty of folks on horseback, and the carriages brought up the rear. The procession was nearly a mile in length. Most of the British residents were out and reaching the city, the Maloo was lined with Chinese and all the traffic had been stopped for an hour.
>
> They ended at the Astor House Hotel where they had their first shave in five months. That was December 23, 1897, after 151 days in China and an absence of 524 days from London. During that time they had covered 14,322 miles.

* * *

While foreign Shanghai exalted and enthused there was one Chinese who regarded the feat with cynical disdain. Says the writer:

> A friend introduced me to a podgy, porcine old Mandarin. "Mr. Fraser," he said, introducing me, "is travelling round the world on a bicycle and has come with his friends right across China. They have had a frightful time—nothing but hardships and bad food, and nowhere to sleep, climbing over wet hills" and so on with the addition of many picturesque lies.
>
> "Why do you do so?" asked the mandarin.
>
> "Oh, love of adventure!"
>
> The mandarin looked at me superciliously for just two seconds. Then he said: "Too muchee damn fool!"

* * *

Sir John, while he was in Shanghai, took the opportunity to explore the city with the keen observation of a journalist and a man who claimed afterwards that on some of his travels he visited countries of whose existence he did not know a couple of weeks prevously. His description of the city is a gem of conciseness. He took in Foochow Road at one glance.

> Shanghai, I should remark, owns one of the thoroughfares of the world. It is the Champs Elysees, Fifth Avenue and Piccadilly rolled into one with a Chinese setting and is called Foochow Road. It is a medley of noisy, rampageous grotesqueness, of flashing electric lights, of spick broughams and picturesque sedan chairs, of crowds of straw-sandalled, unwashed coolies, of silken-robed Chinese gentry, of thousands of hobbling, carmine-cheeked damsels in dresses which, for startling colours, would make the London ladies look positive Quakers, and with strings of pearls in their hair and diamonds flashing on their breasts that would buy up Eaton Square—a tremendous mass of pleasure-seekers. And night is the time to see it.

* * *

There were dinner parties, visits to Chinese restaurants and theatres, all taken in to form part of the Shanghai chapter and recorded in a way which conjures up Shanghai of the gay nineties in vivid style. One night they were entertained to dinner by the Tao-Tai, afterwards by the British community at the Shanghai Club with Sir Nicholas Hannen in the chair, and after a round of festivities they boarded a steamer for Japan to start a new chapter on their way home.

THE THREE FACES OF SHANGHAI

The Synthesis of Colossal, Paradoxical China: Reactions on an Oriental Background

Roger Labonne, erstwhile visitor in Shanghai, in jotting down a number of impressions of the Paris of the Orient, fails to consider many motivations which make this port the fifth in the world, which ranking by no means implies a small percentage of the stigma which he attaches to it. His remarks, at times inaccurate, perhaps libellous to communities, but not to individuals, are appended from a résumé appearing in the May number of the "Magazine Digest," condensed from the "Revue de Paris."

Shanghai is a synthesis of China, the paradoxical, the discordant, the colossal; China, eternally young despite her confusion, her decrepitude and anachronisms, but confident, nevertheless, in her immense static power to digest the present crisis as she has often before absorbed conquerors, people, ideas, religions and arts. But she has many other faces: English, Russian, French and Japanese, all lending individuality to the Queen of the Pacific.

At her best Shanghai gives a replica of Yankee cities and in this pretence she piously copies what she sees of it from her side of the ocean: crude advertising, continuous movie shows, blatant illuminations, cosmopolitanism, taxi-girls, gangsters, bluff, puritanism, fashions and cooking—all more or less distorted by the surrounding milieu and flavoured with a Chinese sauce.

Four thousand Americans, no more, inhabit Shanghai but they make enough noise for a million. They give it its tone and the city proper belongs to them.

Guarded by Two Bronze Lions

Shanghai's Bund is her pride. This street skirts the length of the quays where stand Asiatic Petroleum, Shanghai Club, Union Building, Hongkong Bank and Sassoon House. Advertising posters strike the eye of new arrivals on the pier and haughty business and banking citadels lie in wait for their gold prey, guarded by two bronze lions, which indifferently contemplate the waves of humanity beating against their ramparts.

The Shanghai tide rises at noon and four p.m. when business houses are emptied and telephone girls, stenographers and dactylographers of all shades and races mingle with the crowd among vagabond rickshaws and motor cars lined up by the hundreds along the quay.

In Bubbling Well, the Medhurst, a sort of gigantic tub offers de luxe apartments and 50-yard sun-rooms which permit the lovely Slavs and Anglo-Saxons to acquire at home that iodine colouring which is bought so dearly on the beaches of Tsingtao and Peitaho.

Sassoon House is broken up into offices opening off endless corridors. Without moving off one floor a person can take out an insurance policy or place an order on the exchange; edit a publicity contract or consult a radiologist; have a tooth filled or buy cough lozenges; buy or sell sugar, surgical instruments, silk, woollens, curios, motors, dynamos and women's hats.

Cosmopolitan Essences

Shanghai is the essence of everything cosmopolitan: for any day one can read in the papers, ads. for energetic Germans, Scotch experts in importing and exporting, expert Esthonian agriculturalists, English electricians, New Zealand conductors, Philippine foremen or Lett engineers.

Lastly in the shop-windows are spread out products imported from all over the world. Japan is very much there, at every street corner, with her woollens, silks, cultured pearls, lobsters, iron ware, rubber articles, lacquers and toys; America with her gasoline stations, garages, canned preserves and cigarettes; England with her tailors, fabrics, sporting goods and shirt factories; the Philippines with their mangoes and straw hats; Hawaii with pineapples; the U.S.S.R. with agricultural products and match boxes; Alaska with salmon; Australia with butter and Hongkong with green peas.

In the matter of cabarets and night clubs, the American Shanghai boasts of the Shanghai Club with the biggest bar in the world, and the North Szechuen Road, when evening falls, earns a similar diadem, for it is the greatest brothel in the world with its diversity of courtesans, white and yellow, Slav and Anglo-Saxon, Korean and Malayan, Chinese and Hindoo, half-breeds of all shades and every category.....dancing and drinking to the sound of Philippine orchestras or player pianos, natives in costume and foreigners from 40 countries; sailors specially: blond giants with shoes like elephant's feet and with nurses' caps stuck on the side of their heads.

Superior Establishments

Almost everywhere are so-called superior establishments such as the Vienna, Venus, Great Eastern, Majestic, Del Monte, Casanova and Santa Anna. Here English Puritanism demands dancing be carried on as a screen to ordinary prostitution. Among the taxi-girls are Russians, lovely but sad, with eyes like beaten dogs; Americans with artificial pep: dried up Hollywood fruit or typists out of work; Macaians, or Malabrians; and Chinese and more Chinese ...the latter mostly street arabs with skintight frocks moulding their doll-like bodies, their skirts slashed to the hip revealing the legs and slim calves but with faces which are too broad and whose throats look faded under too-tight collars. And above it all grin the negro musicians.

"Merry Christmas"

Then, too, Shanghai, like any half-breed which retains the vices but discards the virtues of its forbears, has superimposed the vices of foreign youth upon the defects of China. Abduction for ransom has become a national industry. But, thanks to the passivity of their victims, the kidnappers have a good time of it. In Nanking Road, they only need to stick a box of cigarettes under a rich man's nose to lead him away quietly into a closed limousine and thence to the back of a shop where they will discuss leisurely for days, whole months even, the conditions of the victim's rapidly mounting ransom price and never will the latter or his relatives complain, for they know, the ravishers will send any one who informs, straight to Buddha.

All this insecurity is a result of world conflict, of the lack of authority of police forces, and the weakness of their methods of repression.

Then, at Christmas time greetings are exchanged by Americanized Chinese: "Hello, Harry! Happy Christmas! Hello Johnny!". Just Puritanism again, for most of the time those who thus celebrate the birth of Christ remain faithful to the concepts of Buddha, like 99 per cent. of the merchants who prepare vast "Christmas Sales" in honour of the God in whom they do not believe.

But Shanghai, Queen of the Pacific, is not just a Chinese city striving to copy San Francisco or Los Angeles. There are many Shanghais.

The English section has its consulates and golf clubs, its office buildings and its squares where the Lancashire Guards and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders parade on special anniversaries.

Then, in the vicinity of Chapei, there is the Hongkew quarter, specifically Nipponese: a Lilliputian kingdom with minute shops, bazaars, fish mongers and florists; and mousmés going and coming, their children on their backs, their wooden sandals making a clatter; and mamas from the Land of Chrysanthemums dressed à la European with spectacles and Sunday best hats; stocky sailors of the Mikado with thick chests and bow legs; kimono-clad tradesmen seated on the steps of their doorways in wicker arm-chairs.

And here and there popular restaurants dispense rice, fish and soya sauce for a few cents, musicians play homesick tunes on one-cord guitars and little dancers amuse themselves trying to catch a bit of variegated silk printed like a butterfly.

But Japan has proven her modern-mindness in various ways, among these, in eugenics. For already, the young people are beginning to demonstrate the effects of sports practised in an intense, methodical manner since infancy together with a scientifically balanced diet. Their menu which is now composed of meat, bread and sugar has been substituted for the ancient diet of rice and dried fish, with the result that many display athletic figures quite different to the classical type with hick shoulders and curved legs; furthermore, features are changing: the eyes are less arched, the nose more aquiline and the colour clearer.

Japanese Encroachment

But Japanese encroachment in the city is not limited to the Hongkew area only. Aside from small traders, in the industrial centres Japan employs 63,000 workmen at 1,800,000 spindles, as opposed to 1,750,000 in the native manufactures which employ a staff of only a third of that number.

Finally at the exit of the populous North Szechuen Road, the Japanese have built a new quarter strictly in keeping with Tokyo standards. It presents a veritable spectacle of order and discipline. After the skirmishes in 1932 Japan built a barracks-fortress, just a few paces from the North Station, the vital centre of Shanghai and its railway communications with Nanking and the City Hall of Kiangwan. It has built in tons of cement to offset bombs and missiles and to serve as a platform for heavy artillery should the events of Chapei be repeated.

In addition, here and there other Nippon forts, camouflaged as schools, universities or factories have unobtrusively appeared. For example there is the Shanghai Science Institute on the Route Ghisi, with a facade like a mediaeval castle. It is directed by a tiny charming old gentleman and there the variations of magnetism in Chinese, phenomena of gravity, asteroids, ancient astronomy, rare minerals, distribution of radium, basaltic rocks of the Far East, Korean brachiopods, Noumean ammonites and choleric vibrations, are studied in an innocent setting where the students may rest from their studies by playing golf on the vast lawns where on reception days mousmés walk in the sun, their ruby and amethyst kimonos and obis against a background of weeping willows, artificial lakes and twisted camphor trees.

French Concession Fortress

But here science and the pastoral are a mask and a screen for designs of a quite different order. For according to local report, the Institute can be turned into a modern fort and on its terraces which dominate the Zikawei Creek and the official Chinese quarter, machine guns and artillery pieces can be set up in a few hours.

In conclusion it may be informative to know that the city of Shanghai harbours 48 different nationalities, and aside from important groupings and without considering the 20,000 Japanese, 7,000 English, 10,000 Russians, 4,000 Americans, it numbers small communities which are more or less homogenous, bristling with their own consulates, schools or churches: 1,600 Germans, 1,500 Portuguese, 2,000 Hindoos (British subjects), 1,000 Annamites (French subjects), all tending to emphasize their national or individualist spirit and their fidelity to home and native land although dwelling in the environs of Shanghai.

BEACH HOTEL

MOGI (near Nagasaki)

Spend your Holidays at Mogi. This hotel is well-known to residents in China as one of the best resorts in Japan. Only 20 minutes from Nagasaki (motor-car hire Yen 2).

Lovely sea-views, and excellent roads for motoring through picturesque mountains and valleys.

Boating, fishing, bathing. Pier and diving board close to Hotel, and the Hotel motor-launch takes guests at intervals of about an hour to excellent swimming beaches, (free of charge).

Mogi is also starting-point for daily sea excursions to Obama, (for Unzen), Shimabara, Amakusa.

The Hotel has extensive grounds with fine shade-trees. Private Tennis Court. Excellent Cuisine, (including Lobsters, Prawns, Crabs, etc.). Every room has an electric fan. Terms very moderate. Hotel representative meets all steamers. Write early for reservations.

S. SUNADA, Proprietor.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

THE BRITAIN OF TO-MORROW

A Wonderful Country Broadening to Meet the Exigencies of Modern-day Conditions

BY R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN

England is very wonderful after an absence of many years; London just the same perennial miracle, and, paradoxically, they both give the impression of the immutability of change. Thus while London with its new buildings and the developments which have taken place during the past 25 years remains the same, there is about it all the indices of evolution, of change from the old order of things, and this London, like the country of which it is the capital, has been gradually passing through a silent, protracted revolution, distinguished not for the cataclysmic alterations bred of violent action and reaction, but for a gradualness of purpose which breathes the spirit of the land and its peoples,—

Nothing of him that doth fade,
But doth suffer a sea-change
Into something rich and strange.

This article should have been written five years ago when the writer returned to his homeland after two decades abroad, but the accumulation of twenty years of change, burst upon him with such breath-taking rapidity that impressions came and went with a speed which defied all efforts to pin them down immediately, and required some years of occasional thought, and a refreshing of impression before it was possible to secure some sort of order in a frantic kaleidoscope.

Thus 25 years after the writer left England, a very young man, with youth's memories of his homeland, it is possible to make a comparison, and though it is but natural to have some sort of hankering after the good old days, which were generally so bad, that comparison leaves one with the judgment that England and London have improved out of recognition. Such a judgment is not all good. There are many shadows in the picture upon the highlights of which it is so easy to dwell and the gravest of these is to be found in the fact that there has been no appreciable change in the slipshod habit of thinking which has characterized the Briton for centuries past.

At the risk of strenuous contradiction it is suggested that the development of a logic based upon false premises is an indication of slackness of thinking, because it constitutes following the path of easiest resistance, and I find that the Briton for some two decades has been allowing himself to adopt that comfortable but very risky process.

New Ideology of Peace

Great Britain, like so many of the other war weary nations of 1918, sought to frame a new ideology of peace based not upon a true appreciation of the realities, of the incontestible verities, but upon very pious but no less real hopes borne of the weariness of war and a realization of its futility.

The Covenant of the League of Nations was the instrument setting forth what it was then believed could be done. It was not accepted as a plan for future experimentation, but rather as a Decalogue, which, it was hoped, it would be possible to impose upon the nations of the world. Sovereignty, which knows no sanctions, was ignored, or, if it were not, it was thought that world public opinion would be sufficient to restrain a recalcitrant nation.

Had it been a fact that world opinion could and would operate in the manner it was then thought, the League might have been a greater success than it has been. (That is written advisedly, for the League is not without some meed of success in its somewhat variegated history.) But that belief alone was the one on which the whole fabric of the League was bound to fail.

It is not true now, and may not be until humanity has undergone many radical changes in its characteristics, that public opinion, no matter how emphatically expressed, can hope to have any restraining effect upon those who hold that good manners should courtesy to great kings.

False System Fabricated

A false system of logic in international affairs was fabricated, just as unreal as if Euclidean reasoning were founded upon—to use a contradiction of terms—a series of untrue axioms. And Britain took it more closely to her heart than did any of the other nations. Problems arising within the League were to be solved by means of this false logic. Lines of reasoning were followed which were bound to fail because other parties to the argument were not bound by the system, but preferred to look the realities in the face and act accordingly.

The only doctrine which can possibly apply in these days is that of *sic rebus stantibus*, and that recognizes no pious hopes, permits of no artificially limited logic, but demands a full recognition of the realities of the various situations as they arise, and demands a solution in terms of the actual facts and not in accordance with a system which, however admirably it might have been inspired, surrenders the realm of fact to the vapourings of the doctrinaire.

Britain No C3 Nation

This is not to say that Britain has become a C3 nation when it comes to thinking for itself. Rather, it has become muddled in its outlook on foreign affairs, by the method in which it has blindfolded itself. The men who would bring her back to a more rational trend of thought have a heavy task before them, but if they can induce the nation to face its problems clear-eyed, realizing all the dangers that confront it, and determined to meet its difficulties in the light of the circumstances surrounding them, there is no reason at all why it should not emerge from the fool's paradise in which it at present appears to be walking, and become a power in the world again.

That slipshoddiness is fortunately not to be noticed in other walks of life. There is about the individual a certain crispness of thought and though the times are tenser there is a wealth of poise which suggests to the onlooker that individually—and, therefore, if properly handled, in the mass—Britons are just as able to rise to the occasion now as they have been in the past. England is living at a greater speed. The spacious days of 1911, or so they seemed then, have disappeared. Competition has become keener, the demands upon the individual have become greater, but they are being met with a quiet enthusiasm which augurs well for the future.

New Women of England

No reference to this new England would be complete without something written about its women. Much has appeared of late tending to compare the English woman unfavourably with those of other countries, notably of the United States. Most of those comparisons have been superficial through failure to realize all the factors which have contributed to the creation of the American girl. The melting pot which has brought forth that glorious creature has combined all that is good in many nationalities, while a greater degree of adaptibility and a vivid consciousness of beauty has provided a finished product which deserves all the encomiums bestowed upon it.

But does the English girl fall so far behind in beauty? Your own omnibuses, trams, tubes and public places will speedily give the denial. Perhaps the ratio of beauty is not so great, but the sheer good health of the young English woman cannot possibly be denied. Refuge in cosmetics is hiding one of the English girl's main beauties, her complexion, but she is learning how to dress.

It is true that she, like her American sister, is too closely following the screen for her styles in dress and make-up, with the result that individuality is yielding to the stereotype. Nevertheless *au fond* the English girl is just as fine as ever she was, specially when it comes to doing her job. Which, after all, is better, a good dinner cooked by a capable pair of hands, or a repast wrenched from a number of tins by delicately manicured fingers? The answer is given daily in millions of English homes.

Her Diction Improving

The diction of the English working girl is improving, at least so far as London is concerned. The speech of some of the girls operating lifts in the big department stores is something of real beauty and a joy to listen to, while to listen to a couple of them in a tube or on a bus suggests that all that is good of the B.B.C. pronunciation is permeating all ranks of society and acting as so much of a democratic leveller that it will soon be difficult to say where one stratum ends and another begins. There is still much affectation in speech, but chiefly in circles where it really ceases to matter, and even there it appears to be diminishing.

There is, too, a new courtesy abroad in the land, a friendlier interest, a willingness to be helpful to the stranger. The writer, mistaken for some reason for an Australian, had Australia House pointed out to him by the conductor of a bus, as if, perhaps, he wished to dismount there. On being informed of his real destination, the whereabouts of which the conductor did not know, enquiries were made up and down the bus until the requisite information was forthcoming. Who else save a courteous Englishman would have taken the trouble?

Fellow passengers will get into conversation nowadays. The icy Englishness of the Englishman of aforetime seems to be melting away. He is becoming more accessible, and if he still regards himself as the salt of the earth, he is beginning to have a little more tolerance for the other spices which go to make up the whole savoury. How far the press of the country is responsible is not a matter for consideration here, though it is apparent on the swiftly compiled pages of most newspapers that a greater degree of attention is being paid to foreign affairs.

Man of the Streets

There is in the mind of that very real person, the man in the street, a better understanding of the problems which confront Europe than has existed within the memory of the writer. It may be that self-interest has brought this about, but there is a very real public opinion developed concerning foreign affairs, and no matter how much or how little one may disagree with the individual there is not the slightest doubt that his opinion is nowadays reinforced by a knowledge of facts, even if the judgment based thereon does not always appear to be the correct one.

Such ebullitions of youth as the various resolutions passed by callow students to the effect that they would not fight in the next war, if and when it comes, may be taken as mere symptoms of their immaturity. They represent a phase through which adolescence has inevitably to pass, and the older generation in giving such incidents too much importance are guilty of the mistake to which older age is so often prone.

Ideals of Sacrifice

They would fight! The same high ideals animate them as those which inspired the enormous sacrifices of the Great War. The same spirit is abroad in the land, and the manhood of the United Kingdom would require little if any more urging to go to the Colours in this year of grace than they did twenty odd years ago. But, and here is the danger, they would do it with a greater understanding, a fuller realization of the perils they would have to face.

The danger lies, therefore, not to Great Britain herself, but to those she may be called upon to fight, for this comprehension which youth now possesses, the consequent greater appreciation of the sacrifices it may be called upon to make, will lead to a demand for a greater satisfaction in the ultimate result. Not by the full application of the doctrine of *vae victis*, but by the more certain assurance that youth shall not be called upon lightly again to provide for the security of posterity.

Indeed it is something of that thought which has inspired these declarations of youth. They are animated neither by cowardice nor a reluctance to meet the demands which the needs of their country must at times make upon them, but with a clearer vision they demand that the fruits of such sacrifice shall be found in reality and not in the vain pursuit of the elusive *ignis fatuus* of an unapplied idealism.

In these very troublesome days it almost seems as if age were being given another chance. Past fears have a cramping hold upon all its processes while a new generation who knows nothing of those fears is progressing towards maturity, starting from a much higher level than their predecessors, and taking for granted much that earlier generations had to acquire in an ever increasing atmosphere of surprised enlightenment.

Britain's Bloodless Revolution

It is in these days of preparation, when middle and old age are holding the tiller until youth is ripe enough to grasp it, that Britain is passing through one of its silent, and, fortunately, bloodless revolutions. The Tory of a generation ago would sputter with rage at the doctrines which the Conservative of the day has now taken to himself. There is in political thought a gradual swing to the Left—not to Socialism nor to Communism. There may be reactionaries but even they, consciously or unconsciously have modified their outlook, and, even though, perhaps, they hold to some of their doctrines, there is a realization that change was not only bound to come, but is actually upon them and the real difference between political parties today is not so much as to the necessity for such change but as to the speed with which it shall be brought about.

The fact is that, willy-nilly, it is already taking place and Britain no longer stands for things as they were, but as they ought and will be, moving at a speed on which the tortoise might look with scorn but with a certainty which may ultimately give the hare furiously to think.

SIAN THE PROGRESSIVE CITY

Electric Lights Introduced and Roads Widened: Constructive Building Programme

This series of articles, written by a special correspondent of the "North-China Herald," is drawing to a close. Having made a tour of Suiyang, parts of Mongolia, Shansi and Shensi, the writer introduces readers to conditions in and round Sian, the Capital.

Sian has undergone a remarkable change since I was there two and a half years ago. It has become quite a modern city. Broad, well-paved roads have been driven through all parts of the city. The street widening appears to have been carried through with a certain amount of ruthlessness that was perhaps unavoidable in view of the stubborn resistance that this somewhat conservative province has shown to any form of change.

The shopkeepers and property owners along the streets to be widened were ordered to move back their fronts by so many feet. If they failed to do so within a certain period, it was done forcibly, and without any regard to the feelings of the occupants. As showing the care with which the Sian authorities watch over their roads: all vehicles using them, including carts and hand trucks, have had to discard the old broad iron-rimmed wheels and adopt rubber tyres instead. As a result there are a large number of shops engaged in the new industry of manufacturing these rubber-tyre cart wheels.

The town is now lit by electricity, the plant being the old one from Nanking. At night the streets and shops are a blaze of light, in strong contrast to their former dark and deserted appearance after nightfall. A new gate has been opened in the north wall which leads to the railway station. Inside this part of the wall lies the old Manchu quarter which, when I was there before, was merely open fields with scarcely a single building.

Well Laid-out Road System

A new quarter has sprung up here with well laid-out roads running at right angles to each other. Many inns have been opened, but nevertheless they are all full, in spite of their exorbitant charges. In this same section, less than half a mile from the railway station, lies the marvel of modern Sian, the foreign-style hotel of the China Travel Service, a thoroughly up-to-date place with all the latest modern conveniences. It has only recently been opened and is, at present, one of the most comfortable hostelries in North China.

Accompanying this rapid expansion of Sian, there has been a corresponding increase in the population which is now well over 200,000. The whole town has an air of bustling activity and progress. Various reasons are suggested for the marked advance of Sian and the central portion of Shensi during the last two years. Some ascribe it to a succession of good harvests, others to the inspiration of the Nanking Government who are said to be seeking to create an "Auxiliary Capital" here. No doubt both causes have something to do with it, but the latter is to my mind the chief reason.

Although one was informed officially that the improvements going on in Sian itself were being paid for out of provincial revenues, I do not believe that this is the whole story. Part of the expenses, anyhow—and they must be very considerable—are undoubtedly being covered by Nanking, in one way or another. Here is a straw showing which way the wind is blowing: Whereas, when I was here before, the city was almost invariably referred to as Changan (the ancient name), it is now called Sian (Western Peace) once more, or still oftener Hsiching (Western Capital).

Reconstruction Programme

It is not only the capital that is being remodelled; the whole province is undergoing steady improvement under the guidance of Mr. Lei Paohua of the Reconstruction Bureau. Numerous long-distance motor highways are already functioning. There is the road to Lanchow, with a daily bus service which does the trip in four days in good weather. Another important road is that to Hanchung on the Han River, about 350 miles long. It is linked up southwards by other roads with the Szechuen system, so that it is now possible to get right through from Sian to Chengtu by motor road.

Discrimination Against Foreigners

For some reason or other, foreigners are not allowed to travel in this direction, although they are allowed on the Lanchow route. Another road, that was opened while I was in Sian, is that running to Chintzukuan, on the borders of Honan, a distance of over 250 miles. Then there is the old Tungkuan Highway which is still kept up, though not much used, since the railway has been put through to Sian. There is also a road running straight north for about half the length of the province. It is, however, only for military use and not open to the general public owing to the disturbed state of the northern districts. These are only a few of the more important routes; there are many other shorter ones radiating in all directions from Sian.

This highway construction is only one branch of the many activities of the Reconstruction Bureau. Large and costly irrigation schemes are being carried out in the valleys of the Wei and Lo Rivers. Much useful work in afforestation is also being done by the Provincial Afforestation Bureau under the supervision of a German advisor, Dr. Fenzel.

The driving spirit behind the development of Shensi is the Civil Governor Shao Li-tzu. What he has accomplished has been entirely due to moral force, example and persuasion, in overcoming provincial conservatism and local official opposition. His achievements are all the more remarkable when it is remembered that, unlike the majority of the rulers of provinces of modern China, he has no military force of any kind behind him.

Revenue from Opium

Shensi is a poor province and one of the great difficulties in developing it has been the finding of the

(Continued on page 126.)

DRINK

AGE—QUALITY—ECONOMY

IN

PETER

DAWSON

WHISKY

Agents

GANDE, PRICE, LTD.

Established 1892

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

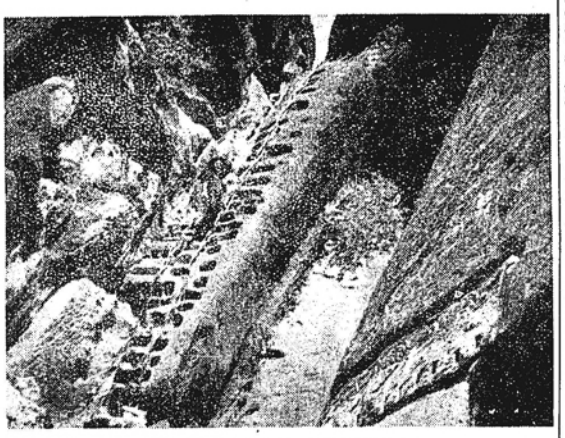
SACRED MOUNTAIN OF HUASHAN

Easily Accessible for Pilgrims Now, Formerly a Difficult Ascent: Place of Beauty and Legend

Breaking away from his usual political reactions, this special correspondent of the "North-China Herald," who has been surveying the outlying provinces on behalf of this journal, waxes poetic as he visualizes the beauties of Huashan, the sacred mountain.

Huashan, the western of the Five Sacred Mountains, lies in Shensi and can boast of some of China's finest scenery. For beauty and interest it beats the more famous Taishan hollow. Nevertheless Huashan is comparatively little known to foreigners, although nowadays it is easily accessible and can be visited in perfect comfort.

Huayin, on the Lung-Hai Railway, the station for the Huashan, is an hour's journey west of Tungkuan and thirteen hours from the Peking-Hankow line. A good motor-road has been constructed from the station to Yuchuan Yuan (Jade Fountain Hall), a prettily situated temple at the foot of the range. Motor cars have so far not been put on this route, but plenty of rickshaws are to be had which do the run in an hour or so for about 60 to 80 cents each way. At the temple one can hire porters to carry one's luggage up the mountain, at a rate of $1 per day (including their food).



THE HUNDRED-FOOT PRECIPICE

Centuries ago, monks and their assistants carved out these stone steps, which make the climb easier for the pilgrims who visit sacred Huashan.

Those who do not mind plain Chinese fare, need not trouble to take their food along as the various temples at the top provide meals for the pilgrims. Although the temple at the North Peak is the proud possessor of foreign bedsteads, provided, I was told, by the Chinese Travel Bureau, I strongly advise taking along one's own campbed and blankets, as the bedding at the temple contains a host of other guests besides the regular pilgrims. A net is also advisable because, strange to say, the hill tops simply swarm with mosquitoes. The best times to visit the mountain are April to June and September to October.

Pleasant Bathing Pool

The whole ascent takes about five hours. The first half is easy going, up a picturesque narrow valley through which runs a stream forming waterfalls and many a pleasant pool for bathing. Before one towers the mighty bastion of the Western Peak, a sheer drop of rock of several thousand feet. From the steep hills enclosing the valley on either side, waterfalls come rushing down, while perched high up on the face of precipitous cliffs can be seen small shrines and caves, where at times hermits are said to dwell and which can only be reached by steps cut in the face of the rock. As we ascended the valley we passed through numerous small temples placed at regular intervals.

At each one the porters stopped to drink tea, and we were called on to make the usual disbursements. In about two and a half hours we arrived at the halfway house, a temple going by the curious name of "Green Axe-handle Plateau" (Chingkoping). Not that there is much plateau about the place, as it is perched on the edge of a cliff and looks straight down into the valley through which we had come.

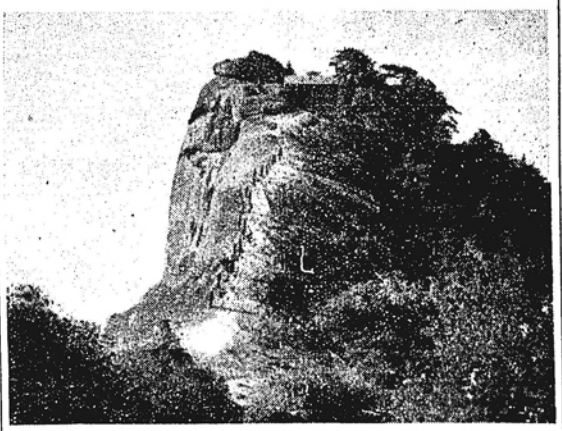
"Weaker Spirits Turn Back"

From here starts the real ascent. The path turns east and after a short distance climbs steeply up the face of a precipice by stone steps cut in the rock. At the beginning of this ascent is an inscription, carved in the rock, reading "Huihsinshih." Two different explanations were given me for this inscription. One, translated "Turning back heart stone," was a warning to weaker spirits to turn back from the difficult climb, before it was too late. The other, "Repenting heart stone," is a call to repent of one's sins, before undertaking the perilous ascent.

No doubt the second meaning was the original intention of the inscription and is so read by all genuine pilgrims. The first reading, corresponding to "This hill is dangerous," seems to be the one accepted by the modern and sophisticated sight-seers who nowadays form quite a large percentage of the visitors. In actual fact, the ascent is not as dangerous as it looks, for heavy iron chains are fixed on either side of the steps, to hold on to and pull oneself up. The links of these chains have been polished bright and smooth by the hands of the thousands of pilgrims who have clung to them.

Tunnel in Perpetual Darkness

As we toiled upwards the ascent became ever steeper until we reached the part known as the "Thousand Feet Cliff" when the steps went up almost vertically between overhanging cliffs, forming a sort of tunnel into which the rays of the sun never pierce. From here we emerged through a hole in the rock on to a narrow platform where there is a small shrine. The hole can be closed by a trapdoor of heavy iron-lined balks of timber, thus cutting off the whole upper part of the mountain, which is inaccessible by any other route.



ASCENT TO THE EASTERN PEAK

The scenery and picturesque beauty of Huashan, one of China's five sacred mountains, is said to be more famous than that of Taishan. It is visited by thousands annually.

It is thus rendered unassailable by all the armies in the world, for one does not see any troops storming the "Thousand Feet Cliff." A few large rocks dropped through the hole would sweep everybody off the steps below. I was told that during previous civil wars certain generals had retired here with their families and conducted operations from the safety of the upper levels of the mountain.

The priest at the shrine on the platform must do a roaring business. The hardiest pilgrim, coming up or going down is forced to take a breather here. Below is the "Ten Thousand Feet Cliff," while above one's head towers an almost vertical, though luckily much shorter, set of steps, the "Hundred Feet Chasm" (Paichihhsia).

Some soldiers on their way down were sitting here taking a rest. They belonged to one of the southern divisions and were wearing sandals of straw. When they saw my leather boots, they exclaimed loudly against them, saying that they were quite useless, that I would never be able to get to the top in them, and that I ought to get straw sandals such as they were wearing.

Over-sized Shoes

On the whole they were perfectly right: leather soles are quite unsuitable for those stone steps; cloth, rope or rubber soles would be much better. I was still further handicapped by the fact that my size in shoes is ten, whereas most of the steps in the steeper places are scarcely four inches wide. There was nothing to be done. One cannot expect to buy shoes half way up the Huashan and to go back was just as troublesome as to go on.

Of this we had a clear example while we were sitting there. A Chinese lady had started ascending the vertical steps above our heads. One of the chair coolies was assisting her, the other who had the chair strapped on his back could do nothing, while her husband, with a marked lack of gallantry, had pushed on ahead leaving the lady to her fate.

After she had climbed about a dozen steps she suddenly lost her nerve and could not move either up or down. There she hung, suspended between heaven and earth, desperately clinging to the chains and yelling at the top of her voice. At once a great clamour or advice arose from the table below: "Put your foot in the hole on the east," "Turn your body to the west," "Change your hand to the upper chain," and so forth. All in vain. The poor lady was simply petrified with fear. Finally we shouted to the other chair coolie to come back, put down his chair and give a hand, when with one pulling in front and one pushing behind they managed to haul her up the steps.

Poetical Names

After climbing the "Hundred Feet Chasm," the path becomes easier, though there are still some awkward bits hidden under poetical names, such as "Bridge of the Two Fairies," "Black Tiger Cavern," and "Old Mr. Li's Ditch." Finally we arrived at our destination, the temple of the Northern Peak, thirsty and drenched in perspiration but otherwise none the worse for the climb which was arduous but nothing like as difficult as I had been led to expect from the hair-raising stories I had been told.

After lunch and a short rest I started out to do the other peaks in a single tour. It took me about four hours and I was very weary when I got back. This method is not to be recommended; it is not the proper way to see the Huashan. But I was pressed for time and had no choice. The orthodox method of the true pilgrim is to take two or three days over it, wandering slowly from peak to peak and staying for the night at one or other of the numerous temples.

Three Rivers Junction

From the summit of the North Peak one gets a marvellous view to the north over the Shensi plain with the three rivers, the Yellow, the Wei and Lo running through it and joining up. From the temple the path runs south along a narrow ledge with a perpendicular cliff on one side and a precipice on the other, and then suddenly comes to a dead end. The only way on is straight up the face of the cliff by steps cut in the rock for about twenty feet, on to the path which starts again immediately above. This is the famous "Ladder to Heaven."

As one has two chains to hang on to, it is quite a simple matter and not half so dreadful as it looks from below. At a temple I was surprised to notice that the altar cloth, a piece of cotton print, was printed with Russian writing. It would be interesting to know what it says. The priest in charge did not know how it had come there, indeed he was quite unaware that it was anything but a form of decoration.

The next thrill is the "Azure Dragon Ridge" (Tsangiungling), a steep ascent up steps cut in a razor-back ridge, reputed to be the most dangerous part of the whole route. And indeed, if you are at all liable to get dizzy, it is as well to keep your eyes rigidly glued to the path and not look to right or left. The steps are narrow here and the rock falls away sheer for hundreds of feet on both sides and is quite bare, thus affording a very vivid idea of what will happen to you, if you do miss your footing.

The Central Peak presents nothing of interest and can scarcely be called a peak at all; nor would it probably have been so called but for the demands of symmetry. From here one descends and then ascends by a narrow and dizzy ridge to the East Peak from where one obtains a striking view south of the sharp and precipitous summits of the range.

Mountain Obelisks

The views one gets in the Huashan of the mountain shapes present, as has been pointed out by others, a remarkable similiarity with many of the scenes depicted in Chinese landscape-painting. At the back of the East Peak is an ugly modern obelisk which defaces the landscape, erected by Yang Hu-cheng. Immediately below on the south side, standing all by itself on a peak of its own, and only accessible by a ticklish climb down the face of the rock, is a small bronze pavilion with the curious name "Chess-playing pavilion."

The next peak, the Southern Peak is the highest one of the Huashan, about 6,000 feet. The temple here, "The Golden Heaven Palace," is the goal of all pilgrims to the sacred mountain. At the top is an ugly pavilion recently repaired. From the South Peak another narrow and precipitous causeway leads to the Western Peak. This peak is the summit of a vast precipice that falls perpendicularly for well over 2,000 feet. It stands out very sharply defined against the sky and can be seen from nearly every part of the range and is the first part of the Huashan that one sees from the plain.

SIAN THE PROGRESSIVE CITY

(Continued from page 125.)

necessary revenues. This accounts, in part at least, for the fact that opium is still grown with official permission in nineteen out of the 93 districts, and is still very widely smoked. But the real millstone round the neck of the province, the chief drag on its progress, is the enormous number of troops that it has to support. I have never seen so many soldiers, as I saw in Sian; every third person one met in the streets belonged to one military force or another. Apart from Governor Shao, there is also a Pacification Commissioner, Yang Hu-cheng, once the unchallenged ruler of Shensi. He still occupies the Hsin Cheng (New City), the headquarters of the old tartar-generals of Manchu times, a little fortress with high walls, situated inside the northeast quarter of Sian.

Although shorn of most of his power—he has even sunk to third place—he still maintains an army of his own. It might have been thought that a Civil Governor and a Pacification Commissioner would be sufficient for the proper government of the comparatively poor province of Shensi. Such is not the case: it also enjoys the blessings of a Bandit Suppression Commissioner. For nearly a year this post has been filled by Chang Hsueh-liang, the Young Marshal of Mukden fame, who has moved into Shensi with the old Northeastern Army and now occupies the largest public offices in Sian.

1,000,000 Soldiers

Some people estimated that there were 1,000,000 soldiers in the province. This I consider too high; somewhere between three and four hundred thousand would be nearer the mark. But even that figure is obviously out of all proportion to a province of 11,000,000 inhabitants. There are about 250,000 of the Northeastern Army; Yang Hu-cheng has another 50 to 70,000 braves of his own; while there are said to be two Central Government divisions along the Kansu and Szechuen borders.

The Young Marshal and his army have been moved about from pillar to post ever since they lost Manchuria: first to Ichang, then to Hankow and now to Shensi. This invasion of the Northeastern Army is almost like a foreign immigration, for it moves not merely as an army, but as an independent population. When travelling on the Lung-Hai Railway I saw whole trains piled high with its household goods and chattels, not to mention motor cars in which sat the ladies of the army. These soldiers have settled like a horde of locusts on the country and enjoy a very bad name among the peasantry on account of their exactions.

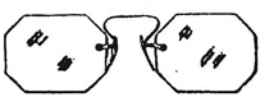
The Northeastern Army presents quite a problem for the Nanking Government, which probably accounts for the way it has been pushed about from one province to another. The best, one supposes, would be, if it could be disbanded, but this naturally does not appeal to that army itself, which, composed as it is of the old Manchurian armies, is very clannish and holds firmly together, and still remembers the good old days when they lorded it in Manchuria. And as they are well armed and attached to their old leader, an attempt to disband them forcibly would be a very dangerous job.

Unwarranted Optimism

I heard it suggested that the reason why the Northeastern Army has been continually put on to bandit suppression work, was the hope that it would gradually weaken itself in so-called anti-Red campaigns. If that were really the idea behind the constant shifting about, it is certainly a wrong calculation. From all accounts the Northeastern Army has not the faintest idea of sacrificing itself in anti-Red campaigns for the sake of Nanking or anyone else. All it wants to do apparently, is to live as comfortably and as well as possible on the province on which it has been forced. Indeed, the mere mention of the words bandit suppression evoked a hearty laugh from all the citizens of Sian with whom I spoke.

The whole northern part of Shensi is still in the hands of the Reds, and a kind of armed truce seems to reign in those parts, each party taking good care not to annoy the other. According to the latest reports received in Sian, the Reds were said to be slowly moving westwards, apparently entirely at their leisure, with the intention of entering Ningsia and Kansu. If true, this will be good news for the inhabitants of Shensi who will thus be relieved of at least one of their plagues.

Reports from Tientsin indicate that the people there are preparing for possible danger from the rise of the South Canal, where extra men are being employed to guard the banks from overflowing under the Conservancy Board. The sum of $50,000 is to be raised among the local citizens to contribute toward flood prevention. Reports from Tsinan say that the water in the upper Yellow River is also rising. The Yungting River is also rising, according to reports from Peiping.



RX and REPAIRS

Unexcelled Facilities of our own Laboratory, finest equipped in China, Largest Stocks of Quality Imported Optical Goods, ensures Unsurpassed MAIL-ORDER SERVICE.

Careful, Conscientious Attention, Absolutely Accurate Workmanship, Supervision of the only Foreign REGISTERED OPTOMETRIST in China, and two decades Experience with Hospital Rx work, enable us to GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

Address:—"O.I.C.—SHANGHAI"

OPTOMETRISTS

OCULISTS INSTITUTE CO., LTD.

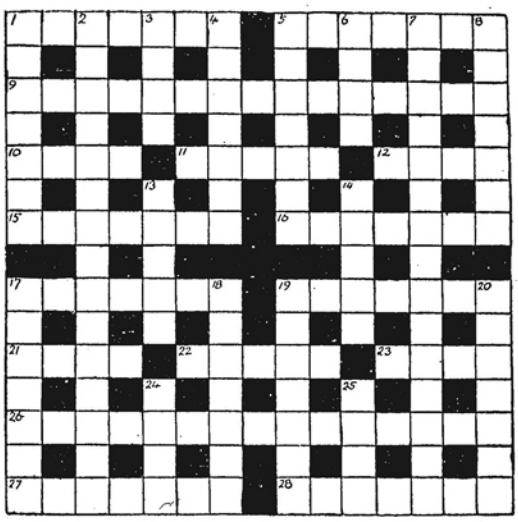
250 NANKING ROAD

Largest, Most Modern and Best-equipped in the Orient

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")

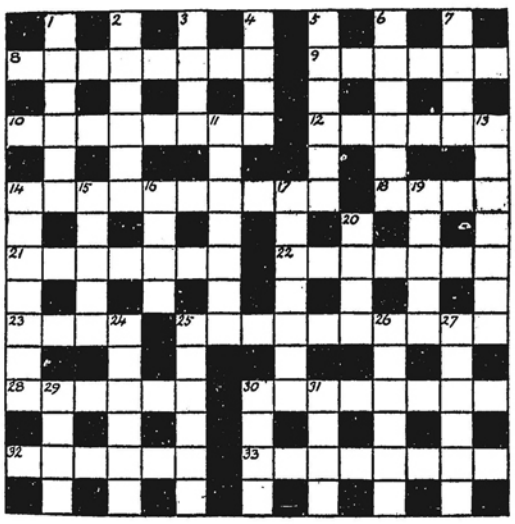


ACROSS

1 This ancient city of Asia was obviously not old at first
5 Teeth may catch in it coming from the cart
9 In the U.S.A. this means the loss of a single state (two words)
10 Malay weapon
11 This bird seems to tell its mother to imitate a rook
12 Mineral
15 Provoked .... to rashness perhaps
16 A decoration for the centre of the dinner table perhaps
17 Lasting
19 The people who feed undergraduates?
21 The metal to show the way
22 Is there always a certain amount of fever in this Dutch town?
23 You might easily make this name seem upset
26 Favourite sweet in the nursery (two words)
27 The direction in which to turn a key, doubtless
28 Shakespearean play

DOWN

1 A rustic advises rough treatment of relatives
2 No, these lawyers are not fighting one another necessarily
3 Placed like an upset face
4 Pull a spirit backwards for the mean fellow
5 Freedom in the matter of some tenure apparently
6 Nautical manœuvre that would be easy work for a seamstress
7 There are always some sporting fellows in this county
8 The sweetening in 26 across perhaps
13 The tree that the carpenter uses?
14 "Miser" (anag.)
17 The guilty fellow
18 Wine
19 This edible is a queer thing to keep without its head
20 "Leg hits" (anag.)
24 Stimulate
25 Suitable name for a water-controller?



ACROSS

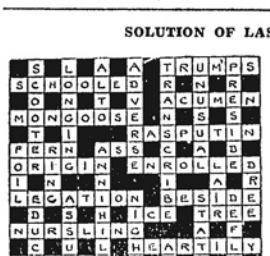
8 A sailor presumably would have asked this artist to foretell if his next voyage would be a fortunate one
9 "Surmont this when you come to it" is a sound maxim
10 Another form of mental fatigue (two words)
12 This athlete might be vegetable
14 The lady whose admirer puts her on a pedestal need not look like this, of course
18 Hurt
21 Did this fantastic creature feed on his tail?
22 This brave lass is nearly all dope
23 The alternation of these moves 12 across
25 Always the same, plenty of notes but no silver!
28 There's more than one country included in this
30 Even the patient cannot keep cool when this
32 Welsh town that offers a noisy alternative
33 Blissful

DOWN

1 Bird
2 A creature of some habit, evidently
3 This will not interest the altruist
4 Tars' spirit
5 In this attack the warrior must not stop to count the cost
6 Ditch
7 Item of vocal merriment
11 Drink procured from Arabs in the desert
13 Possessing no border
14 This may be the prelude to a good deal
15 One may not bury Moslems thus
16 A preposition
17 "Huge inn" (anag.)
19 Active
20 This wheel may be part of a cycle
24 Pain doubly started
25 Full of 7 down
26 There's song in this rope
27 This bird is a kind of finch
29 The consumption of this keeps one 15 down
30 The consumption of this may provide power
31 For decoration, save in another form

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES



Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JULY 8, 1876.

From Hiogo:—There is no foreign news from this port. The "Minato Shimbun" says it is reported that on June 15 balls of fire fell in the same villages in which a severe hailstorm was lately reported, and the villagers are afraid in consequence of these things. The editor recommends them to get an explanation from the school children. A correspondent objects to the contemptuous way in which certain orders are given to the people, without their being told anything about the why and the wherefore. The other day a messenger went round with an order that music was to cease for three days. He professed to know nothing of the reason, and it only transpired afterwards that the Mikado's daughter was dead. On another recent occasion they were told to hoist flags, and hoisted them, finding out subsequently that the Korean Ambassador had arrived. This "wanting to know" on the part of Kobe people is one of the healthiest signs of the times we have seen for a long while. The "Akebono Shimbun" reports that the numbers of the papers which contain poetry made by editors in person are in great demand, as are also Nos. 9 and 10 of the "Kokao Shimbun," in consequence of some expressions of opinion about the fall of the Japanese Empire.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JULY 9, 1876.

From Hongkong:—The Governor has recognized Mr. John Lindsley as Acting Consul for the United States, *vice* Mr. David H. Bailey, during the absence of the latter from the Colony. Mr. Bailey has gone for a trip to Japan, for his health. The Postmaster-General notifies that arrangements have been made with the Post Office of Macao, for the delivery of all paid local correspondence addressed to that town, free of any extra charge. Local correspondence is that between Hongkong, Macao, the Ports of China and Japan, Saigon, Bangkok and the Philippines.

* * *

The press learns that Mr. J. Bramston, the Attorney-General has been offered by Lord Carnarvon, and has accepted, Sir Julian Pauncefote's post at the Colonial Office, namely that of Assistant Under-Secretary. Sir Julian Pauncefote has been transferred to the Foreign Office.

* * *

The Malay who lately stabbed two men and a woman, has been found guilty of wilful murder.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JULY 10, 1876.

A conference of ladies has been held in London this week on the subject of temperance, presided over by Lady Jane Ellice. At one of the meetings a letter was read from Sir Henry Thompson, in which he wrote:—"I am quite satisfied that fermented liquor of any kind is unnecessary as an article of diet. For the few who may require an habitual alcoholic stimulant it can only be considered as a medicine, and should therefore for them be so regarded. As with many other medicines, however, its employment is apt to be greatly abused, and thus wine or spirit is taken when not in the least degree necessary, often when it is absolutely injurious. I am quite alive to the exquisite perfume of a specimen of some rare old vintage; to the agreeable exhilaration which follows a moderate dose of good champagne. The fragrance of a fine cigar has charms for many persons; its soothing effect is often still more enjoyable. It is useless—it is not wise—to ignore the existence of these things; the best nature have felt their influence, and may perhaps have paid some price for its enjoyment. But that is exactly the point I want to insist on—don't take your daily wine under any pretext of its doing you good. Take it frankly as a luxury, one which must be paid for; by some persons very lightly, by some at a high price, but always to be paid for—and mostly some loss of health, or of judgment, is the price."

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JULY 11, 1876.

The past week has been remarkable—commercially—for several little passages of arms between merchants and bankers. It must have been an anxious period for brokers also, owing to the almost hourly fluctuation in the rate of exchange on London. Viewing the matter with an impartial eye (and putting altogether aside the numerous "Expresses" which benefited nobody except the printers), we venture to affirm that the merchants had a slight advantage over their designing and rapacious adversaries. More than this, prudence forbids us to say. The downward course of exchange is alarming, and if it ends in nothing worse than in silver becoming cheaper than either lead or copper we shall have reason to be thankful for small mercies.

* * *

A fact of interest, socially considered, which the community ought to know, is that the British Consular Gaol was empty yesterday. There are no prisoners, nor are any expected.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JULY 13, 1876.

A dinner party, like a salad, depends for its success upon the proper admixture of ingredients, and guests can by no means be selected at haphazard from the visiting-list. The proper arrangement of a dinner party involves no small amount of thought and consideration; and naturally every day that is wasted in waiting for replies, half of which when they do arrive may very probably be in the negative, increases the difficulty of finding substitutes as suitable as those whose places they are required to fill. Of course in the original scheme everything is arranged to be as nearly perfect as possible, and if answers were at once returned it is probable that the vacancies might be filled satisfactorily. It is a short-sighted policy in those who intend to accept, for the sooner they answer, the more likely are they to meet a well-arranged and pleasant party; and perhaps, if this consideration could once take root in their minds, it would do more to put a stop to the idle impertinence of saying "I'll send an answer," and neglecting to do so, than anything else; self-interest being invariably a stronger incentive than the desire to do as they would be done by.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JULY 14, 1876.

From Yokohama:—The "Mail" says the advance of positive knowledge in this country is doing its legitimate work in the destruction of the superstitions by which the people have been deluded and the priests benefited. The heads of different Buddhist and Shinto sects recently were summoned to the Tokio Fu, and told that they are not to interpose the use of prayers and charms between the sick and the physician. It will be time for these when the physician has pronounced the case hopeless. Not the less does it seem important that some high form of faith should step in just at this point, and show that though immutable law reigns, a lawgiver has ordained that it should do so. A suggestion made elsewhere by a correspondent deserves the serious consideration and warm support of all who are interested in the advance of the study of the Japanese language by foreigners. It is this:—That steps should be taken by those competent to pronounce opinions on the subject, to agree upon a system of transliteration from the Japanese *kana* to the Roman character, in order to determine and fix the value of the *kana* sounds for the use of all who may in future have to labour in this field. At present there are many methods, and much arbitrary and even capricious use is made of them. The consensus of the half dozen, or, at most, dozen, of men competent to assist in his work in all that is required to place a new and valuable educational tool in the hands both of foreigners and Japanese.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Continued from page 115.)

people over there, who will get their inexperienced but beautiful young women back intact from contact with our jolly old muddy Whangpoo!

Traveller's Aid is no use to us Shanghai denizens. Many of us are trying to get out, soiled or unsoiled as the case may be, but the cost of transportation beats us!

Thus, viewing the impoverished condition of this relatively small foreign community it would seem prudent to do without this expensive gadget, and to deny itself the luxury of this whimsy until more prosperous days have dawned.

With all respect I am afraid Mrs. FITCH confers no benefit upon this community by seeking to place yet another most substantial plank upon the patient camel's back.

There is such a thing as knowing when to leave well alone!

SIMPLE SIMON.

Shanghai, July 9.

***In fairness to Mrs. Fitch it should be recalled that she has expressly stated that the $5,000 is to cover the organizer's salary—on the basis of "single missionary" rates—and also the office equipment and rent for the first year.

The Y.W.C.A.'s Position

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As the Y.W.C.A. has been mentioned in nearly every letter written about the proposed Travellers' Aid Society, I feel that our position on the subject should be clarified.

Years ago the Y.W.C.A. was responsible for starting travellers' aid work in the U.S.A. The duties became so heavy and numerous that a separate organization was formed to handle that work alone, which is the situation there to-day. In Great Britain there is a very active Travellers' Aid Society, with Her Majesty, Queen Mary, as patron. In many other countries this important work is being carried on by committees or societies organized to care for this particular form of social service.

During my ten years' experience here I have often felt that more attention should be paid to this, in one of the greatest crossroads of the world. Those of us who are working here in various forms of social work do all we can to help travellers of all nationalities who come to our doors. But the great value of the Travellers Aid is that the secretaries are right there on the spot to meet the new arrival, if she comes alone from the train or boat, sometimes confused or scared, or sometimes merely puzzled because of lack of language or directions.

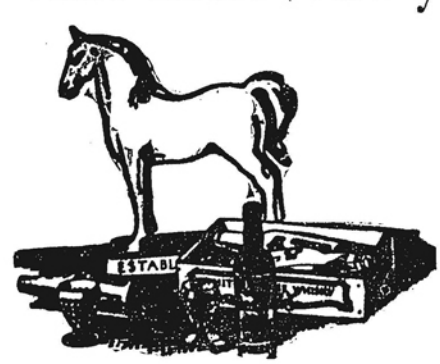
The organizations already existing in Shanghai have not sufficient staff to do such time and energy consuming work, except in a limited way. Neither have we the funds at present to add these special workers to our staffs, even if it was the most desirable method to fill this need. The Y.W.C.A. would gladly welcome help in this work and we hope to cooperate in every way possible to make it a success.

The one point I wish to stress is, while the need to help foreign travellers is very apparent and should be arranged for, the main emphasis should be on caring for the Chinese girls and women who are travelling alone in greatly increasing numbers. The committee behind this present effort realizes this and is trying in many ways to secure the interest and help of Chinese organizations and individuals.

JEANNE B. PERKINS.
Secretary, International Branch,
Shanghai Y.W.C.A.

Shanghai, July 11.

White Horse Whisky



You can call the contents of a bottle by any name you like but if you want the contents to be the best Whisky you call for

WHITE HORSE WHISKY

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Whisky with the largest sale in Scotland.

27 The Bund Telephone 15290

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

THE BOOK PAGE

AN EXPOSURE

WHO WROTE THE MAHATMA LETTERS? The first thorough examination of the communications alleged to have been received by the late A. P. Sinnett from Tibetan Mahatmas.—By Harold Edward Hare and William Loftus Hare. Williams & Norgate, London, 10/6.

In recent times the term "theosophy" has become so exclusively associated with the beliefs and teachings of the Theosophical Society that its older origins are in danger of being forgotten. The Theosophical Society has attracted the enthusiasm of men and women of high intelligence and great sincerity in religious belief, but that does not, unfortunately, alter the fact that its founder, Madame Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, made claims which cannot stand the test of investigation. Indeed, during her lifetime the fraudulent character of the phenomena which she pretended to produce was exposed by various investigators. In 1875 Madame Blavatsky conceived the plan of combining the spiritualistic "control" with the Buddhistic legends about Tibetan sages. Henceforth she determined to exclude all control save that of two Tibetan adepts or "mahatmas." The Mahatmas exhibited their astral bodies to her, precipitated messages which reached her from the confines of Tibet in an instant of time, supplied her with sound doctrine and incited her to perform tricks for the conversion of sceptics. With the aid of Colonel H. S. Olcott she founded the Theosophical Society in 1875. After retiring to India she attempted, unsuccessfully, to obtain employment in the Russian secret service, and after this rebuff she resumed her efforts to obtain converts to theosophy. For this purpose an exhibition of physical phenomena was found necessary, and, to quote the Encyclopaedia Britannica:

> ....Her jugglery was cleverly conceived, but on three occasions was exposed in the most conclusive manner. Nevertheless, her cleverness, volubility, energy and will-power enabled her to maintain her ground...

When she died, in 1891, she was the head of a community numbering nearly 100,000 people, with journalistic representation in London, Paris, New York and Madras.

Mr. Harold Edward Hare and Mr. William Loftus Hare, who have made a very careful investigation of the Mahatma Letters, which were supposed to have been addressed to one of Madame Blavatsky's ardent disciples, Mr. A. P. Sinnett, have made another valuable contribution to the exposure of the Blavatsky cult. The Mahatma Letters appeared in several editions. Doubts as to their genuineness were freely expressed, but this is the first occasion on which the documents have been thoroughly studied and their fictitious character established.

It is not expected that this book will convince people who have shown themselves so ready to be gulled or that they will be shaken by its defailed and devastating exposure. That does not detract from the value of the services rendered by its authors to the cause of truth.—E.H.

FOR CHINESE STUDENTS

ENGLISH IDEALS IN EDUCATION FOR CHINESE Students.—By Lancelot Forster; Commercial Press, Shanghai.

These are lectures which Professor Forster gave to the students of the National University of Peiping just over a year ago during his visit to the North of China. Their purpose is to reveal the salient featurse of English education—"its historic continuity, its emphasis on the citizen aspect of education as well as on the individual, and its aim in achieving harmonious development of body mind and spirit." The author deprecates the assumption that China can get to grips with the West purely through study of its commerce and science. He insists on a grasp of the English system's development of character through games and religion and the fixing of responsibility for community service on the young man in his school. Outlining the different stages and forms of English education—the Public Schools, Universities, Municipal Schools, Elementary, Secondary and Technical), Kindergarten and Rural institutions, examinations—Professor Forster finally applies his exposition to the discussion of China's educational requirements. Should China adopt more or less of the Western system? The solution of the problem depends, it is suggested, on China's manner of finding an equivalent to the classical and religious influences which in Europe direct and guide the scientific teaching.

> Science, appealing solely to intellect, and having no national barrier, finds its home equally in France, China and Peru, whereas religion, and literature, having emotional roots and national associations, do not find such a ready acceptance in China because they undermine loyalty to the national tradition. This does not make the solution of the moral problem in China at all easy.

Professor Forster has packed within a small space an immense amount of stimulating thought and really authoritative information which even English students might welcome in the effort to obtain an insight into the educational methods of their own country.—E.H.

POPULAR BROADCASTS

VAN LOON OF THE AIR.—Hendrik Willem Van Loon—George C. Harrap & Co. Ltd., London. 7/6.

This stimulating and entertaining book affords its readers the opportunity of "listening in" to a series of recent broadcasts of Dr. Hendrik Van Loon, one of the most deservedly and genuinely popular of the lecturers sponsored by the New York National Studio. By reason of their intense popularity, these lectures are of particular interest to English and Continental readers inasmuch as they indicate the American attitude on present policies in Britain and Europe.

The author, who is a naturalized American citizen, has a romantic background. He was born in Holland about fifty years ago and from youth onward has been absorbingly interested in the history of nations and peoples, and after devoting more than a score of years to historical research and study, in the United States and in Europe, he became a lecturer on this subject in American universities, and to-day he is one of the foremost of American historians. During the Russian Revolution of 1906-7 and again during the Great War, he was a journalist and in this capacity he travelled all over Europe, and a few years later, as the result of his historical perspective and the preparation of years of intensive study, he wrote "The Story of Mankind" and "The Home of Mankind," books which need no introduction to the discriminating reader, and which met with phenomenal success both in the United States and abroad, and served to introduce the writer to the literary and scholastic world as a historian of brilliance and originality.

Broadcasts for the Masses

The 36 lectures or broadcasts in the book under review, cover a diversity of subjects, domestic, national and international, and they were obviously designed to interest and instruct the great mass of Americans who suffer generally from ignorance of current events at home and abroad, and the history, and the significance of the history, of the past and its bearing on present day international policies. The book has all the virility, crispness of style and colloqualisms which American radio lecturers have found the best delivery medium for challenging and holding the interest of their listeners, and though the author himself deprecates the use of "radio prose" he explains the necessity for its use:

> The human eye and the human ear do not function in the same way. You can write one sort of thing for public that is going to use its eyes, but you have to approach your subject from an entirely different angle when you write things for a public that is going to depend exclusively upon its ears in order to understand you.

Nevertheless, the lectures gain strength, rather than lose, it by their informality, and the style and whimsical humour of the author make them very easy reading indeed. Where would one find a more entertaining recital of the writing of the famous American Declaration of Independence (June-July, 1776) than the following excerpt:

> Originally the task of getting up some sort of a definite statement that should tell the world why the rebellious colonies had thrown off the yoke of the home Government, had been entrusted to five members of the revolutionary committee (of Continental Congress) now gathered together in His Majesty's Courthouse in Philadelphia. Two of the five members had not shown up. One of the remaining three John Adams from Massachusetts, had asked to be excused and had willingly left the job to his colleagues Mr. Benjamin Franklin and Mr. Thomas Jefferson (a fiery red-headed young Virginian). Mr. Franklin was perfectly willing to let somebody else do a job when he knew that the other fellow could do it better than he himself. And so Mr. Jefferson set in his little room in the house of Ben Randolph, and read and cut and pasted and wrote. For the Declaration of Independence, one of the most astute of public documents ever devised by the mind of man, was not an original document at all! The truth is that Mr. Jefferson had a terrific flair for practical politics and was a swell re-write man. It was indeed the grandest piece of editing and rewriting that has ever been done.

The temptation to quote from the more serious and instructive of the lectures is strong, but these the reader must discover for himself, and one cannot escape being impressed by the breadth of vision, originality and enterprise of the lecturer and by his loyalty to his adopted land.—M.E.D.

LIFE AMONG THE NOMADS

THROUGH FORBIDDEN TIBET, An Adventure into the Unknown.—By Harrison Forman, M.E.C. Illustrated. Jarrolds, London. 18/-.

This is a record of a year's life among the nomads of northern Tibet, and makes very good reading. The author set out with two others and a well-equipped caravan from Lanchow in Kansu, but the party met disaster in the shape of Chinese bandits and his two companions were killed and he was forced to return. Undaunted by this, however, he decided to make the trip on his own, with the minimum of luggage, mostly consisting of cameras and medical stores.

Falling in with a group of Tibetans who were returning to their country from one of the Chinese fairs to which they had come for the purpose of trading, the author was fortunate in curing a sorcerer, who was of the party, of a bad stomach-ache, by the simple expedient of Epsom salts. This cure laid the foundation for most of his subsequent adventures, for the sorcerer became a close friend, and the miraculous routing of a stomach-ache by means of a "magic powder" gave the author wonderful prestige in the eyes of all who had witnessed the miracle.

Horrors and Wonders

Picturesquely and vividly the author describes his arrival at Lhabrang Gomba just in time to view a "Devil Dance." A "Devil Dance," according to him, is not the dreadful thing its name would seem to convey, but resembles one of the miracle plays of the early Christian church, which were used as a medium for teaching the unlettered multitude the precepts of religion. As in the case of the Christian church, which adopted many of the customs and superstitions of the pagans as it grew, Buddhism found that only by incorporating many of the animistic superstitions of the Tibetans could it gain a real foothold in that country. So the early pioneers of that religion took the devils that loomed largely in the Tibetan's religious foreground and twisted them to the purpose of Buddhist propaganda. The hideous creatures that prance about in the "Devil Dances" represent evil influences and the story unfolded by the dance shows them succumbing to the good influences of Buddhism.

The most interesting portions of this really fascinating book deal with the author's life among the nomads. He attracted the friendship of three bold warriors, and under their guidance visited tribes in their homes, joined in tribal wars, met and fought bandits, took part in sporting contests, learned the language, and got a first-hand knowledge of the life of the average Tibetan. The book is profusely illustrated, and the pictures go a long way to helping one to realize the exact conditions of life in that mysterious land.

There are places in the book where one is forced to believe that the author has been reading too much Rider Haggard. This is noticeable in the description of his visit to a female Living Buddha and a climb with her into a cave on a mountain side—a cave full of bats and terrors. There he sees wonderful and horrifying things and comes out a physical wreck, to mount his trusty steed and gallop away. Another instance is his conversation with a naked hermit on a mountain-top—a hermit who speaks on modern science with the knowledge and fluency of a Cambridge University don. And still another, when the author attends a meeting of sorcerers that calls up the King of the Dead.

Though the account of these adventures may stretch one's powers of belief almost to breaking point, it is nevertheless so well done that the reader can hardly put the book down for a moment. They do not detract from the interest of the book, but, if anything, add to it. The customs of the nomads, among whom polyandry is the usual thing, are excellently told. The author was evidently received among them just as if he had been one of them. He lived their life, copied their habits, suffered their privations and participated in their pleasures.

The experiences so gained are welded together into a fine story of adventure, well written, lively and intimate. "Through Forbidden Tibet" is a book that can be unreservedly recommended to the lay reader. It is probable that the scientist will get nothing out of it and find it an exercise ground for his sceptical faculties. But that fact does not make the book any the less worth reading.—D.H.

CHILDREN OF ALL AGES

THE MOTHER'S ENCYCLOPAEDIA.—British Edition, Edited by Len Chaloner. Illustrated, London, Allen & Unwin, 8/6.

The old-fashioned home doctor's book has given way to a new type of mother's book which deals with the everyday problems of children of all ages up to college. "The Mother's Encyclopaedia" is a reference book for parents which does not use obscure and technical language in vague discussion of problems, but with a simple approach presents the appropriate findings of modern psychology, education and medicine. The signed articles which make up the volume appeared originally in the "Parents' Magazine," a New York publication. The names of a few contributors will place this encyclopaedia in the high position which it deserves: Dr. Alfred Adler, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg, Angelo Patri and Bertrand Russell.

If an encyclopaedia is to be thoroughly usable, much thought must be given to the indices and the cross references. This feature in the volume under review is so well worked out that the greatest possible use can be made of the individual articles. Not only is a very complete index given, but the contents are grouped by age interests, and at the head of each article the titles of related articles are given.

Definite Answers

The discussion of topics is definite and practical. There are definite answers to hundreds of questions such as: How should whining be treated? What should the child be told about sex? Should a child be forced to eat? How should punishment be administered? Methods of treatment are suggested, but the reasons for the suggested régime are always made clear. Among many other articles there are articles dealing with problems of adolescence, health, infant feeding, bad posture, habit training and religion for the young child. As illustration of the range of material one might cite an amusing as well as informative article on "Naming the Baby" by George R. Steward, junr, and an article on how to explain Santa Claus.

In the appendix are two articles, one on the child welfare movement in Great Britain, the other on child welfare and the Plunket Movement, both of which show the aim in child welfare to be the prevention of disease as well as the healing of disease. If there is one theme which gives unity to the collection of fine material which makes up the "Mother's Encyclopaedia" it is this: the prevention of unhealthy situations, the building up of character and habit in order that there may not arise any later need for reconstruction. Everyone who has to do with children will find thought-provoking articles and countless useful suggestions in this volume.—F.M.R.

CHEMISTRY MANUAL

CLASS EXPERIMENTS IN PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, For the use of Middle Forms. Compiled by R. D. Keen, B.Sc. University Press, Shanghai. $1.25.

This is a manual for the Middle School laboratory, of 26 pages, furnishing an outline of directions for eleven experiments in the first year, 25 the second and eleven the third year. Embodied with the experimental directions in many cases are questions so framed as to force the students' attention to the essential phenomenon involved.

In the hands of a capable instructor, prepared and anxious to assist the student to endow with flesh the skeleton built up in his mind by the experiments, this little manual seems well designed to serve the purpose for which it is intended. That purpose is to supply the necessary background of knowledge of elementary chemical fact, to train the student's powers of observation and finally to suggest and inculcate the appeal to experiment rather than to authority for the answers to questions.

The printing and binding are pleasing, the price reasonable, so that the volume is one which may be heartily recommended for use in middle schools.—W.H.T.

NEW FICTION

Mr. Rupert Hughes has written a strong story and a true one in **"The Man Without a Home."** (Jarrolds, London. 7/6) for the man without a home is John Howard Payne, for ever famous as the author of "Home Sweet Home" which was originally sung in his own opera "Clari" produced at Covent Garden in 1823, with music by Sir Henry Bishop. The book gives an admirable picture of Payne's life, from the time of his arrival in London, a youthful and unknown actor from America, prior to his first appearance on the English stage as young Norval in John Home's tragedy "Douglas" at the Park Theatre in 1809, till his death in Tunis in 1852. It tells of his triumphs and his failures, his generous nature, and his selfless and undying love for Mary Godwin, and introduces many celebrities of the day, Byron, Keats, Charles Lamb, Southey, Leigh Hunt, Coleridge, Charles Kemble, Washington Irving, etc.

Mary, completely unaware of the distinguished, and tremendously popular actor's unspoken admiration, met the poet Shelley at the time when he was alienated from his wife. They fell violently in love and left England together and two years later were married. Although Payne worshipped Mary for years, their friendship did not ripen till after Shelley's death by drowning in 1822. Unhappily, by this time his great success was over, and he found himself too heavily in debt to ask her to share his precarious fortune. She returned his love to a certain degree, but he continued to keep silent and she died before he ever confessed it. Mary Godwin Shelley must have possessed a remarkable personality, not only to have inspired the love of two such men, but to have written "Frankenstein," one of the most dreadful stories of horror ever conceived, and a most unusual creation to come from the pen of a young girl.

The book is well and skilfully written, a trifle full-flavoured perhaps, but possibly befitting the language of the time, with a masterly handling of events. Keeping closely to actual facts, which is not always the case in the historical novel, it shows the tragedy of a man too unselfish to ask any return for the great love he bestowed, and too modest to claim his rights, for he received no money for his world-renowned song, and died in a foreign land having achieved neither friends nor home.—M. T.

Two decided contrasts make this cleverly written effort of Miss Eve Chaucer, **"Better to Marry"** (Hutchinson, London. 7/6) the English country-side with its infinite peace on one side, and the hectic surroundings and climate of the French Colony in Africa on the other, while the restrained character of a young Englishwoman is portrayed to show the striking difference from a French girl who spent the major part of her life under exotic and colonial circumstances. The always interesting problem of step-mother and daughter is intermingled with narrative of the growing and blooming of love. The book is brimful of witty remarks and the sophisticated way in which the characters of minor importance react to the joys and sorrows of the heroes and heroines shows a remarkable sense of humour. And what is more, the tale follows you round while you read it and holds you from cover to cover. Delightful and interesting reading, to be compared to a vivid painting with an interesting background and a great deal of action.—F.L.R.

HIGH CLASS
SHIRTS and PYJAMAS
Made to Order
Samples mailed on request
SHIRTS
JAPANESE and CHINESE Objects of Art
TOYO MURAKAMI
270 Kiangse Road, SHANGHAI

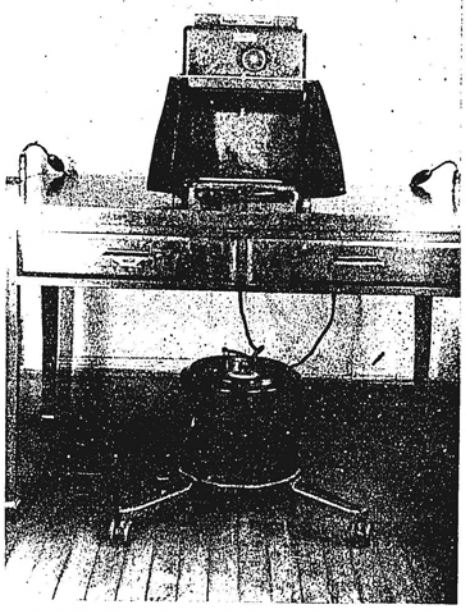
Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Scientific Methods of Crime Detection

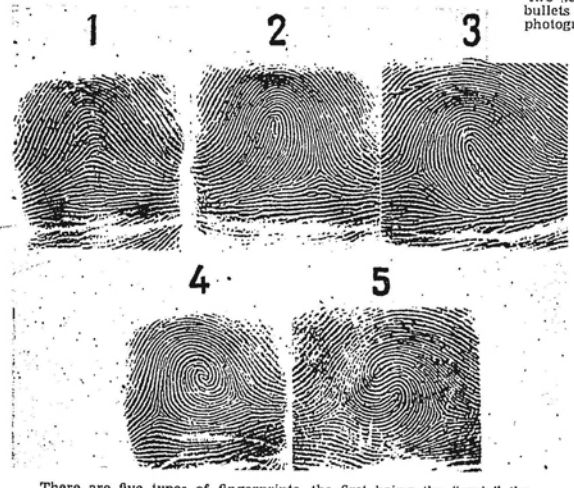
(A special article on this subject was published in the news section of this paper on July 5)

By means of enlarged photographs, it is simple to note the many points of difference between the designs on the corks of a genuine whisky bottle (above) and a faked bottle (below).

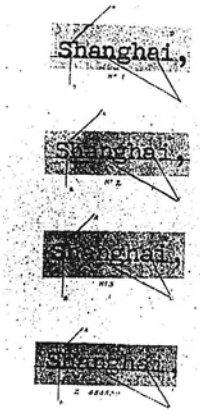
A special apparatus is used for the minute comparison of such articles as bullets. The upper picture shows two separate bullets, and the lower picture the same bullets after being "cut in half" and joined together photographically by the machine, showing that they are of the same pattern.



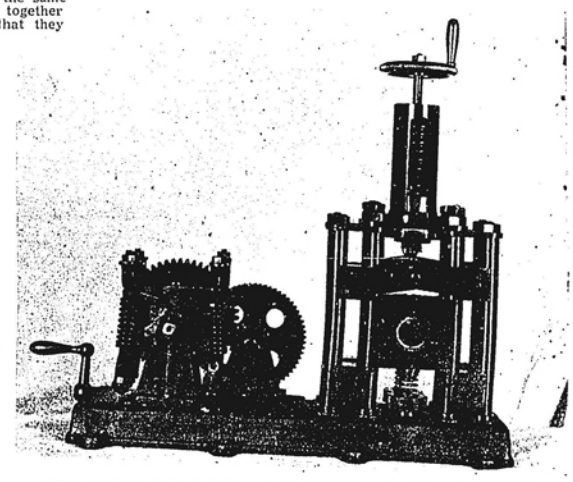
The ultra-violet ray apparatus photographed above is used for the detection of writing which has been chemically erased.



There are five types of fingerprints, the first being the "arch," the second the "loop" opening to the left, the third the "loop" opening to the right, the fourth the "circle," and the fifth the S-shaped print. The five different patterns can be clearly distinguished in this photograph.



"Shanghai," occurring in three separate letters, is photographed and enlarged, this being compared with the same word typed for typewriter test purposes.



This apparatus is used for recording the tracings found on bullets after they have been fired from a pistol.

Annual Rifle Meeting of "B" Company S.V.C.

"B" Company S.V.C. held their annual rifle meeting at the Rifle Range last Sunday. In the above picture Mrs. P. H. Barton, wife of the Officer Commanding, is seen presenting the prizes to the Armoured Car Co., winners of "The Visitors" team event.

Captain P. H. Barton Officer Commanding "B" Company, addressing the gathering before the distribution of prizes.

Resting between "shoots," from left to right; Capt. Barton, Sergt. R. Bulldeath, Sergt. T. A. Barry, L/Sergt. W. Wolnizer, and Cpl. W. A. Young.

A detail on the firing point, with members of the Lancashire Fusiliers acting as markers.

A general view of the tea party which was held after the competitions.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Plain Speaking

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

By J. NORMAN LYND

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

Shanghai, July 11.

The two major events of importance this week took place last night. They were the anniversary dinner at the Country Club and the annual members' party at the Husi Club, and between the two Shanghai was well occupied until early hours this morning.

More than 250 members and their guests assembled at the Country Club for last evening's affair which now is an annual party celebrating the founding of the club. These annual summer anniversary parties, most informal, were started on the occasion of the club's fiftieth anniversary and have been continued yearly since then.

Dinner was served and members amused themselves more or less chatting and strolling about or dancing on the lawn. Through the kindness of the Paramount Ballroom a group of artists provided a turn or two.

At The Country Club

Mr. A. H. George, the chairman of the Club, had a party which included, among others, Sir John and Lady Brenan, Brigadier F. S. Thackeray and Group-Captain and Mrs. R. P. Willock.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Gubb had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Basil Goodfellow, Miss Goodfellow, Mrs. Hillary, Mrs. Emery, Mr. Guy Livingston, Mr. Croftan, Mr. E. K. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Silby and Miss Billie Smith.

Mr. V. G. Bowden, the Australian Trade Commissioner, and Mrs. Bowden, were among those entertaining. Guests at their table included Mr. Delvaux de Fenffe, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Ivy, Mr. von Winterfeldt, Major R. F. H. Massy-Westropp, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lloyd and Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Stagg.

Col. and Mrs. F. R. W. Graham also gave a party at the Country Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Verne Clair also entertained. Their guests included Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McBain, Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Dunn, Mrs. C. W. Atkinson and Dr. Rector, Smith. Dr. and Mrs. Dunn, by the way, were celebrating their tenth wedding anniversary yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. L. Turner had as their guests at the Country Club Mrs. Nadia Fletcher, Mr. A. de Gherardi, Miss I de Gherardi, Mr. and Mrs. Krenov, Mr. Rasmussen, Mr. Milton Bates, Miss P. Porter, Miss Olga Meletsky, Mr. E. A. Pritchard, Mr. A. C. E. Braud and Mr. E. D. G. Hooper.

The Husi Club Party

At the Husi Club there was another large crowd, including Chinese and foreign members of the club and their guests. This also was an out-of-door affair with dancing in the garden where tables were scattered over the lawn. During the evening the Chinese play, "The Dragon and The Phoenix" was presented by the same group of actors who performed it a short time ago at the I. A. T.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Wilson entertained guests to dinner in their home before going on to the Husi Club affair. In their party were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Feitscher, Miss Feitscher, Baron Beck-Friis, Miss Christine Beck-Friis, Mr. Poul Scheel, Dr. and Mrs. E. Birt, Mr. and Mrs. Frithjof Hoehnke, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. McBain, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Barentzen, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Ricketts, Miss Murrow, Mr. C. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. Boles Hart, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Heuser and Count Brockenhuus Schack.

One Large Party

Mr. R. R. Smith entertained a group of young people. In his party were Miss Joan and Miss Lee Lockhart, Mr. Charles M. Lockhart, Mr. Russell Engdahl, Miss Dallas Lee Franklin, Miss Emily Hahn, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Whitaker, Mr. C. F. Shen, Miss Shen, Mr. Cheang Koon-chi, Miss Cheang, Mr. Loy Chang, Mr. Hsieh Tso-kai, Miss Hilda Yen, Miss Jennie Tong, Mr. Ian McKenzie, Mr. Bruce MacDonald, Count Renee D'Anjou, and Mr. Ake Hartman.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Calhoun presided over a party of twelve. Mr. and Mrs. Tsuyee Pei were among other hosts and Mr. and Mrs. James H. Lee's party numbered forty. Mr. and Mrs. B. Y. Woo, Mr. W. Gockson, Mr. C. J. Knipschildt, Mr. Percy Chu, Mr. Grant Mark, Mr. G. F. Andrew, Mrs. Z. Y. Woo, Mr. H. Barr and Mr. F. C. Tsai were among other hosts.

Other Friday Events

In addition to these two large club parties there were a number of smaller affairs. Mr. and Mrs. James Macbeth gave an informal buffet dinner to twenty-two of their friends. They asked the men to come in "easy dress" and the ladies wore cool summer frocks. After dinner there was bridge and mahjongg for those who wished to play. The party was arranged as a farewell for a number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth who are leaving on summer holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Christopherson were "At Home" yesterday evening to half a hundred and more of their friends at cocktail time. They entertained half indoors and half out in their lovely garden where lanterns were lighted. Mrs. Christopherson expects to leave to-day for Pootoo with Chaplain W. W. Witherspoon's party of United States Marine ladies.

A Social Centre

Mrs. Charles Rayden and her mother, Mrs. W. A. White, are among Shanghai's most popular hostesses this summer. Their garden and swimming pool is the centre of activity, especially over week-ends for Mr. and Mrs. White and Mr. and Mrs. Rayden are staying home on Saturday and Sundays and inviting their friends to come and join them at tennis, bridge and swimming. They entertained a few friends this past Thursday afternoon.

Some Bon Voyage Parties

Mrs. Walter Palmer and Mrs. D. N. Carpenter who are leaving next week for America have been the incentive for numerous parties during the past several days. Yesterday they shared honours at a tea given in the lounge of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. by Mrs. Len Bright and Mrs. James L. Holbrook who entertained jointly.

Among the guests who gathered to bid the two travellers good-bye, were Mrs. W. T. Alexander, Mrs. Frank Munn, Mrs. H. B. Campbell, Mrs. E. H. Walker, Mrs. F. C. Cleary, Mrs. Walter McCann, Mrs. M. E. McIntosh, Mrs. D. D. Baldwin, Mrs. W. G. Carroll, Mrs. D. B. Sparks, Mrs. J. A. Collins, Mrs. John Haynes, Mrs. T. B. Dunn, Mrs. S. E. Smith, Mrs. E. T. Nash, Mrs. W. G. Schultz, Mrs. R. R. Womack, Mrs. Earl Cutting, Mrs. D. Wight, Mrs. M. W. Cardwell, Mrs. J. A. Bristow, Mrs. Dana Nance, Mrs. Roy H. Larchar, Mrs. R. G. Kendall, Mrs. H. E. Vittaly, Mrs. C. A. Nichols, Mrs. C. A. Crispin, Mrs. T. H. Pond, Mrs. J. W. Whiteside, Mrs. E. M. Geibel, Mrs. W. J. Roper, Miss K. Collins, Miss Ruth Ritz, Miss Barbara Rich, and Miss Kay Lemp.

Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Carpenter were honour guests at a tiffin which Mrs. W. T. Alexander gave on Wednesday afternoon and they, with Mrs. J. W. Carney and Dr. Anne Walter Fearn were honoured at a tiffin given earlier in the week by Mrs. Otis Brooks.

An Old Custom

An old custom of the Far East is being revived in Shanghai—that is, morning entertaining. Many hostesses now are inviting their guests (ladies for presumably the men are busy at office) in for a morning of bridge or mahjongg. The ladies then stay for tiffin and immediately afterward depart for home where siestas are in order. Then they are fresh to begin the rounds again after five o'clock when the greatest heat of the day has passed.

Miss Dallas Lee Franklin had a few friends in for a morning party earlier in the week; but this gay group of young women had such a delightful time that they stayed on until late afternoon and forgot all about heat and naps.

Small Dinner

There are a number of small parties listed for over the week-end. Among them will be the dinner which Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Butrick are giving for Miss Lee Lockhart and Mr. Russell Engdahl whose engagement was announced last week. Other guests will be Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bond, Miss Dallas Lee Franklin, Miss Joan Lockhart, Mr. Elvin Seibert and Dr. Francis Nance.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice T. Elzear also are giving a small dinner tonight. They will entertain in their home complimenting Mr. Harry Pritzker of Chicago, Illinois, who is a summer visitor in Shanghai. They have invited to meet the visitor, Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Alves, Mr. U. M. Tavella, Mr. S. Fessenden, Mr. and Mrs. Francesco Leto, Mrs. Betty Spunt, and Mr. and Mrs. B. I. C. Ouan. Also present at the dinner will be Miss Spunt and Mr. Leo Spunt.

Mrs. Elzear and her daughter, Miss Mary Spunt, expect to leave for Japan early in August for a month's holiday. Mr. Elzear and Mr. Leo Spunt, will join them at a later date.

Coming Events

Members of the French Community are making elaborate arrangements for the celebration of July Fourteenth. There will be the usual noon-time reception at the French Club and in the evening the French Club again will be the scene of a pleasant party when numerous dinners and dancing on the roof will be in order. There will be a number of private affairs also.

Others, in addition, to the French, have chosen July 14th as their day for entertaining. Mrs. C. A. Crispin is giving a tiffin on that day and Mr. L. Scott Marsh has issued invitations for an "At Home" on that evening.

On the following day Mrs. L. B. Mallery will give a tea, honouring Miss Lee Lockhart whose engagement has just been announced, and Miss Joan Lockhart who has come to Shanghai to spend the summer with her family before returning to Wellesly College in America to complete her studies.

Off On Holidays

Departures of fortunate Shanghai residents to cooler spots for summer holidays continue much to the envy of those who must stay on through all the heat.

Yesterday Mrs. Andrew de Gherardi left for Tsingtao where she will visit Mrs. J. Barraud for three weeks. Mrs. Barraud who left for Tsingtao several days ago to open her summer cottage there also will have as her guests Mr. A. Berthier and Mr. and Mrs. J. Dupuy. Mr. Barraud will join his wife later in the summer. Mr. E. F. Harris and his mother, Mrs. A. M. Harris, will go to Tsingtao early next week and among others who have chosen that popular holiday spot are Mrs. Bob Kan and her sons, Michael and Billy; Junior and Freeman Koo, the sons of Dr. and Mme. Wellington Koo, Mrs. Sze Ming-sze and her small daughter, Diane, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Li Ming.

Mrs. A. J. Hughes and her two children, Isobel and Arthur, are leaving on Monday for Karatsu and Unzen where they will spend three months or so.

Others leaving early in the week for Japan are Mr. and Mrs. George Pickering and their children and Mr. and Mrs. A. U. Fox.

Mrs. Arthur Bassett is leaving on Tuesday for America. She intends to spend her summer holiday at Lake Tahoe in the Sierra Nevada mountains of California.

Mrs. J. D. Watt and Mrs. H. A. White who only returned a week or so ago from a round trip cruise to Japan will be off again at the end of the week for Weihaiwei. Mr. and Mrs. Watt are spending their holiday there and Mrs. White will visit with them for an indefinite time.

Happenings Of The Week

All of Shanghai's social activity did not take place yesterday afternoon and last evening. No indeed. There were numerous events scattered through the week from Sunday on. Mr. Luigi de Luca gave a dinner and bridge in his home on Tuesday night and his guests included M. and Mme. V. Lojacono, Baron and Baroness Beck-Friis, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Boissevain, Lady Maze, Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, Mrs. Alice Herlofson, Mrs. Paul Barentzen, Mrs. J. C. White, Mr. Ronald Herlofson, Dr. A. Tirinnanzi and Mr. David Fraser.

Another dinner of Tuesday night was that given jointly in the Sky Terrace of the Park Hotel by Mr. and Mrs. Z. L. Loo and Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Ling. Their guests were Mr. and Norman MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Crokam, Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Bordwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. T. Z. Wong, Mrs. J. V. Crowe, Miss Lorna Tong, Miss Lily Cheyne, Miss Marjorie Tam, Miss Phyllis Ma, Mr. K. L. Woo, Mr. Phillip Fok, Mr. A. H. S. Lau, Mr. O. R. Shen, Mr. L. M. Pharis and Mr. Peter Strickland.

A London Letter

SUMMER AND THE SOVEREIGN: WOMEN SCHOLARS AND HONOURS: A TENNIS PLAYER'S BOOK

BY OLIVE DUN

London, June 20.

When the shops announce their summer sales one does feel that the end of all things is in sight and before they have fairly begun. Until a week ago there was no sign of summer, the weather being incomparably bleak and cheerless. Sales have therefore been advanced; several big stores are simply throwing all their stock out at sale prices, the demand for summer clothes having been so small. It seems hard on them, but as they work on a very large margin we need not waste too much sympathy. Indeed one has heard that they look on the low-price, but cash basis returns of the sales to compensate for the long-delayed payments and bad debts incurred on the original price transactions. Quite apart from summer frocks, the sales offer wonderful opportunities to stock oneself up for the whole year.

For the first time for many years the Sovereign is going abroad for his holidays. Queen Victoria favoured the South of France, King Edward VII used to go to Marienbad, the late King was happy with Cowes and Balmoral. King Edward VIII reverts to the taste of his great-grandmother, and has rented the lovely villa at Cannes, called the Château de l'Horizon, built about five years ago by the American actress Maxine Elliott. It stands in a lovely situation on a terrace close above the sea—from the swimming pool in the garden a water chute goes right down into the sea—between Juan les Pins and Cannes. It is understood that the King will go there at the end of July, though probably not for more than five or six weeks.

It is rather sad to hear that that gallant old yacht the Britannia is to be sunk in the Channel. But better so than be broken up for the souvenir hunters. The King does not care for yachting, and though the Britannia can still hold her own with most yachts in a strong breeze, she is after 43 years of racing past her best work. So when the high tides come next month she will be towed out beyond the Isle of Wight and honourably buried in the scene of her many triumphs.

Cambridge Girls

Cambridge girls have well maintained the honour of the sex in this year's examinations. There is only one Wrangler, in the Mathematics Tripos, Miss B. I. Maitland of Newnham, but as the total number of Wranglers is always small and the standard required of them excruciatingly high, the honour gained means much. In the English Tripos, Part II, Miss B. N. Smith also of Newnham took a first.

Then comes a splendid bag, four girls all placed alone in the first class of their respective triposes—Miss O M. Portsmore, Natural Science; Miss C. M. Waterlow, History; Miss E. M. Heslop, Modern and Mediaeval Languages; Miss D. Featherstonhaugh, Geography. Not the least remarkable part of these successes is that they are all Newnham girls. Their college, which is already putting up new buildings, will need to be still further enlarged. Girton will have to pull up its skirts—in the decorous surroundings of Cambridge skirts are still long enough to be pulled.

One interesting feature of this year's Cambridge lists (though concerning men, not girls) is the appearance of a pair of Chinese twins, Yu-chung Hsi, and Yu-ho Hsi, in classes 2 and 3 respectively of the Economics Tripos, Part 1. They are first-year men, at Trinity, and come from St. John's College, Shanghai.

"Beyond The Game"

There will be many readers for Miss Helen Jacobs' book "Beyond the Game." Miss Jacobs, one feels, has suffered a little unfairly, one always feels, at Fate's hands in being so continually, yet on the whole by so little, eclipsed by that brighter luminary, Mrs. Helen Wills Moody. One gathers from many sources that Miss Jacobs is a very sweet girl, besides being a magnificent lawn-tennis player—dare one say that these two qualities are by no means always allied?—and assuredly this impression is strengthened by her book. She writes most modestly, with warm tributes to her rivals, and though the first person necessarily figures a good deal in the narrative it is anything but egotistic.

Of Mrs. Wills Moody she does not say very much thus showing her innate good taste. They have known each other for years, lived successively in the same house, and have often been described as friends. But in such a rivalry true friendship would need superhuman qualities to survive. Wherever successful Miss Jacobs is far more eager to find excuses for her defeated opponent than to laud herself. She admires wholeheartedly the older school of players, whom she considers free from many limitations which beset the younger generation. And she pays a particularly pretty compliment to Mrs. Mallory, who "had never to stop and consider the sporting thing to do on any occasion. She knew instinctively because she never forgot that tennis is only a game. . . I liked Mrs. Mallory for her spontaneous smile in defeat and her considerately repressed triumph in victory."

Miss Jacobs speaks vigorously on the right of amateur players to make money by writing about the game, his or her only means of doing so, she thinks. Is that statement quite correct? And is it not begging the question to assume that an amateur should be allowed to make money in any way out of the game, without automatically becoming professional? It is a highly controversial question on which modern opinion is sensibly different from that of the past. Miss Jacobs emphatically thinks that amateurs should be allowed to profit by their skill and years of hard work. And one does not care to differ from one whose engaging writing reveals so pleasant a mind.

Two Biblical Heroines

It is interesting to notice that tomorrow's Lessons (the second Sunday after Trinity) tell the story in whole or in part of two of the most vivid woman characters in the Bible—Jael, wife of Heber the Kenite, and Ruth. Nothing is more difficult now than to appreciate the praise bestowed on Jael. To us the murder of Sisera appears the blackest treachery. She deliberably encouraged him to believe that he would be safe in her tent—"Turn in my lord, turn in to me, fear not"—and then when he was asleep she came on tiptoe and drove the reeking nail through his temples. But the Old Testament's heroes often surprise us. One cannot recall an incident in Jacob's life which does not imply a crafty, even a mean nature. By the way Sisera commanded "nine hundred chariots of iron," which evidently terrorized the Israelites. Might one call them the first tanks in history?

As for Ruth, it is one of the most exquisite stories in the world and with its usual skill the Bible in very few words has set out the different characters and scenes in it so vividly that one seems to be living among them. One feature in it has always struck me a little curiously. Ruth lived with her mother-in-law for 10 years from her marriage before they went back to Bethlehem. Say she had been married at 15 as she probably was. She would have been 25 when she first met Boaz, and by that age Oriental women, even Southern Europeans, are, not to put it too rudely, decidedly losing their first bloom. But evidently Boaz found her perfect. It was clearly a case of love at first sight.

Concordance translate the name "Ruth" as "friendship," with however a question-mark afterwards in brackets. I have also heard it translated "beauty." One feels instinctively that that quality was as true of Ruth as the first one certainly was.

Exercise Limits

With its usual solicitude for the welfare of citizens and the multiplication of them in days to come, the German Government has prescribed a scale for the walking and bicycling expeditions of young girls.

From 10 to 12 no girl must march more than 6.2 miles in three to three-and-a-half hours and that without pack. From 12 to 14 she may do 9.3 miles in four hours carrying an 11 lb pack. At 16 and over a girl may carry a 22 lb. pack and march 13½ miles.

But if the marching extends over several days, a full day's rest is imposed at varying intervals according to age.

On bicycles a girl of 12-14 is limited to 25 miles on a single day, or 18½ per day of a protracted tour. Over 14, the allowance is respectively 37 and 25 miles.

I wonder what happens if a convenient inn is not found at the exact stopping-point. In a punctilious rule-abiding country like Germany the only thing to do would be to go back to the nearest inn within the limit prescribed for the day. Or, simply camp by the road. It is a grave problem for the managers of the Hitler youth organization outings.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

INWARD FOREIGN MAILS

From Europe........Hakozaki M., left London June 13, due Shanghai July 20
From U.S.A..........P. Lincoln, left San Francisco June 26, Shanghai July 17

OUTWARD FOREIGN MAILS

For Europe..............Ranchi, lvs. Shanghai July 21, due London Aug. 22
For U.S.A....P. Jackson, lvs. S'hai July 30, U.S.A. Aug. 10, London Aug. 18

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

Somali	—	July 18
HakozakiM.	June13	July 20
Benlawers	June 6	July 25
Kaisar-I.H.	June19	July 26
Terukuni M.	—	July 31
Benmacdhui	—	Aug. 7
Bangalore	—	Aug. 8
Rajputana	July 3	Aug. 9
Hakusau M.	—	Aug. 17
Chitral	July17	Aug. 23

From LIVERPOOL

Teiresias	June 6	July 20
Hector	June13	July 21
Diomed	June20	July 31
Menestheus	—	Aug. 6
Eumaeus	—	Aug. 17
Aeneas	—	Aug. 22

From OSLO

Tancred	—	July 19
Nagara	—	July 26
Trianon	—	Aug. 16

From GDYNIA

Dolius	—	July 29
C. Cardiff	—	Aug. 18
C. Wellington	—	Sept. 25

From HAMBURG

Sauerland	—	July 16
Ramses	—	Aug. 2
Gneisenau	—	Aug. 6
Havel	—	Aug. 8
Burgenland	—	Aug. 16
Delhi	—	Aug. 25

From COPENHAGEN

Australien	—	Aug. 7

From ANTWERP

Glenshiel	—	Aug. 7
Australien	—	Aug. 10
Grootekerk	—	Aug. 15
Min	—	July 24
Flintshire	—	July 24
Gaasterkerk	—	Sept. 12

From MARSEILLES

Aramis	June25	July 27
P. Doumer	July 9	Aug. 10
Chen'ceaux	July21	Aug. 25

From TRIESTE

Victoria	June30	July 23
C. di Lana	June10	Aug. 10
ConteVerde	Aug. 1	Aug. 24

From MELBOURNE

Tanda	—	Aug. 10
Nankin	—	Sept. 7

From BOMBAY

Tokiwa M.	—	July 21
Anyo M.	—	Aug. 1
Toyama M.	—	Aug. 21

From CALCUTTA

Hakodate M.	—	July 24
Talma	—	July 27
Sirdhana	—	Aug. 10
Shirala	—	Aug. 24

From DURBAN

Swartenhondt	—	July 30

From BATAVIA

Tjisondari	—	July 20
Tjibadak	—	July 26
Tjisaroea	—	Aug. 3
Tjisadane	—	Aug. 8

From MANILA

G. Pershing	July15	July 20
P. Jackson	July15	July 20
Tai Ping	—	July 21

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

Clytoneus	May27	July 17
P. Lincoln	—	July 17
P. Maersk	—	July 22
Laganbank	—	July 24
Silveryew	—	July 26
P. Hayes	—	July 27
Steel Inventor	—	July 30
P. Wilson	—	Aug. 10
C. Florence	—	Aug. 13
P. Cleveland	—	Aug. 14
Rhexenor	—	Aug. 20
Siamese Prince	—	Aug. 23
P. Monroe	—	Aug. 24
N. Maersk	—	Aug. 28
T. City	—	Aug. 30
P. Van Buren	—	Sept. 7
C. Derby	—	Sept. 13
C. Lyons	—	Oct. 12

From SAN FRANCISCO

ChichibuM.	July 1	July 20
P. Hoover	July 9	July 27
Tatsuta M.	July15	Aug. 3
P. Coolidge	Aug. 6	Aug. 24
Tweedbank	—	Sept. 24
Lossibank	—	Sept. 25

From VANCOUVER

E. Russia	July10	July 27
E. Japan	July23	Aug. 11
E. Asia	Aug. 7	Aug. 24

From SEATTLE

P.McKinley	July 4	July 21
Tyndareus	—	July 30
P. Grant	July18	Aug. 4

From PORTLAND

G. Sherman	July 4	July 27
Roseville	—	Aug. 10
Gen. Lee	July25	Aug. 17

From YOKOHAMA

Calchas	—	July 17
Tsukuba M.	—	July 17
Rheinland	—	July 17
Ranchi	—	July 19
Potsdam	—	July 21

From KOBE

Mikasa M.	—	July 15
Danmark	—	July 15
NagasakiM.	July14	July 16
Ikoma M.	—	July 19
ShanghaiM.	July18	July 20

PASSENGER LISTS

INWARD

Per R.D.S. President Jackson, July 7. From Kobe. Dr. William H. Adolph, Mr. Mr. Victor Attias, Mr. M. E. Blackmar, Mr. Chow Che Gon, Dr. and Mrs. K. K. Chen, Mstr. Tao Yuan Chen, Mr. Ting Fan Chao, Mr. Harry C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Clough, Mr. and Mrs. Paul L. Davies, Mrs. F. C. Fette, Mr. F. R. Fette, Miss Elaine M. Grant, Mrs. M. Peyton Griffin, Miss Iva Hynds, Mr. E. Kleen, Miss Georgia Lightfoot, Dr. M. T. Rankin, Mr. Martin G. Scott, Mr. Edward T. Robinson Jr., Mrs. Donald Smith, Mr. Donald L. Smith Jr., Miss Barbara Smith, Mr. Edward S. Smith, Miss Patricia Smith, Mr. D. E. Thompson, Miss Sally Winfrey, Miss Jane Whittemore, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Veth.

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, July 9. From Japan. Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Roberts, Mr. Q. H. Da Costa, Miss Mary Lytle, Miss Lilian Ahlroth, Miss Louise T. Baer, Miss Bernice Scott, Mrs. L. C. Emery, Mr. John C. Lewis, Mr. Robert Koenker, Mr. James Koenker, Mr. J. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. G. Frost, Mr. C. B. Moller, Mr. J. Lafontaine, Mr. G. Arnoux, Mstr. J. Arnoux, Mr. Biger Ruse, Mr. Sverre Hess, Mr. Oscar Hansen, Mr. P. Thiane, Mrs. A. V. Saranin.

Per R.D.S. President Jefferson, July 9. From Hongkong. Miss Pauline Aiken, Mr. Au Chow, Mr. S. W. Baldie, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brownell, Miss Betty Jane Brownell, Miss Ruth Brownell, Mr. Arthur J. Campbell, Mr. Y. Chan, Mr. Chang Pin, Mr. Chen Pak Fai, Miss Y. Y. Chen, Mr. Chong Ping Che, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Dassier, Ens. E. M. Davenport, U.S.N., Dr. Bolivar Lang Falconer, Mr. Foo Sue, Mr. Gee Bak Zak, Mr. A. M. Gofton, Mr. Henry Green, Mrs. Kathe Hauser, Miss Elinor Hauser, Mr. T. J. Holt, Mr. Hone Chow, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Horton, Miss N. Joseph, Mrs. R. H. Jue, Mr. Kown Yee, Mr. S. S. Kuo, Mc. L. de laSalle, Mlle. M. C. de laSalle, Mlle. R. de laSalle, Mr. D. J. Leahy, Mr. Lee Ham Tuck, Mr. Lee Man, Mr. Lee Yam Yun, Mr. Lee Yu Yum, Mr. Henry Ling, Mr. S. C. Liu, Mr. Lone Ip, Mr. S. C. Loo, Mr. Y. Mar, Mr. F. R. Monti, Mr. Ng Niehong, Mrs. A. Minnie Ogden, Miss Opal Ogden, Mr. G. B. Miliani, Mrs. E. Paterson, Mr. Joseph Peckenick, Mr. C. M. Powell, Mr. Sen Shan Ho, Mr. Seung Hing, Mr. H. Maxey Smith, Jr., Mr. Sue Cock Cheung, Mr. Tang Ching, Mr. Teng Shin Yee, Mr. Tiger Lee, Mr. K. C. Tong, Mr. Tsai Kin Bing, Mr. and Mrs. Tsao, Mr. Tsui Kwong Sao, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Walker, Mr. W. J. Wilson, Mr. Wong Chee Wo, Mr. Wong Chuan Seng, Mr. Wong Chung Tuck, Mr. Wong Han Chow, Mr. Wong Kai Chu, Mr. Wong Kai Mo, Mr. Wong Lum Shi, Mr. R. Y. Wong, Mr. Wong Yueu Hui, Mr. Yim Hong Kwon, Mr. Edward Yiu, Mr. Robert Yiu, Mr. S. Kada, Mr. H. Yoshida.

Per N.L.D.S. Potsdam, July 11. From Hamburg, Etc. Frau Dagmar Bryn, Herr Rudolf Ewert, Herr A. Gruetzmacher, Herr Koo Frau Koo, Herr Lee, Herr Kong Dee Liu, Herr Hans Loos, Frau Soya Lutz und Kind, Herr Tchao Ou, Frau Ou, Herr J. D. E. Shotter, Frau J. D. E. Shotter, Herr Leutnant Voigt-Ruscheweyh, Herr We Tze Yang, Herr K. P. Chen, Herr Y. C. Koo, Mme. Y. C. Koo, Dr. P. W. Kuo, Dr. Lingoh Wang, Fraulein Barron, Frau Joette Berrlyer, Daniel Berrlyer, Fraulein Muriel Bridson, Herr P. C. Chang, Herr Ning-Juan Djeng, Frau Karla Dung und Kind, Herr Ottmar Eckert, Herr Hale, Frau Hale, Herr Ji Hsu.

Per R.M.S Empress of Asia, July 12. From Manila and Hongkong. Mr. A. Moller, Mrs. C. F. Nixon, Miss M. Nixon, Miss A. Bourke, Mrs. M. Reith, Mstr. J. Reith, Mrs. W. M. Greig, Miss R. Morrison, Miss I. Hamilton, Miss R. Scott, Mr. T. G. Figgis, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Magh, Miss Magh, Rev. C. H. Nash, Rev. and Mrs. L. L. Nash, Mr. T. Palos, Mrs. R. Shaw, Mrs. J. M. Sanders.

P. & O. S. Naldera, July 12. From London. J. B. Brookes, T. Smith, Yuan Sze Yen. **From Marseilles.** A. Archer, Servant Kao Ya Chin, S. Stucken. **From Bombay.** Major H. W. D. Palmer. **From Colombo.** Mrs. J. E. Murray. **From Singapore.** I. Ferguson, D. Hendry, Miss F. J. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wilson. **From Hongkong.** B. D. G. Barlow, J. W. Brielrey, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, infant and amah, J. Dudley, F. Dudley, Mstr. R. Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kriloff, Miss K. Vachtel, Mr. Wang Chen Chang, Mr. Wong Yuen Mr. Liu Kai Fan.

Per str. Norviken, July 12. From Hongkong. Mrs. Palmer Baker, Mrs. Starling, Mr. Isaac Bension Cohen, Mrs. N. Murer, Miss A. and B. Murer, Mstr. Murer.

Per M.M.S. Marechal Joffre, July 12. From Marseilles. Mrs. Blanzat, Mr. Dufresne, Sisters Jeanne Hubert, Elisabeth Prinz, Therese Levesque, Mr. Cheng San Lee, Mrs. Mougenot, Mrs. Scour, Mr. Leca, Mrs. Sakovenko Marinitch, Mr. Shen Ling Yang, Mr. Lou Kia Loen, Mr. Mai Jen seng, Mr. Tsou Pe Tcheng, Mr. Grangy, Mrs. Julien, Mr. H. Mercier, Mr. Richemond, Mrs. Le Troucher, Mr. Paoli, Mr. Quillien, Mr. and Mrs. Cartereau, Mr. Francois Li, Messrs. Chen Yu Ki, Ling Ke Ho, Hoang Shie Po, Mr. Cheng Mieng Sa, Mr. Shen Yu Shu, Mr. Chen Yu Ming. **From Colombo.** Sister Koulikoff. **From Singapore.** Miss Harriette Thompson, Miss Betty N. Thompson, Mr. Tan Chin Ghee. **From Saigon.** Mr. and Mrs. J. Truquin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dupuy, Mr. Leonetti, Miss A. M. Caffarena, Mr. H. Faure.

Per R.D.S. President Harrison, July 13. From New York, Etc. Mr. T. H. S. Allen, Mr. W. Burton, Mr. George E. Foice, Lt. and Mrs. R. S. Ford, U.S.N., Mrs. Ada Norfleet Fuller, Mr. William Fuller, Mr. Henry G. Gorman, Lt. O. F. Gregor, U.S.N., Miss M. L. Guillien, Miss E. Lentz, Mr. D. J. McClanahan, Comdr. and Mrs. B. F. Perry, U.S.N., Mstr. B. F. Perry, Jr., Mstr. R. T. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Post, Miss B. Semel, Miss L. Steindorff, Miss E. Steindorff.

Per N.Y.K.S. Hakone M., July 13. From Moji. Mr. Eimei Kitamura, Mr. Chin Ken Sho. **From Kobe.** Madam H. Bonnet, Mr. Jisaburo Maezawa and family.

Per str. President Coolidge, July 13. From Hongkong. Mrs. Carmen L. De Alvarez, Mr. M. Asano, Mr. S. D. Begg, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Binns, Mrs. E. Boyd, Miss Inez Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gibson Carey, Jr., Mr. Chan Seung Fu, Mr. Tom Cheung, Mr. Chang Chuck, Mrs. Chun, Miss Ilda Chun, Mr. George Costello, Mr. Ching Leng, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis D. Collings, Mrs. Catalina Dela Cruz, Mr. C. H. Davis, Mr. E. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. H. Fraser, Mr. Rudolf Emil Ganz, Mr. Sui Hay, Mr. Z. Hayashi, Mr. Ooi Cheng Ho, Mr. S. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Ka Ku, Miss Flora Lee Knox, Mrs. Lim Sok Kheng, Mr. Wong Lan, Mr. M. Lee, Mr. Hau Y. Liang, Mstr. Lo Chu Nien, Mr. Ho Lo, Mrs. B. P. Louis, Miss Elizabeth Louis, Miss Grace McAlmon, Mr. S. C. Ma, Mr. Wong Yet Ming, Miss Lulu H. Makins, Mr. Shigeo Matsui, Miss L. Miller, Mr. T. Miyamoto, Mr. R. Murphy, Lt.-Col. S. W. Oliveecrona, Miss Pang, Mr. Jack Petras, Mrs. Agnes Petras, Miss Dorothy Jean Petras, Mr. P. F. Shen, Mr. Tan Sui, Mr. and Mrs. Sun Kui Yu, Mr. Tan Kok Shing, Mr. W. D. Thom, Mrs. Yau Kwong Wing, Mstr. Yau Kwan Wing, Mr. John W. Y. Yuen.

OUTWARD

Per R.D.S. President Jackson, July 8.—For Hongkong.—Mr. R. T. McDonnell, Mrs. A. Lum, Dr. U. Y. Yen, Miss Helen Scoggins, Mr. H. S. Lee, Mr. L. S. Wong, Mr. K. C. Lee, Mr. John W. McConnell, Mr. Y. K. Tang, Mr. S. C. Lai, Mme. C. Chan and 5 children, Miss Yee Sau Mee, Mr. Emil Schad, Mr. S. Y. Wu, Mr. M. Marcus, Mr. T. C. Chang, Mr. A. Wong and family, Dr. Wai Hon Tam, Mr. C. L. Chiang, Mrs. Lum Tai Tai, Miss H. W. Chan, Mr. Leon Britton, Miss Mary Patricia Gardner, Mr. W. S. Chi, Mr. C. Tong, Mrs. T. J. Aubrey, Mr. Yee Bing Shing, Mr. C. M. Chen.—**For Manila.**—Mrs. Mercedes Alonso, Mr. R. Fluxmen, Miss Louis Lindeburg, Mr. K. T. Pennebaker, Mrs. J. F. Mann, Mrs. I. M. Baxter, Miss Bessie Louise Gullberg, Mr. E. D. Curtiss, Miss Carmen Hernandez, Miss A. V. Sourosknikoff.

Per str. Sandviken, July 8.—For Canton.—Mr. H. S. Chen.

Per R.D.S. President Jefferson, July 9. For Kobe.—Mr. Jack Isdaner, Miss Weekes, Mr. J. Waechle, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wegelin, Mr. Bunya Koh, Mrs. Paul Sammann, Mr. S. A. Naterson, Mr. A. A. Zalmanoff, Rev. Wm. Francis Schulz, Mr. I. A. Vitenson, Mr. W. R. Stewart, Mr. Tcherepnine, Mr. Meilias, Mrs. A. M. Webb, Mr. K. C. Kwong, Miss Sammann, Mr. G. R. Belline, Mr. C. Sebel, Rev. Thos. Francis Gillerson, Mr. J. B. Watson, Mrs. W. R. Stewart, Mr. Roger Degoy, Mrs. Tcherepnine, Mr. H. E. Sentore G. P. Miliani, Mr. Lauw Kim Hin, Mr. Ho Kwan Shut, Mr. S. G. Ochakovsky, Mr. I. M. Baumzreiger, Mr. T. Mayeda, Mr. S. M. Hesin, Mrs. J. B. Watson, Mr. Chan Yee Feng.—**For Yokohama.**—Dr. Anne W. Fearn, Mr. C. D. Belton, Baroness Beck-Friis, Mr. Sam Schwortz, Mr. A. Blomer, Mstr. Jan Beck-Friis, Lt. G. M. Richardson, Miss M. Wendt, Mr. S. G. Kwok, Miss Lindquist, Mr. J. Finnegan, Mrs. Marie A. Tyler.—**For Victoria.**—Dr. W. E. Smith, Mstr. Russell H. Rist, Mrs. Beatrice E. Rist, Miss Agnes Clark, Dr. Ada E. Speers Smith, Miss M. E. Keranen.—**For Seattle.**—Mrs. J. G. Hamilton, Miss Marie C. Hamilton, Comdr. and Mrs. B. D. Stephens, Mr. Nelson Stephens, Lt. J. H. Morrill, Mr. P. P. Widdup, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jensen, Mr. Louis Jensen, Miss Dorothy L. Clawson, Miss Frances Stribling, Mrs. A. Stevens, Mr. Hsu Ven Tai, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Woods, Miss J. Woods, Mr. Samuel Ades, Mr. Hubert D. Poncetl, Miss Sara Jo Schilling, Miss R. Heinmiller, Mr. Homer Huesing, Mr. J. Ross Pollock, Brs. J. Ross Pollck, Mrs. W. W. Awad, Mstr. Philip J. Awad, Miss Alice M. Bring.

Per str. Kaiping, July 9.—For Chinwangtao.—Madam R. Vibien, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dessart, Mrs. Kain, Mr. and Mrs. Gerli, Mrs. Fuerholzer, Mr. K. Nishiyama.

Per str. Tsingsan, July 10.—For Weihaiwei.—Sister Eubphase, 1 German Sister, Miss Ada Law.—**For Tientsin.**—Miss M. Large, Adj. and Mme. Orsini, Mrs. R. Gilmore, Miss Gilmore.—**For Chefoo.**—Miss M. Cornaby, Mr. and Mrs. Bleucher, Mrs. Paterson, Mstr. Paterson.

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, July 10.—For Japan.—Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Ringer, Mrs. W. G. Calder and baby, Miss A. J. Kimball, Mrs. M. Gaberman, Mrs. A. G. Pisaravsky and child, Mr. I. S. Groushko, Mr. D. S. Weber, Mr. C. E. Vissering and 2 children, Miss V. Korgin, Mrs. P. Kirchkoff and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rogerson, Miss L. H. Gorideo, Mrs. D. Leto and child, Mrs. F. Hille and 3 children, Miss L. Johnson, Miss M. M. Mattson, Mrs. K. Ashdowne and 2 children, Mr. G. Diercks, Mr. J. H. Bailey, Mrs. Rudenberg, Mrs. I. Komai and child, Mr. A. C. Hutchison, Mrs. J. W. Loureiro, Miss Loureiro, Mrs. Schuerer and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Harvey, and Miss Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bellamy, Mr. and Mrs. F. Brasch and 3 children, Mrs. L. Azadian, Miss Azadian, Mrs. N. Minarolo and baby, Miss T. Bracco, Mr. and Mrs. G. Sapatie and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. S. Karagrigoris and 2 children, Mrs. C. Guillemin and 3 children, Mrs. J. Huet and 4 children, Mr. L. Azadian and 3 children, Mrs. J. Huet and 4 children, Mr. L. Azadian and 3 children, Mr. Geo. Townsley, Mr. R. Worsley, Mr. P. J. Campbell.

Per str. Kwaisang, July 11.—For Tsingtao.—Mr. and Mrs. Woolhouse, Mr. A. Levenspiel, Mr. A. W. Carter, Mrs. C. D. Butler, Mrs. H. Rodger, Capt. Suiter.

Per str. Daviken, July 11.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. Carrett, Mr. Koke.

Per M.M.S. Felix Roussel, July 11.—For Marseilles.—Mrs. Favret, Mr. Ch. Ambrosini, Mrs. Eleinor Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Dassier, Mr. L. Coursin, Mrs. D. Martinoli, Mr. Wegelin, Mrs. Mackenzie-Evans, Mr. Jannopoulo Tasso, Mr. A. Strock, Mr. Thibaud, Mr. P. Couture, Colonel G. Desgruelles, Mr. Berre, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Robinson, Mr. A. Babos, Mr. and Mrs. H. George, Mr. Pansard, Mr. and Mrs. M. Pujol, Mr. Le Bezoet, Mr. Le Gall, Mr. and Mrs. R. Litter, Mr. E. Nidelet, Mr. Legrand, Mr. H. Philepp, Mr. E. Herandeau, Mr. Norgan, Mr. Martin, Mr. Yves, Mr. Nicolas, Mr. Roudaut, Mr. Morel, Mr. Antoine, Mr. Burtey, Mr. Le Bozec, Mr. Guillerm, Mr. Scouarnec, Mr. Le Flem.—**For Saigon.**—Mr. J. Cochet, Rev. Pere Joseph Deymier, Mrs. M. L. Rubin.—**For Hongkong.**—Mrs. G. Saint Pol, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mcleod, Mrs. C. Saint Pol, Mr. S. H. Van, Miss T. Raskine, Major Henrys, Mr. M. P. Masterson, Mr. F. H. Brakesuhler, Miss M. M. Lee, Mr. W. J. Wilson, Mr. Paul Owen, Mr. Rudloff, Mrs. R. J. White, Mr. M. P. San, Mrs. R. Fuzman, Miss Fuxman, Mr. A. Rodrigues, Mr. Rodrigues Jr., Miss J. Mertsky, Mr. D. R. Newman, Miss M. H. Deacon, Mrs. F. B. Deacon, Miss Coroline.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia, July 12.—For Vancouver, Etc.—Mr. G. Bernhardsen, Miss Pearl Chiang, Mrs. R. Churchill, Mr. C. S. Cohen, Mrs. S. Hardman, Mr. D. Hendry, Miss P. Husey, Mr. A. C. Lambe, Mr. W. Pryor, Mr. C. Recht, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stockwell, Instr. Lt. Comm. and Mrs. S. B. Taylor, Mstr. R. B. Taylor, Mrs. E. W. Torrey, Mr. and Mrs. C. White, Dr. T. H. Williams, Miss H. E. and E. H. Williams, Miss C. Wyatt, Mr. A. C. Lambe, Lady Brenen, Miss F. Cooley, Miss A. McBeth, Mrs. M. Lent, Mrs. F. H. Jeune, Mrs. L. Lapeyre, Mstr. A. Miss E. and Miss C. Lapeyre, Mrs. H. Civet and children, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pickering, Mrs. E. Lewis, Mr. S. Doi, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stockwell, Mr. Ch. S. Cohen, Mr. Ch. Recht, Mr. K. Hasselman, Mr. D. Hendry, Mr. Theo Hen Sioe, Madame F. Robert and children, Mr. and Mrs. Moffat and children, Miss P. Husey, Mr. K. Inouye, Mr. J. Rassmussen, Inst. Lt. Comm. S. B. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. L. A. Chollot and children, Mr. J. W. O. Davidson, Mrs. P. M. Lancaster, Mrs. A. Von Aster and children, Miss B. Dietrich, Mr. G. L. Aitchison, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Horn, Mr. and Mrs. B. Baille and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Zabulanis, Mr. V. Dresselm, Mrs. N. L. Cockchen, Miss Pearl Chian, Dr. T. H. Williams and Misses Williams, Mr. E. Fidorff, Mrs. Gaunt, Mr. and Mrs. Gregorire, Mrs. H. H. Miller and child, Mrs. J. S. S. Bonar, Mrs. C. Bucigina, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Lang and Mstr. Lang, Mrs. J. and Miss M. Stirling, Mrs. J. C. L. Martin, Miss B. and Mstr. Martin, Mr and Mrs. C. White, Mrs. E. J. da Silva, Mstr. E. J. da Silva, Mrs. M. Souza, Miss I. C. Remedios, Mr. M. H. Pienens, Mrs. Peimens, Mr. H. F. Marshall, Miss C. Wyatt.

Per str. Szechuen, July 14.—For Hongkong.—Mr. H. D. Farley, Mrs. Dunn, Mr. Milne.

Per R.D.S. President Harrison, July 14. For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Machomick, Mr. F. R. Monti, Mr. Edward Trinz, Mrs. W. J. Wilson, Mstr. David Wilson, Mr. T. K. Wong, Mr. W. C. Yu.—**For Manila.**—Mrs. Kathe Hanssn, Miss Klinor Hansen, Mrs. Ada N. Henry, Mrs. Mary H. Silvester.—**For Colombo.**—Mrs. Ethel Jones.—**For Suez.**—Mr. and Mrs. Ben Turchin.—**For Alexandria.**—Mrs. Roberta G. Ritter.—**For Naples.**—Comdr. W. N. Richardson, Miss J. and M. Richardson.—**For Marseilles.**—Mr. W. J. Michel, Miss Viola Michel.—**For New York.**—Miss Myra Brown.

Per S.S. Sever, July 14.—For U.S.S.R.—Mr. Gan Cho, Mr. Pang Ming Hsu, Mr. Ermiloff and family, Mr. and Mrs. Spiridonof, Mr. Boris Kaplan, Mrs. M. Millevkya, Mr. Kabulanskaia, Mrs. and Miss Kabulanskaia, Mrs. A. Belof, Mrs. A. Bikoff, Mrs. Podosenkof, Mr. A. Podosenkof, Mr. A. Podosenkof, Mr. O. Podosenkof.—**For Europe via Vladivostock.**—Dr. D. Engel, Miss C. C. Chang, Mr. Y. Ching and Y. K. Sze, Mr. H. C. Wang and C. K. Chang, Mr. H. Han, Miss Pauling Hsu, Mr. Tschen Yao Tang, Mr. James S. F. Wong, Mr. C. M. Chai, Mr. Ling Yu Shan.

Per R.D.S. President Coolidge, July 14.—For Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Habibullah, Child Saifullah Jan, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Ri Wou, Mr. H. Whitehead, Mr. A. Ohkaurin, Mr. L. Raevski, Mr. Woo Cheng Shun, Mr. K. Kihoskita, Mr. P. S. Grigorieff, Mr. Chow Shih Shing, Mrs. Lee Mrs. Mo, Dr. Bolivor Falconer, Miss Hu Mrs. Hu, H. E. Senatore G. P. Miliani, Mr. G. Warner, Miss R. W. Walker, Miss G. I. Selzer, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Villers, Miss G. H. Fredericks, Miss G. Neech, Mr. C. T. Nwang, Mr. S. C. Lin, Mr. Y. C. Li, Mr. L. C. Wang, Mstr. L. H. Wang, Mr. and Mrs. I. Y. Lee, Mr. S. Koda, Mrs. H. Yoshida, Mr. Y. C. Mok.—**For Yokohama.**—Mstr. M. Facci, Miss G. Facci, Mrs. Bede, Mrs. G. Facci, Mr. J. E. Perkins, Mr. J. V. Crowe, Mr. R. W. Rutherford, Miss Marian S. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Berchmann, Mstr. and Miss Berchmann, Mstr. Berchmann, Mrs. Alla F. Shaidroff.—**For Honolulu.**—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Abeling, Miss Helen D. Abeling, Miss Barbara J. Abeling, Miss Dora Duvaneck, Col. and Mrs. Theodore Schultz.—**For San Francisco.**—Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Carpenter, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. H. Holcomb, Mr. B. J. Stansfield, Mrs. J. A. Collins, Mr. Lincoln Kan, Mr. D. L. Anderson, Mr. Roy Anderson, Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Mrs. Walter Palmer, Mstr. Walter Palmer, Jr., Mstr. Michall Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Hill, Mr. F. A. Siegler, Mr. Alexander Massabni, Mrs. C. N. Harrington, Mr. Jang Jam Han, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Burdick, Dr. Lee Kan, Prof. C. F Chang, Miss Y. Shen, Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Sze, Mr. D. Beraha, Mr. Zen Zuh Li, Mr. C. S. Shen, Mr. Lin Yu-Wan, Mr. C. H. Chu, Miss Mabel A. Woodruff, Sister Clementin Dasenbrock, Miss Frances Woodruff, Mr. Lin Shu Gula, Mr. Yuan Yu Sui, Mr. M. H. Joffe, Mr. F. N. Merritt, Jr., Miss L. K. Haass, Mrs. Chas. G. McDaniel, Mrs. Minnie A. Ogden, Miss Opal J. Ogden, Mr. Yang Tsun-Yi, Mr. Wang Ih Chiao, Sister Salome Moskopp, Mr. T. K. Vassilieff, Mr. and Mrs. Wolf Warshal, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leavitt, Mstr. Thomas Leavitt, Miss Shirley Leavitt.—**For Los Angeles.**—Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Patton, Mr. George Mooser, Comdr. H. F. Floyd, Mrs. Barker Van Zaudt, Miss Sadie L. McMurray, Mr. J. W. Powell, Mr. and Mrs Haig Assadeurian, Miss Lucy Ehlert, Mr. Chas Fahs, Mr. and Mrs. W. Reginald Wheeler, Mstr. Alex. B. Wheeler, Mstr. Nelson P. Wheeler, Mrs. Yeh Ou Shee Miss Althee Todd, Mrs. Catherine Currey Glooshkoff, Miss J. Marriett, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Crabb, Rev. P. Ruiz, Mr. A. Grove.

Per str. Leesang, July 14.—For Weihaiwei.—Mr. N. W. Hickling, Mrs. and Miss Squires, Mr. Sapojnikoff, Mstr. and Miss B. Squires, Miss Sheppard.—**For Chefoo.**—Mrs. Fon-der-Ropp.—**For Tientsin.**—Mr. and Mrs. Bleucher.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of month	Barometer 9 A. M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a.m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
July 3	29.85	79.2	E N E	1	73.8	72.7	77.2	70.7	R.
" 4	29.81	77.0	N E	2	67.6	67.5	68.7	67.1	R.
" 5	29.70	77.4	W	2	73.8	73.2	81.1	68.2	O.
" 6	29.83	77.0	Calme	0	73.8	71.2	79.7	69.4	O.
" 7	29.91	77.0	N N W	1	76.6	74.5	87.0	69.8	O.
" 8	29.96	79.0	S	1	84.4	80.1	95.5	75.2	B.
" 9	29.91	82.4	S W	1	88.9	82.6	96.6	78.4	B. C.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky F—fog H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1936	Minimum Temperature 1935	Maximum Temperature 1936	Maximum Temperature 1935	Rainfall 1936	Rainfall 1935
July 3	72.5F.	69.5F.	80.5F.	89.5F.	0.33-in.	Nil
" 4	67.0	70.5	75.0	81.0	1.24	Nil
" 5	68.5	72.5	80.0	79.5	0.69	Nil
" 6	71.0	73.5	78.0	81.0	Nil	0.03-in.
" 7	71.5	74.0	86.0	81.0	0.03	0.05
" 8	77.0	74.5	95.0	80.5	Nil	0.07
" 9	81.5	77.0	98.0	89.5	Nil	Nil

BIRTH

KNIERIM.—On July 8, 1936, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to OLIVE, wife of Carl H. Knierim, a daughter. (Hankow papers, please copy.)

MARRIAGES

GUINNESS—KENNEDY.—On June 5, 1936, in London, ALAN HENRY, eldert son of the late Brig.-General H. W. N. and the late Mrs. Guinness, to BARBARA, widow of Charles Courtenay Marshall Kennedy.

STZEPENSKY—GRINGUT.—On July 10, 1936, at Denis Apartments, Shanghai, by Chaplain Witherspoon, IDA M., only daughter of the late Mr. Moses and Dr. B. P. Gringut, of Liban, Latvia, to ALEXIS, youngest son of the late Dr. and Mrs. V. Stzepensky, of Kerch, Crimea.

ENGAGEMENTS

BIERWIRTH-AMUR.—On July 11, 1936, the engagement was announced between GUSTAV BIERWIRTH, of Shanghai, and Miss MARY AMUR, daughter of Mr. P. M. Amur of Hankow. (Hankow papers please copy.)

CHUBB—WONG.—The Engagement of Miss ANNIE CHUBB, daughter of Mrs. Chubb, Foochow, to C. E. WONG, of S.M.C.P., Hongkong, has been announced and the wedding will take place next year.

O'CONNOR—ALGAR.—The engagement is announced between GERARD JOSEPH, son of the late Dr. Bernard O'Connor, M.D., barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and the late Mrs. M. S. O'Connor, and MINTA, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Algar, of Shanghai, China.

DEATHS

CHUN.—On July 9, 1936, at her home, Lane 393, House 30, Range Road, Shanghai, Mrs. CHUN, aged 71, the wife of Mr. Chun Bing Him, Compradore of A. R. Burkill & Sons, Ltd.

HUGHES.—On Saturday, July 11, 1936, in Shanghai, WILLIAM PENN HUGHES, aged 43 years.

JACOB.—On Monday, July 13, 1936, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, JACOB ISAIAH JACOB, aged 68 years.

ROBARTS.—On Friday, July 10, 1936, at the Shanghai General Hospital, Mrs. ETELVINA AUGUSTA ROBARTS, aged 64 years. (Hongkong and Macao papers please copy.)

SILBER.—On Friday, July 10, 1936, at her home, 1054 Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai, JUNE MARGARET EDITH, the dearly-beloved infant daughter of Sub.-Insp. and Mrs. H. J. Silber.

SOUSA.—On Tuesday, July 7, 1936, at the Shanghai General Hospital, ALEXIA MARIA SIMOES DE SOUSA, aged 48 years, widow of the late Mr. J. M. C. de Sousa.

STODDART.—On July 11, 1936, at House 5, 203 Route Gustav de Boissezon, Shanghai, DONALD ANDERSON, aged 5 years, the dearly-beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stoddart.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of our dear child, CLAUD MILLER WHITE, aged 11½ months, who died at Shanghai on July 11, 1935. Fondest memories liveth.

Printed and published at the office of the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LD., *North-China Building, Shanghai, China*

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.